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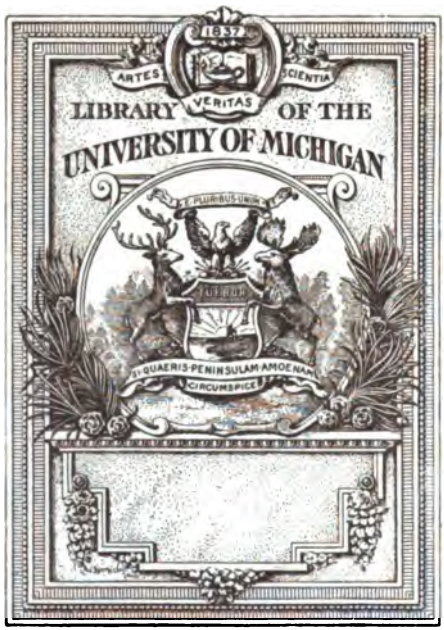
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The Immigration Problem

BY

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SECOND EDITION



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DEDICATED TO

SENATOR WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM

Chairman of the Immigration Commission

TO WHOSE THOUGHTFUL CARE, TACT AND SOUND JUDGMENT
THE SUCCESS OF THE COMMISSION'S WORK
WAS LARGELY DUE

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PREFACE

The Immigration Problem is one of vital interest to the American people. President Roosevelt said that he considered it, with the possible exception of that of the conservation of the natural resources of the country, our most important problem. Upon our policy in dealing with the immigrants depend, to a very noteworthy extent, the progress and nature of the development of the nation economically, politically, and socially.

Heretofore the discussions on the subject of Immigration have of necessity been based very largely upon conjecture or the personal observation of individuals, and, far too often, upon prejudice. There has not been in existence trustworthy statistical material showing the effects of immigration. The United States Immigration Commission during the last four years has, however, gathered such material on a scale complete enough to enable a reasonably accurate judgment to be formed regarding the effects of immigration.

Both of the authors of this book were associated with the Commission from the beginning, and it has been their purpose to put into shape for the public, in such a manner that its significance may be readily understood by any thoughtful reader, the gist of the information collected in the forty-two volumes of the original material published by the Commission. Free use has been made of the data of the Commission and of the special reports of its experts. The writers are not advocates, but interpreters of facts. They are

not members of any league for the restriction of immigrants or for the encouragement of a more liberal policy toward immigration. Until about the time the investigation was completed, they had not formulated in their own minds any definite policy which they believed the Government should follow. Such opinions as they have exprest in this volume are the result of careful deliberation following study of the facts gathered by the Commission.

If any person is inclined to differ from the judgments in this volume, it is suggested that he examine carefully the data in an unprejudiced spirit before he condemns the conclusions. The attempt has been made to furnish in either the text or the appendices enough material to enable the reader to form an independent opinion. But, if the material presented seems insufficient, the reader is referred to the detailed reports of the Immigration Commission, where the original material is presented in such form that a careful student may reach an independent judgment. On a question of so profound importance to the welfare of the country it is hoped that many citizens will attempt through careful study to reach a sound conclusion.

The authors wish to acknowledge their indebtedness to Miss Elizabeth A. Hyde for her editorial suggestions and her assistance in reading proofs.

J. W. J.
W. J. L.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

I

INTRODUCTION

The Statement of the Immigration Problem

What is the immigration problem?

The people of the United States stand for what, in their judgment, is the highest, best civilization in the world. Beyond question this judgment is often a narrow one. Few people know the best characteristics of the leading European nations, much less those of the more remote civilizations of India, Japan and China; but however biased the American judgment may be, their purpose is right: they wish the best. Moreover, in some ways, especially along industrial lines, it is generally conceded, the world over, that their judgment is correct, and that our country stands at the head. Americans undeniably wish to maintain their standard, and if possible to raise it. The problem becomes then, How does immigration affect American civilization now, and what is its influence likely to be in the future?

In order to solve a problem of this nature it becomes necessary:

1. To fix for ourselves a standard of civilization;
2. To secure all the facts about immigration that bear in any important way upon our civilization;
3. To measure as carefully as possible the influence of these facts upon that standard; and

4. As a practical people, if immigration and the conditions brought about by it are affecting our civilization unfavorably, to suggest measures, either governmental or social, that will prove to be a sufficient remedy.

Immigration of foreigners into the United States has been long recognized as one of our important social and political problems. Perhaps no other question has aroused more bitter feelings at times, or has called out more lofty sentiments of altruistic purpose. On the one hand, our Government has been besought to protect our people from the "degrading influence" of the immigrant. On the other, it has been declared that our doors should never be closed against those suffering from religious or political persecution. Generally speaking, there has been little difference of opinion regarding the latter sentiment. There has been great difference of opinion, however, relative to the effects, economical, social and moral, of immigration upon American standards of living. Usually, the question, especially the effect of immigration upon industrial conditions, has been discust with very little real knowledge.

Of late years American wage-earners generally have considered immigration injurious to their interests. The employers of labor, viewing the question from a different standpoint, have often urged the scarcity of labor and the need of immigration properly to develop our country's resources. Still others have felt that, regardless of the industrial effect, the ideals of our country as the home of the opprest ought not to be lowered.

On February 20, 1907, a general Immigration Act passed by Congress became law. In the discussions

before Congress no change in the general immigration policy of the Government was at first proposed. Later an amendment was passed by the Senate, inserting a literacy test for the immigrant, which provided for the exclusion of "all persons over sixteen years of age and physically capable of reading, who can not read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant or a person now in or hereafter admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under eighteen years of age, and his parents or grandparents over fifty years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are so able to read or not."*

Establishment of Immigration Commission to Study Problem

Later, after much discussion in the House and the Senate and in conference, it was agreed that the question of a literacy test should be for the time being set aside, and that a commission should be created charged with making "full inquiry, examination and investigation of the subject," this being clearly an admission that it was wise to be better informed on the facts regarding the immigrants and the influence of immigration before adopting any special test restrictive in its nature, or before making any important change in governmental policy.

A Commission, consisting of three Senators appointed by the Vice-President, three Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three citizens appointed by the President of

*Conclusions and Recommendations of Immigration Commission, p. 5.

the United States, was created to make this investigation.*

In placing before this Commission his views regarding the scope of its inquiry, President Roosevelt said that, in his judgment, the most important problem before the American people, next possibly to the question of conservation, was that of immigration. The facts concerning immigration were not well known. Legislation heretofore had been built upon fragmentary information, and on local or individual inquiries. He hoped that the Commission would be so provided with funds and given such opportunity for its work that its investigation might be very thorough, so that hereafter, when immigration should again become the subject of legislation, there would be no need of going back of the Commission's report.

NATURE OF ITS WORK

The Commission viewed the problem in this light, and accordingly the scope of its inquiries was wide and every means was taken to make the work thorough and accurate.

In order to carry out the instructions of the President it was thought best to print the basic material, practically all new, so that hereafter, when the question again comes up, there will be found in the forty-two

* The Commission consisted of: Senator William P. Dillingham, Vermont, *chairman;* Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Senator Asbury C. Latimer, South Carolina; Representative Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; Representative William S. Bennet, New York; Representative John L. Burnett, Georgia; Mr. Charles P. Neill, Texas; Mr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York; Mr. William R. Wheeler, California.

Senator Latimer died February 20, 1908, and was succeeded by Senator Anselm J. McLauren, Mississippi.

Senator McLauren died December 22, 1909, and was succeeded by Senator Le Roy Percy, Mississippi.

volumes of the report the material on which the conclusions and recommendations of the Commission are based. Investigators need not accept those conclusions and recommendations on faith. They may if they wish go through the original material and make an independent judgment. This enormous mass of facts has, however, been well digested and summarized and is easily accessible. The facts now are known.

In its conclusions and recommendations the Commission indicated certain lines along which standards of judgment might and ought to be fixt. In other directions they assume without formal statement what they believe to be the accepted standards of the people; but whatever may be the judgments regarding the recommendations the facts set forth are undeniable. For the purpose of this book it is, however, desirable that at the beginning the principles be summarized on which the standard of civilization of our country may be affected by immigration. Throughout the discussion of the facts these principles should be kept in mind.

Principles Upon Which American Civilization is Based

It is extremely difficult to analyze a civilization so complex as ours. All will agree that civilization depends upon the characteristics and attainments of the individuals of whom the State is composed, and upon their relations one to another. In the discussion of the question of immigration, as of all other social or political questions, no better beginning can be made than to use the old division of human characteristics into physical, mental and moral. In many cases so interdependent and overlapping are the influences

molding these qualities that the effects of any one influence can scarcely be separately analyzed. For example, industrial prosperity in the community affects both the physical and moral characteristics of the people, so that at times it may be necessary to consider some questions apart from the named analysis.

Subjects Treated in Determining Effects of Immigration Upon American Standards

The chief subjects of a study of immigration may, therefore, be briefly summarized as follows:

PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND MORAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. The effect of immigration upon the physical characteristics of the American people as shown by

(*a*) The health of the immigrant on his arrival in this country, and his effect upon the health of the community.

(*b*) The effect of the American environment upon the physical characteristics of the immigrant and his children.

2. The effect of the immigrant upon the mental characteristics of the American people, as shown by:

(*a*) Illiteracy of the various races of immigrants;

(*b*) The relation of the immigrants to our public schools, and the effect of the schools upon the children of immigrants;

(*c*) The papers, books and associations founded and supported by the immigrants;

(*d*) The occupations of the immigrants that may serve to indicate mental characteristics.

3. The effect of immigration upon the morals of the American people, as shown by:

(*a*) The criminal immigrant. The moral characteristics of the various races may be indicated by the number of crimes and the character of the crimes committed by them.

(*b*) The social evil and the white-slave traffic, indicated in part by court records and observations of social workers and special investigators.

(*c*) The immigrant pauper: A study of the immigrants in the charity hospitals and of the relief given by the charitable societies to immigrants.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

4. The effect of immigration upon American institutions, as shown by:

(*a*) Political effects, indicated by the relative number of immigrants of various races that become naturalized, and by the methods employed by political managers to influence the votes of the immigrants.

(*b*) The social effects as indicated by:

1. The church affiliations and religious practises and customs of the immigrants of different races.

2. The immigrant family, as shown in part by the marriage relations; the fecundity of immigrant women, as compared with American women; and the children of the immigrants. The tendency also toward establishing families here, or leaving families in Europe, with the expectation of returning to them.

3. The immigrant colony. Both in our large cities and in agricultural districts, the effect of immigration upon our institutions has been profoundly modified by the frequent inclination of the immigrants to form separate colonies which are maintained sometimes for generations.

4. Housing and living conditions. The congestion

of immigrants in certain sections of our cities and industrial centers, the bunk-house or lodging-houses for men without families who do not become permanent residents, the ownership of homes, and similar matters which affect living conditions, are of profound significance to society.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

5. The effect of immigration upon the economic and industrial conditions of the United States, as shown by:

(*a*) The occupations of the immigrant and of his children. Do racial characteristics or the European customs of the immigrants so determine the occupations which they enter as to produce any material modification of the relations between agriculture, manufacturing, mining, trading, transportation and other occupations?

(*b*) Changes in industrial methods. Has the incoming of the immigrant affected the use of machinery or modified the form of our industrial organization?

(*c*) The employment of women and children as wage-earners.

(*d*) The displacement of American laborers or the immigrant wage-earners who arrived in this country twenty years ago by the late immigrants from different countries.

(*e*) Labor organizations. Have the immigrants strengthened or weakened the labor organizations, and has the effect upon them been beneficial or injurious to the wage-earning classes?

(*f*) The standard of living. At the base of every

civilization stand the ideals of the people and their standards of living. The standard of living has so profound an influence upon the probability of the attainment of many ideals that it is to be considered possibly the most fundamental factor in determining the quality of the country's civilization. While one may well agree with James Russell Lowell, that "material success is good, but only as the necessary preliminary to better things," it is impossible to deny the fact that material success is often, if not always, a preliminary that is absolutely necessary to better things, so far as the question concerns development of mental characteristics, and perhaps also the modification of moral and social institutions.

Need of Impartial Study of Remedies

If the facts relative to immigration, which are now available, show such injurious effects upon American standards of civilization as to awaken a fear regarding the stability or progress of the best of those institutions, it is clearly the duty of every citizen to face, clear-eyed, boldly, these facts. It is no less his duty to judge, not sentimentally, but sanely and wisely and sympathetically, those conditions, and to determine what are the wisest remedies for the evils, and the practicable measures to be taken to establish and to secure for the future the maintenance and progress of our civilization.

II

THE CAUSES OF IMMIGRATION

Escape from Religious or Political Persecution

In our school histories all American children read that their forefathers in the colonial days fled from Europe to America to escape religious or political persecution. In later and more complete text-books mention is likewise made of the fact that certain of the colonists were influenced by the motive of commercial advantages, and that still others, criminals or paupers, were shipped from their home country against their will for that country's good. So much emphasis, however, has been laid upon the desire of our forefathers to escape from religious or political persecution, that in the minds of most Americans that influence remains as explaining the chief incentive for our early immigration.

So much sympathy was later aroused, especially during the revolutionary days of 1848 in Europe, for those who, struggling for a constitutional government in their home countries, failed and were obliged to emigrate, in order to escape political punishment, that this motive for immigration still appeals, probably far too strongly, to most of us. It is probably the fact that, with the exception of the Pilgrim Fathers and here and there a relatively few political refugees, the great mass of immigrants throughout the entire course of our history have come to this country influenced primarily by the economic motive, a desire to better

their living conditions. At the present day, if they are taken individually, a very large number, especially of the Russian Jews, are refugees from persecution, primarily religious. A much smaller number of Finns, thwarted by the Russian Government in their attempts to secure or maintain a greater degree of political freedom, are moved to turn their backs upon their home country, while in Rumania and Turkey, and in scattered cases here and there in other countries, still others are found, who, suffering on account of their religious or political beliefs, prefer to leave their home country for one which they believe will afford them freedom. In many instances, doubtless, these people who feel themselves persecuted are political idealists, or religious extremists, whose views will scarcely meet with approval in the country of their adoption, but who nevertheless will be much freer here to make political propaganda, and whose views may in many instances well have an educative influence; but there doubtless remain, when they are taken individually, large numbers of persons who are really in need of escape from persecution, either religious or political, that is genuine and severe.

At Present, Motive Primarily Economic

Taking them, however, in the mass, and comparing this number with the very much greater number of those who are influenced by the economic motive, it is scarcely too much to say that at the present time the influence which is bringing so large a number of immigrants is the economic motive rather than any other. This economic motive, too, has to do primarily with the improvement of the living conditions of the immi-



grant, and not with an escape from a condition of threatened starvation. In the 40's, at the time of the potato famine in Ireland, many of the thousands who came to this country were in serious danger of absolute starvation if they remained at home. Practically none of our immigrants of the present day are in such a condition.

Europeans' Wages and Standards of Living Much Lower Than the United States

The contrast in conditions between the parts of Europe from which most of our immigrants come today, is perhaps most noticeable in agricultural districts. Our farmers and farm laborers are perhaps the most prosperous and comfortable of our so-called laborers, with the exception of our skilled artizans. In Russia, where the change from a condition of serfdom has not always resulted in greater comfort for the people, a crop failure is likely to result in a famine. In other countries the methods of cultivation are often so primitive, the markets so difficult of access, the taxes so high, that the margin of profit is very low. A bad crop or two often means disaster—emigration, where that can be attained.

The money wages in southern Europe, from which more than 80 per cent. of our present immigrants are coming, are indeed very low as compared with those in the United States—often not over one-third as much. Moreover, the assertion often made that, owing to lower prices in Europe, the low wages will furnish practically as good living conditions as those in the United States is a mistaken one. While the peasants or workmen may live on those wages, the standard

is far below that of the United States as regards houses, which are often mere huts with earth floors; or clothing, which is scant or coarse as compared with that of the corresponding classes in the United States; or food, in many cases the people being rarely able to afford any food but the simplest vegetables, meat being tasted rarely on feast days, or among the better classes perhaps on Sundays.

It is to improve these conditions that most of the immigrants leave their country, often with the thought of making a home in the new country to which they can later bring their families, unless they are able to take their families with them, but often also with the thought that by rigid economy and hard work for three to five years in the United States, they can send enough money home to purchase land, so that they may improve decidedly their economic and likewise their social status in the home country, and become, instead of mere laborers, peasant proprietors, with the opportunity of placing their children in a class distinctly above their own.

Military Service

In some countries, also, where military service is compulsory, the opportunity of escaping that service for two or three years at the time when life's tasks are just beginning is a motive, also largely economic in its nature, that helps to emigration. Frequently the entrance upon military service would mean the postponement of marriage or the interruption of a steady employment that would prevent saving for at least the period of the service itself.

The result of this economic pressure in the home



country is that the United States is likely to receive as immigrants the most enterprising and the strongest of the hand-workers, whatever the occupation may be. The weaker and less ambitious less often have the energy or means to go to America, altho they go now much more easily and oftener than formerly.

Effect of Immigration Upon European Countries

The effect of emigration upon the European countries has its beneficial as well as its evil aspect. Naturally the different governments do not wish to lose the military service of the young emigrant, and in most cases unless that service has been performed, the emigrant is likely to be held responsible whenever he may wish to return to his home country, even for a visit. Moreover, the removal from the labor force of the nation at the period of greatest ambition and energy, if not of skill, of hundreds of thousands of their workers, can not but be detrimental, provided those workers leave to become citizens of the new country.

In a very large percentage of instances, however, especially in later days, the emigrant, after a period of a few years abroad, returns to his home country with added financial means, and what is perhaps of still greater importance, a far wider outlook upon life and business methods. Frequently, too, he is inspired with new ambition and hope, which makes him much more efficient than he could have been had he remained at home.

In a late investigation made by the Italian Government into conditions in Sicily, the beneficial effect of the returning emigrant was exprest in the strongest terms. In effect, it was said that greater than the

benefit of any laws that the Government could pass, better than any training which the Government could give the people, was the beneficial influence of the returning emigrant. Not merely did he bring new wealth into the country, but what was of still greater importance than the imported wealth, he brought with him the American spirit of intelligent enterprise, which made of him a much worthier and more helpful citizen.

Attitude of European Governments Toward Immigration

The attitude of European governments toward emigration is determined very largely, of course, by these factors. The countries whose situation compels them to maintain a large standing army are opposed to the emigration of able men in the prime of their productive and financial powers. They have had the expense of raising them through the unproductive period of childhood and fitting them to become self-supporting wage-earners. If at the period when they are just beginning to be productive they emigrate, the expense of their rearing is an absolute loss.

Furthermore, they naturally regret the permanent emigration of their strongest and most enterprising wage-earners, for this means the curtailing of their manufacturing and commercial power.

On the other hand, so far as they believe that the emigrants are going to the United States to remain but a short period, and in the meantime to send back to the home country for investment all of their surplus earnings, and then later themselves return more skilful, more enterprising, more patriotic citizens of their

own country, the foreign governments are willing to encourage their going. In fact, about 40 per cent. of the new emigrants from southern and eastern Europe do return to their home country after a short period of residence in the United States, and some 30 per cent. of all those coming to this country return home to make their permanent investments and remain.

Effect Upon the United States of the Return to Europe of the Immigrant

It can hardly be said that taken by itself the sending back to the old country of the savings of the immigrant is directly an injury to the United States. Speaking broadly, for every dollar sent more than a dollar's worth of productive labor has been expended here. The worker has fully earned his dollar. On the other hand, if that dollar, instead of being invested in his home country, were invested in the United States the benefit would be greater. America should have the productive influence of not only the labor but also of the capital made from the savings; and, furthermore, this country and not the home country would be deriving in the years to come the benefit of the added experience, improved skill and stimulated spirit of enterprise of the immigrant. While, therefore, we may not properly oppose the return of the immigrant, we may well offer inducements to change his mental attitude so that he will prefer to make his investments and his permanent residence here. Again, if the process of selection is practicable, we may well select those immigrants whose intention it is permanently to identify themselves with their adopted country, rather than those whose residence is but temporary.

But the question of the transfer of unskilled labor from Europe to America must be considered, not only from the point of view of the country of emigration, but likewise from that of immigration. Our papers frequently discuss the need of a cheap labor supply to build our railroads, dig our canals, till our fields and perform the manifold other kinds of work which call for unskilled labor. This demand for a large supply of unskilled labor had doubtless justification in the days when the first Pacific railroads were building, and when the country was recovering from the shock of the Civil War, and the consequent loss of a considerable percentage of its labor supply. But is the demand as insistent to-day?

How Far Does America Need a Cheap Labor Supply?

Before one can express any definite opinion on the subject, it is necessary to inquire who it is that is asserting the need of an increased supply of labor, and, still further, What constitutes a real demand for labor? The suggestion of a scant labor supply has come primarily from the employers of labor and those closely associated with them, especially perhaps from the great corporations and contractors who need thousands of unskilled laborers for work in mines or in large manufacturing plants or in public improvements. At certain seasons of the year also the demand comes from farmers who wish to harvest their crops, and who would be glad to pay a considerable extra wage, for the sake of securing this temporary labor, which can be used a week or a few weeks at will and then discharged without thought of its future.

But what constitutes a real demand for labor? Is it



a demand for more hands at lower than the prevailing rates, so that the manufacturer may reap a larger profit? That has seemed to be the judgment of some of those at any rate who have been attempting to import labor for work on farms, and perhaps also of certain large employers who, while not directly importing labor, have been willing to encourage the coming of many laborers with the thought that they could furnish these work, temporarily at least, at low wages.

What is the True Demand for Labor?

But we can hardly speak of a proper demand for labor unless we mean a demand at wages certainly not less than the prevailing rates, with the conditions of labor not less good than those now obtaining. In very many instances the labor supply in any locality would be found to be elastic, provided the employer were willing to increase his wages but slightly or to improve the conditions under which his laborers work.

The attitude of the wage-earners and of the immigrant is, of course, different. The more intelligent of the wage-earners naturally prefer a demand for labor, which means a demand at something more than existing rates, or under conditions better than those prevailing. The immigrant unfamiliar with American conditions, often not even understanding the language in which he must make his contract, and ignorant of the working methods which are new to him, while naturally preferring the best that he can get, is often willing to work under conditions and at wages which would not appeal to American working men, but which to him seem ample and satisfactory because they are

so much better than he has ever known before. Moreover, when the wage-earner is one unfamiliar, as are most immigrants, with American conditions, he is likely to be eager, perhaps too eager, to secure work at almost any wage above that affording a mere subsistence. Usually he is not in touch with the American working man or with trade-unions, and does not know what he could do by proper effort. He is not a member of their trade-organization, and can not bargain through officials who know the conditions. Moreover, if he is one who is expecting as soon as possible to return to his home country with his savings, what he dreads most of all is lack of work, and he is willing to take low wages and bad working conditions, rather than to be idle even for a short time and see any of his savings disappear.

Immediate Inducement of Immigration

In the large majority of cases, doubtless, the immediate inducement to the emigrants to leave home and sail for America comes in the form of a personal letter from friends or members of their own families already in the United States. It is thus that they learn of the much higher wages and the better living conditions; and usually they are practically sure of a job almost as soon as they arrive, at wages which seem to them more than satisfactory.

Such letters are, of course, of great interest in a country village. Often they are by no means kept in the family, but pass from hand to hand till a large proportion of the villagers have seen them, and in consequence have felt the lure of the new and prosperous

land. On the other hand, the influence of industrial depression in the United States is in the same manner felt almost as quickly, and the tide of emigration recedes.

THE RETURNED IMMIGRANT

In large sections of Italy, Sicily, and Austria-Hungary, in almost every village, will be found some of the returned emigrants who, after a few years of prosperous work in the United States, have returned with means which seem to the uncultured peasant ample, and with a social status much improved, whose living example is perhaps a stronger influence toward leading his neighbors to emigrate to the United States than any letter, tho it is perhaps not so frequently a moving cause.

STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES

The great companies who derive an income from the transportation of emigrants, naturally, as far as possible, advertise their business throughout the countries from which most emigrants come. Altho under the laws of most countries they can not enlarge at length upon the prosperous conditions of the new country, or upon the comforts and delights of travel, but must merely make announcement of their sailings and accommodations and prices, nevertheless the agents of these companies by the hundreds do invade the country districts, especially of southern Europe, and by skilful argument, and even perhaps by enthusiastic descriptions of the delights and comforts and satisfactions of a home life in America, stimulate many more to come than otherwise would be possible. These agents, doubtless, at times deliberately misrepresent conditions

in America, tho it is difficult to ascertain how widespread this influence is. Such work is often done in secret, according to the United States Commission. A good authority stated that two of the leading steamship lines had 5,000 or 6,000 ticket agents in Galicia alone, that there is "a great hunt" for emigrants, and that the work is very successful there. The steerage business is of great importance to all the lines operating passenger ships between those countries and the United States, and the keen competition stimulates greatly their efforts.

The chief field of activity of these "secret" agents is now in Eastern and Southeastern Europe. In Russia such agents not merely procure tickets for emigrants, but take an active part in securing passports or in enabling them to leave the country contrary to law.

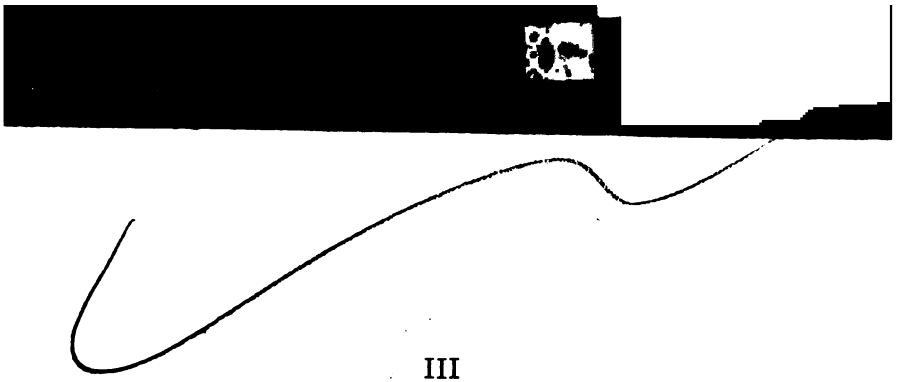
In Hungary the members of the Immigration Commission were shown letters written by such agents to persons instructing them how to leave the country without the consent of the Government and indicating routes to be followed by which they might avoid the control stations. Records were seen of hundreds of cases of these secret agents who had been convicted, fined or imprisoned for thus soliciting emigration contrary to law. In Greece, likewise, emigration is very active, tho in this country, which now is furnishing more emigrants to the United States in proportion to its population than any other, solicitation is not so much needed as the people seem eager to seek the better conditions here, and are adding a considerable percentage to our foreign element.

ASSISTED EMIGRATION

In earlier days, as elsewhere noted, some European countries assisted their paupers or criminals to emigrate to the United States. There is no such movement now, tho doubtless local officials at times wink at the departure of some people of these classes—especially criminals or those with criminal tendencies. Such action is contrary to law, and the people would be promptly debarred, if discovered.

Canada and some of the South American countries are ready to receive certain selected immigrants who are assisted to come, and Canada pays a bonus to thousands of ticket agents for directing emigrants to Canada to go upon farms or into domestic service, but no such movement is permitted by the United States. It may be noted, however, that persons are allowed to engage abroad domestic servants for their own families.

Besides the influence brought directly to bear in Europe, an indirect influence is also exerted by the immigrant banks, ticket agencies and other similar enterprises conducted mainly by immigrants for immigrants in the United States. It is the chief business of these institutions to exchange money, send money abroad, sell steamship tickets, and do other kinds of business that directly appeal to the immigrant. Naturally, the business flourishes better the larger the savings of the immigrant and the more frequently he is ready to send such savings home. Moreover, the longer these institutions can keep the immigrant from becoming an American citizen, and can keep him continually sending his profits home, the more successful the business is. Their work is constant and influential.



III

CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS WHICH AFFECT AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

Political and Social Institutions Molded by Conditions

Nations desire naturally to preserve their own institutions, or gradually to modify them from time to time as they themselves see fit. Each country has institutions suited to its own population and its own needs. There is no absolutely best form of government or of social life. The presumption is that the government existing in any country is itself the product, to a considerable degree, of the circumstances under which that country has developed and, in consequence, that it is for the time being not merely the government "that the people deserve" but the only government that under the circumstances is then possible. Of course, it is to be expected that as time goes on governmental and social institutions will gradually change with the changing circumstances, but the instinct that any people has to retain its own institutions is not only normal, but it probably in the long run tends toward the best development of a people.

Character and Extent of Immigration May Seriously Affect American Institutions

In consequence of this fact, while a country may well derive great benefit from the ideas of government and of society brought into it by immigrants, it can usually make wise use of these principles only gradu-

ally, as the immigrants themselves become assimilated with the older population; and the process of change must be a gradual one. The imposing of new institutions from outside by a horde of new immigrants could hardly fail to be detrimental, however good such institutions might have been in the home country.

Any student of immigration into a country therefore needs to consider carefully not only the extent of the new immigration, but also the character of the immigrants themselves, and the effect that they have upon a country's institutions.

Countries of Origin and Character of the Early and Late Immigration

A study of the immigration into the United States, from the time that our immigration records begin in 1819 to date, shows, as already pointed out, a change in the character of the immigration as well as in its extent. During the last twenty-five to thirty years so marked is the change in the type of immigrants that it is convenient to classify our immigration as the old, that is, the immigrants coming before 1883, and the new, namely, those coming since that date. The former class includes primarily immigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. These countries furnished some 95 per cent. of the total number of immigrants coming into this country before 1883. From 1883 to 1907, 81 per cent. of the total number of European immigrants came from Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Russia,

Servia, Spain, Syria and Turkey. The brief table of the years 1882 and 1907 puts the matter tersely.

TOTAL EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION (INCLUDING SYRIANS) TO THE UNITED STATES

In years specified by class of immigrants.

Class	Year		Per cent. of total immigration	
	1882	1907	1882	1907
Old immigration	563,170	227,851	87.1	19.0
New immigration	83,320	971,608	12.9	81.0
Not specified	274	107	.....	.....
Total	646,764	1,199,566	.....	.....

The change in the character of the immigration is especially marked by the fact that during the last few years more immigrants have come from any one of the three countries of Austria-Hungary, Italy or Russia than from all of the North European countries taken together that formerly furnished the bulk of European immigrants.

Certain marked characteristics of the immigrants also emphasize strongly the fact that the new immigration differs much more radically in type from the earlier American residents than did the old immigration, and that in consequence the problem of assimilation has become much more difficult, even tho the numbers had remained the same, while the very great actual growth in the number of the immigrants has vastly increased this difficulty, the significance of which should be borne in mind. The complexities of this problem require most careful consideration, and steadily magnify its importance.

CITY VERSUS COUNTRY DWELLERS

The immigrants of the earlier day came to this country primarily with the purpose of becoming permanent dwellers, and a very large proportion of them, agriculturists abroad, went to our rural districts, took up land and became farmers here. Circumstances have so changed that the newer immigrants follow to a very great extent a different course. With the exception of the Hebrews, primarily from Russia, who are by compulsion in that country largely city dwellers, the present-day immigrants likewise come from country districts where they have formed the rural peasantry and unskilled laboring class. Coming to this country, however, they find that our supply of free agricultural land is practically taken up, that there is a strong demand for their labor, especially in our mining and manufacturing centers, at wages much higher than any that they have known in their own country, altho they may be low when compared with the American standard. In consequence, these rural peasants have flocked into our industrial centers and have entered upon occupations for which they had no previous training, and for which in many cases, they are ill adapted.

PHYSICAL CONDITION

In the early days there was no careful inspection of the immigrants. Many came to this country feeble or diseased, with the result that comparatively soon they became a burden upon our charities, and beyond a doubt, in many instances, affected unfavorably, through the contagious diseases that they brought, the health of the community. Our later immigration laws,

forbidding the entrance of those afflicted with any loathsome or contagious disease, or of those in such a condition of health that they are likely to become a public charge, together with the holding of the steamship companies responsible, to the extent of compelling them to return, free, passengers rejected by our immigration officials here, and, in the case of the insane or diseased, fining them in addition $100 for each case, have brought about a very great change in this regard. The careful inspection, sometimes by representatives of the United States Government, otherwise by inspectors of the steamship companies, has brought about the result that with very rare exceptions every immigrant admitted to this country is now in good health, and is not bringing with him the germs of any disease that may prove detrimental.

ALIEN SEAMEN

In the case of stowaways, and of certain deserters from ships who have come as members of the crew, the alien seamen form an exception. Owing to the principle of international comity and the immemorial custom of treating seamen as members of a privileged class, there has been a loophole in connection with the alien seamen which has admitted into the country many immigrants who are very undesirable, altho these form a very small percentage of the entire number of immigrants coming. Nevertheless, doubtless a very large proportion of the alien seamen who enter would not be admitted if regularly examined, as are other immigrants. It is to be hoped and expected that a modification of the law will in the near future stop this practise.

SEX AND FAMILY LIFE

Perhaps the most fundamental of the institutions of modern times is that of the family. With, of course, notable individual exceptions, the men and women who promote best the highest civilization are gathered into families, and have the benefit of a home life. The members of the old immigration, generally speaking, came much more generally in families, with the evident purpose of making America their permanent home, than do the members of the new immigration. If we classify our European emigration to the United States by class and sex, in the fiscal years 1899-1909, inclusive, we note that of the old immigration 41.5 per cent. were females, while of the new immigration only 27 per cent. are females. This indicates most clearly that the members of the new immigration are much less likely to remain and become thoroughly assimilated to American institutions than those coming from countries of the old immigration.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION (INCLUDING SYRIAN), TO THE UNITED STATES

By class and sex, in fiscal years 1899-1909, *inclusive.*

[Compiled from reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration]

Class	Number			Per cent.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Fem.	Total
Old immig'n...	1,329,923	943,859	2,273,782	58.5	41.5	100.0
New immig'n..	4,338,005	1,601,247	5,939,252	73.0	27.0	100.0
Total ...	5,667,928	2,545,106	8,213,034	69.0	31.0	100.0

THE AGE OF IMMIGRANTS

Considered solely from the economic viewpoint, immigration brings a noteworthy contribution to the productivity of the country, while lessening materially the expenses of developing producers. Speaking generally, children until they are fourteen years of age, or above, are merely a burden upon the community, because of material expenses with no net return. A similar statement applies to many people who have reached old age. The line can not be so distinctly drawn here, many people being still productive at advanced years. The great mass of immigrants, however, are found in the groups between the years of fourteen and forty-four—years that clearly are in the best productive period. There is no very marked difference between the old and the new immigration in this particular, but in the above cases the saving of a thousand or more dollars in the keeping and the training of children from babyhood up to the productive period is clearly an enormous one.

The following brief table of European immigration for the ten years, 1899-1909, by age classes, shows that

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION (INCLUDING SYRIAN) TO THE UNITED STATES

in fiscal years 1899 *to* 1909, *by class and age groups.*

Class Immigration	Number				Per cent.		
	Total	Under 14 years	14 to 44 years	45 yrs. or over	Under 14 years	14 to 44 years	45 yrs. or over
Old	2,273,782	290,164	1,828,382	155,236	12.8	80.4	6.8
New	5,939,252	723,810	4,958,124	257,318	12.2	83.5	4.3
Total	8,213,034	1,013,974	6,786,506	412,554	12.3	82.6	5.0

this saving must run up to many millions of dollars, the percentage of immigrants during the most productive years being in both cases something more than 80 per cent.

The striking feature with regard to the age of immigrants, and indeed one of the most striking and significant features of European immigration to the United States in any regard, is the fact that so many of the immigrants are of the producing and so few are of the dependent age.

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS

Immigrants are far more readily assimilated and are also likely to be better satisfied if they can engage in occupations that are congenial to themselves as well as profitable. Unfortunately, there seems to be a decided change in respect to the occupations followed by the immigrants into this country, as compared with their occupation in the country of their birth, between those of the old and of the new immigration.

The best practical classification of the different occupations under general heads, and the number of immigrants of the nationalities coming in the largest numbers earlier and later, during the years 1899-1909, is shown in the table on opposite page.

It is just, probably, to consider farm laborers and common laborers as unskilled. Doubtless also those marked as having no occupation should, generally speaking, be classed in the same group. Leaving out the Hebrews, as practically none of them are farm laborers, we find that about 60 per cent. of the new immigration consists of farm laborers and common laborers. These classes furnish less than 25 per cent.

OCCUPATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS (INCLUDING SYRIANS) TO THE UNITED STATES

(Compiled from the Reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration)

Hebrews excepted, by occupation and class, 1899-1909

Occupation	Number of persons		Per cent.	
	Old immigration	New immigration (Hebrews excepted)	Old immigration	New immigration (Hebrews excepted)
Professional	56,406	17,080	2.5	0.3
Skilled laborer	442,754	441,984	19.5	8.9
Farm laborers	138,598	1,142,064	6.1	23.1
Farmers	40,633	42,605	1.8	.9
Common laborers	402,074	1,814,180	17.7	36.7
Servants	424,698	403,784	18.7	8.2
No occupation	678,510	1,041,049	29.8	21.0
Miscellaneous	90,109	46,324	4.0	.9
Total	2,273,782	4,949,070	100.0	100.0

of the old immigration. Even with the Hebrews included we find the percentage of unskilled and farm laborers much larger among the new immigrants. Moreover, among those classed as skilled laborers the percentage, not including the Hebrews, is more than twice as great in the old immigration as in the new, altho among servants practically the reverse is true, the percentage being much higher among the nationalities who are counted primarily among the earlier immigrants.

The percentage of farmers as distinguished from farm laborers is much larger among races found in the old immigration, but in both cases the number is very small, so small as not to be an appreciable factor in determining our civilization. A careful study of the figures, however, shows from this fact alone that



the new immigration is much more difficult to assimilate than the old, because of these characteristics of occupation. A percentage of the total population, therefore, that might readily have been assimilated, provided the immigrants were of the older type, might prove much more difficult of assimilation with immigrants of the new type.

Illiteracy in Europe

Thanks to the excellent public schools of the United States, and to the compulsory educational laws of many of our States, the question of illiteracy is not one of great importance in the second generation. It is, however, a factor of prime importance in connection with the assimilation politically and socially of the immigrants themselves, many of whom come here in the days of their early manhood, soon become voters, and remain a permanent factor, especially in our large cities, in determining the results of our elections. In most States there is no literacy test for the suffrage. An immigrant who is illiterate is likely to be much slower in securing accurate information regarding the political institutions and political questions on which he may be called to vote, than one who can readily secure such information from books and papers. So large a number of periodicals are published in various foreign tongues that it is by no means essential that the immigrant read English, but if he can read no language but must depend upon chance conversation and public discussion for his political ideas, he is certainly greatly handicapped as compared with his literate brother.

At the time they are admitted into the United States

as immigrants, judging from conditions in Europe, the percentage of illiteracy among the races composing the new immigration is much greater than that among the old, the difference being that of 35.6 per cent. to 2.7 per cent., as shown in the following tables:

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF ILLITERATES

14 years of age and over, in each race of European immigrants (including Syrian) admitted into the United States in the fiscal years 1899 to 1909, inclusive.

[Compiled from reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration]

Race or people	Total number 14 years of age or over	Persons 14 years of age or over who can neither read nor write	
		Number	Per cent.
Armenian	18,404	4,433	24.1
Bohemian and Moravian	72,762	1,246	1.7
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	80,854	33,759	41.8
Croatian and Slovenian	283,270	103,156	36.4
Dutch and Flemish	58,525	2,767	4.7
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	26,270	103,156	36.4
English	302,657	3,419	1.1
Finnish	123,415	1,681	1.4
French	81,449	4,401	5.4
German	566,579	28,854	5.1
Greek	170,518	45,960	27.0
Hebrew	744,395	191,544	25.7
Irish	381,095	10,238	2.7
Italian, North	311,243	36,869	11.8
Italian, South	1,517,768	822,113	54.2
Lithuanian	140,540	68,555	48.8
Magyar	282,737	32,170	11.4
Polish	742,753	263,177	35.4
Portuguese	49,799	33,960	68.2
Rumanian	67,029	23,232	34.7
Russian	61,287	23,607	38.5
Ruthenian	113,931	58,070	51.0
Scandinavian	483,049	2,168	.4
Scotch	95,078	682	.7
Slovak	312,954	69,220	22.1
Spanish	41,000	6,004	14.6
Syrian	42,468	22,978	54.1
Turkish	11,408	6,722	58.9
Welsh	15,191	309	2.0
Others	794	53	6.7
Total	7,199,060	1,912,131	26.6

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF ILLITERATES

14 years of age or over, in each class of European immigration (including Syrian) in fiscal years 1899 to 1909, inclusive.

Class	Total number 14 yrs. or over	Persons 14 years or over who do not read and write	
		Number	Per cent.
Old immigration	1,988,618	52,883	2.7
New immigration	5,215,442	1,859,298	35.6
Total	7,199,060	1,912,181	38.3

The larger table on page 33, containing a list of the races or peoples and the degree of illiteracy among the immigrants admitted in the years 1899-1909, shows in a very striking manner the differences among the various immigrant races in this respect.

Looking at the question in the large, too great emphasis ought not to be laid upon the question of illiteracy, inasmuch as has already been said, this disadvantage in most cases disappears in the second generation. If, however, the question of discrimination between races or nationalities is to be considered at all, beyond doubt illiteracy is one factor that should not be overlooked, inasmuch as it does bear directly and often with great force upon the usefulness of the immigrant, both as a voting citizen and as a useful laborer.

Inclination to Return to Europe

The nature of our activities, both private and public, is determined primarily by our purpose and intentions regarding the future. If an immigrant intends to re-

main permanently in the United States and become an American citizen, he naturally begins at once, often indeed before he leaves Europe, to fit himself for the conditions of his new life, by learning the language of the country, studying its institutions, and later on by investing his savings in America and by planning for the future of his children in such a way that they may have advantages even better than his own. If, on the other hand, he intends his sojourn in this country to be short, a matter of a few months or a few years, naturally his whole outlook upon American institutions and American life is changed. He will wish to secure in America that which will be of chief use to him after his return to his home country, and not that which would ultimately serve him best here. The acquisition of the English language will be of slight consequence unless it might secure a slight increase of wages, and the acquirement of a year or two would scarcely suffice for any important change in this regard. Naturally, the chief aim of a person with this intention is to put money in his purse; to secure as much wealth as possible in this country, not for investment here but for investment in his home country, so that upon his return he may possess a better economic and social status. The question, then, of a permanent, as compared with a transient, residence in the United States becomes a factor of prime importance in determining the ease of assimilation of the various races of immigrants. In this respect an important distinction is to be made between the races of the new immigration and those of the old.

Our earlier immigration records did not take account of the aliens leaving United States ports, but beginning with 1907 such a record has been kept and

the figures for the year 1908 are available. Inasmuch as in the fall of 1907 there was an industrial crisis followed by a period of depression, the return movement during the year 1908 was doubtless greatly stimulated, while on the other hand the immigration during the earlier part of 1907 was also very large. The European emigration, including the Syrians, into the United States in the year 1907 showed 22.7 per cent. of the old immigration and 77.3 per cent. of the new, whereas the difference between the immigrants of these two classes leaving the United States in the year 1908 was still more striking, those of the old immigration numbering only 8.9 per cent., while the new formed 91.1 per cent. These facts would seem to show that the races of peoples composing the older immigration are much more largely permanent residents, whereas a very large proportion of the newer immigrants are merely transient dwellers who come here for a few years to acquire a competence and then return to their home country.

From the reports of the United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, which have, on the whole, been confirmed by the separate investigations of the Immigration Commission, it appears that taking a number of years in succession, 1908, 1909, 1910, the number departing for every one hundred admitted varies greatly among the different races, and the distinction between the new immigration and the old in this regard is very striking. Not less than 56 per cent. and over of the Italians, Magyars, Turks, Croatians, were returning to Europe in those years, whereas of the Hebrews and the Irish only 8 per cent. and 7 per cent., respectively, returned. If we classify the data regarding the aliens admitted and departed, so as

to indicate separately the old and the new immigration, it is found that the number departing for every one hundred admitted of the old immigration is only 16, while of the new immigration it is more than twice as much, 38.

It appears then clearly that in this respect likewise the conditions which would lead to a ready assimilation with the Americans exist to a much greater degree among the races of the old than among those of the new immigration. It appears, too, that the inclination to return to the home country is much greater among the immigrants who have been in this country but a short time than among others, another fact which seems to justify the belief that the transient immigrant is becoming a most important factor of the entire immigration question. In this regard, too, the difference between the old immigration and the new is quite noteworthy, altho not so great as in some other respects, 71.3 per cent. of the returning immigrants of the old immigration, of the years 1908 to 1910 inclusive, being of those immigrants who have been in this country five years or less, while 83 per cent. of the new immigration had been in this country during that brief time.

The distinction of the sexes also is noteworthy, emphasizing again the fact that it is among the newer immigrants that we find by far the largest proportion of those workers who come here without their families, with the intention of enduring the hardships of toil for a season and then returning to Europe for their place of permanent abode. Among returning immigrants of the old immigration 63.6 per cent. were males, whereas of those of the new immigration not less than 85.4 per cent. were males. It seems that of

all the immigrants now coming into this country about one-third return to Europe, and it seems also reasonably clear that approximately two-thirds of all those who return to Europe remain there. This migratory tendency, of the new immigration especially, has doubtless a most important influence upon the difficulty of assimilation of the immigrants into the great body of American citizens, and is a factor that should not be overlooked in estimating the influence of the different races upon our country, and the results thereof upon our people.

Probably the large majority of the immigrants from Europe who later return thither leave in this country, as the result of their toil, an increase of wealth considerably greater than that which they take with them, as the result of their savings, for investment in their home country. From the point of view solely of economic gain our country has been profited by their coming. On the other hand, this profit is much greater for a man of the same degree of productivity, provided he takes an interest in this country, invests his savings here, becomes identified with our institutions, and, expecting this to be the permanent home of himself and his children, plans his work and directs his hopes so as to bring about the best results for the future. In any attempt to make a distinction between the various races of immigrants or the various classes industrially, this factor of permanency should be considered a very important one. Naturally, aside from the question as to the physical or mental or moral qualities of the persons involved, their purpose and intent modifies profoundly the results of their residence here.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Naturally the ease with which people adapt themselves to American institutions will depend largely upon the readiness with which they master the English language and likeness of their home institutions to ours. It will appear in later chapters that in both respects the immigrants of the old immigration—especially, of course, those from Great Britain, Ireland, and the British colonies—have a decided advantage.

The Need of a Detailed Study

So important are all these characteristics, as well as some others, that detailed consideration must be given to them in order to see how far the different races have adapted themselves to American ways, and what further measures need to be taken. This is attempted in the subsequent discussion.

IV

SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF RECENT IMMIGRATION

Difficulty of Special Studies

Many persons who have spoken and written of late years in favor of restriction of immigration, have laid great stress upon the evils to society arising from immigration. They have claimed that disease, pauperism, crime and vice have been greatly increased through the incoming of the immigrants. Perhaps no other phase of the question has aroused so keen feeling, and yet perhaps on no other phase of the question has there been so little accurate information.

It is doubtful whether the increased number of convictions for crime are found because more crimes are committed, or because our courts and the police are more active. It is probable that we hear more of vice and immorality in these late days, not because they are on the increase, but because people's consciences have become more sensitive, and in consequence greater efforts are made to suppress them.

It is certain that the injurious effect of most contagious diseases has been very greatly lessened, and yet it is probable that we hear more regarding contagious diseases now than ever before because we have become more watchful.

The data regarding contagious diseases, pauperism, crime, in connection with the immigrants, are extremely meager and unsatisfactory; but the Immigration Commission made the best use possible of such data as exist, and it was able to institute a number of

inquiries which, tho limited in extent, nevertheless have served to throw some light upon the relation of immigration to these various social problems. Altho it seems probable that the injurious social effects of immigration have been greatly exaggerated in the minds of many persons, nevertheless it would be practically impossible to exaggerate the social importance that might attach to immigration under certain conditions. History and observation afford numberless examples.

It is a generally accepted fact that, up to the time of the visitation of the Pacific Islands by diseased sailors from Europe, in the early part of the last century, venereal diseases, as known in Europe and America, did not exist in those islands, and that their introduction by only a few sailors was largely responsible for the ravages of these terrible diseases, unchecked by any medical knowledge, that swept away in many instances a large proportion of the entire population.

The entrance of an evil-minded man into a village community, or one or two foul-minded boys into a school, is often enough to affect materially the entire tone of the school or community. It is important, therefore, that as careful consideration as possible be given to these questions that have been so emphasized, and that rigid measures be taken to check whatever evils may have arisen.

*Legislation**

In earlier days neither the Federal Government nor State governments had passed any laws to protect the United States against the immigration of undesirable

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 39, Cf. for detail, also Chapter XVI.

persons of whatever kind. Even the energetic action of those promoting the so-called "Native American" or "Know Nothing" movements, from 1835 to 1860, resulted in no protective legislation. Indeed, these movements were largely based on opposition to the immigration of Catholics rather than to citizens undesirable for personal reasons. In 1836 the Secretary of State was requested to collect information respecting the immigration of foreign paupers and criminals. In 1838 the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives was instructed to consider the expediency of providing by law against the introduction into the United States of vagabonds and paupers deported from foreign countries. Moreover, a bill, presented on the recommendation of the Committee, proposed a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment from one to three years, for any master who took on board his vessel, with the intention of transporting to the United States, any alien passenger, who was an idiot, lunatic, one afflicted with any incurable disease, or one convicted of an infamous crime. The bill, however, was not considered. Indeed, in something of a reaction against this "Know Nothing" movement, which later proposed only the exclusion of foreign paupers and criminals, there was a definite effort made to encourage immigration.

In 1864, on the recommendation of President Lincoln, a bill encouraging immigration was passed. In 1866 a joint resolution condemned the action of Switzerland and of other nations, pardoning persons convicted of murder and other infamous crimes on condition that they would emigrate to the United States, and in 1868 the encouraging act was repealed.

Some of the States had provided for the collection of money to support immigrants who had become public charges; but these laws were finally declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, and in 1882 the first Federal Immigration Law was approved. This forbade convicts, lunatics, idiots, and persons likely to become public charges, to land. In Chapter XVI a more detailed study of these acts will be given, but the practise of foreign countries in assisting to emigrate thousands of alien paupers, insane persons, idiots, and those diseased, had become so great an evil that it had become imperative to enact such restrictive legislation. The testimony showed that immigrants coming by steamer to Quebec, within forty-eight hours of their arrival, applied for shelter in the almshouses of the State of New York, and like cases of gross abuse existed by the thousands.

It was not until 1891 that persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, and polygamists, were positively excluded by law; but from that time on there has been an earnest effort to protect the United States against such undesirable immigrants.

Diseased Immigrants

Our present law provides that aliens who are debarred must be returned at the expense of the steamship companies, and that persons or companies bringing defective or diseased persons of certain classes—"idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, or persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease"—if the disability might have been detected at the time of embarkation, shall be subjected

to a fine of $100 in each case.* In consequence of these regulations, the transportation of diseased aliens has become so unprofitable, that the steamship companies have provided at the leading foreign ports a medical inspection, similar to that made at the United States ports.

EFFICIENCY OF LAWS

As a result of this inspection the number of persons debarred at the American ports is very small. In the fiscal year 1907, 1,285,349 aliens were admitted, while only 4,040 were debarred on account of diseases both physical and mental. The fact that a large proportion of the immigrants now arriving in the United States come from countries where trachoma, favus and other contagious diseases are very prevalent among the classes of the population from whom the immigrants are drawn, shows how careful the inspection is.

A still further proof is that the persons excluded on account of diseases from the ports of Italy, where the judgment of American medical officers is accepted as final, is slightly larger than those rejected from some other countries where the inspection is made solely by the physicians employed by the steamship companies.

HOSPITAL INVESTIGATION

In order that a more careful test might be made of the physical conditions of the immigrants after their arrival in this country, the Immigration Commission had an accurate record† kept of all charity patients

* Immigration Act, 1907, Sec. 9.

† Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 1.

entering the Bellevue and other allied hospitals in New York City, during the seven months from August 1, 1908, to February 28, 1909, these hospitals being the ones that most frequently treat charity patients of the immigrant classes. Records of 23,758 cases were taken, of whom 52.3 per cent. were foreign born. When any race was represented by 200 or more patients, the results were tabulated, so that some conclusions might be reached regarding the liability to certain diseases of the different classes of immigrants of the various races and nationalities.

It is a rather striking fact that, so far as one can judge from these records kept, the races of the recent immigration, those from southern and eastern Europe, are not so subject to diseases that seem to be allied with moral weaknesses, as some of those of the older immigration races. For example, the largest percentage of diseases treated among Italians is 17.3 per cent. for traumatism, burns, etc., these apparently arising from the fact that the newly arrived Italian immigrant is likely to be employed in unskilled labor, where he meets with slight accidents. The Hebrews also suffer most from this cause, a percentage of 17.6 per cent.

The Irish, who are also largely unskilled workmen, show only 8.6 per cent. of their cases coming from this cause, whereas 39.6 per cent. of the Irish patients treated were suffering from alcoholism, acute and chronic. Of the English 27.5 per cent., and of the German 18.4 per cent., were treated for alcoholism, and only 8.9 per cent. and 8.5 per cent. respectively, for traumatism, burns, etc. Of the Italians only 2.3 per cent. were treated for alcoholism and of the Hebrews only 0.6 of 1 per cent.

From venereal diseases, syphilis and gonorrhea, more Italians and Hebrews were treated than of either English, Germans or Irish, but in no case was the percentage higher than 1.3 per cent., this being the percentage among the Italians, to only 0.8 and 0.5 of 1 per cent. among the Irish; among the Germans 1.4 per cent. for syphilis and 0.4 of 1 per cent. for gonorrhea. The negroes, native born of native father, suffered most from these diseases, 2.9 per cent. of the negroes being treated for syphilis, 1.5 per cent. for gonorrhea. Among the negroes only 3.6 per cent. were treated for alcoholism.

On the whole, the medical inspection of immigrants at foreign ports, while not absolutely effective, seems to be reasonably satisfactory. A considerable time must elapse between embarkation at European ports and arrival in the United States. Moreover, doubtless, in spite of the best efforts that can be made, there will be occasionally an avoidance of inspection; but taking all circumstances into account, the present control of immigrants as regards contagious diseases seems to be quite satisfactory.

It has frequently been suggested that some system should be devised by which immigrants may be inspected before leaving their homes for a port of embarkation. Such an arrangement would, of course, prevent many hardships now suffered by the thousands that are annually turned back at foreign ports of embarkation; but this is a subject over which our government has no supervision, the governments of the home country being the only ones which could take effective action.

The policy adopted by the United States, of holding steamship companies responsible for bringing to the

United States those physically and mentally diseased, seems to be right, and to have been of increasing effectiveness in late years. Inasmuch, however, as the circumstances in different cases vary materially, it seems desirable that the penalty provided for evasion of the law either through carelessness or connivance might also be varied so that under certain circumstances as heavy a fine as $500 might be levied.

The Mentally Defective

It is much more difficult, in many instances, to detect the mentally than the physically defective. Often there is nothing to indicate to the medical inspector mental disease, unless the immigrant can be kept under observation for a considerable period of time, or unless the history of the case is known. Under the law, "All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, are excluded, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; and persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously." It is the custom invariably to hold for observation any patient who shows any evidence whatever of mental disease; but despite this care not a few cases are found of those who have developed insanity within a comparatively short period after landing. In some instances this might have been anticipated if the history of the patient had been known, but otherwise there was no means of detection. The present law on this point seems to be satisfactory, and its enforcement generally good under the very difficult conditions; but it would be desirable, if it were practicable, to provide some better means for securing the history of arriving immigrants.

The tables opposite, taken from the Special Report of the United States Census, which some observations by the Immigration Commission in Bellevue and allied hospitals in New York and reports of the Bureau of Immigration tend to confirm, throw some light on the relative tendencies of certain races toward insanity, and show that certain aliens are more inclined toward insanity than are native-born Americans.

RACIAL OR NATIONAL TENDENCIES

The high ratio of insanity prevailing among foreign-born persons in the United States may be due, in a measure at least, to racial or national tendencies.

Data showing the number of insane and the ratio of insanity in the principal European countries and in Canada are afforded by the special report of the Census Bureau. These data, together with like data for the United States, obtained from the same source, are presented on the opposite page.

Paupers

Altho in the earlier days before strict regulation of immigration had been provided by law many poor people came from Europe, their home country paying the expenses of their shipment in order to rid themselves of the burden of their support, our present regulations excluding those who are liable to become a public charge have practically stopt the immigration of this undesirable class. The Immigration Commission, with the assistance of the Associated Charities in forty-three cities, including practically all the large immigrant centers excepting New York, reached the

NUMBER AND RATIO OF INSANE IN UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Compiled from United States Census, Special Report, "Insane and feeble-minded in hospitals and institutions, 1904," pp. 9 and 10.]

Country	Year	Insane in hospitals		Total insane	
		Number	No. per 100,000 of population	Number	No. per 100,000 of population
United States	1903	150,151	186.2	a 106,485	a 170.0
England and Wales	1903	113,964	340.1	.....	.....
Scotland	1903	16,658	363.7	.....	.....
Ireland	1903	22,138	490.9	.....	.....
Canada	1901	12,819	238.6	16,495	307.0
France	1904	69,190	177.5	.....	.....
Germany	1903	108,004	191.6	.....	.....
Italy	1899	34,802	109.2	.....	.....
Austria	1901	14,895	57.0	30,747	117.5
Hungary	1902	2,716	14.1	17,117	88.8
Netherlands	1903	8,958	167.5	.....	.....
Switzerland	1901	7,484	224.2	.....	.....
Norway	1902	1,833	80.5	5,397	238.4
Sweden	1903	5,083	97.3	8,093	154.9
Denmark	1901	3,438	140.3	4,197	171.3

a Figure for June 1, 1890.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE INSANE ENUMERATED IN HOSPITALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

December 31, 1903, *compared with the total foreign-born population of continental United States in* 1900, *by country of birth; per cent. distribution.*

[Compiled from United States Census, Special Report, "Insane and feeble-minded in hospitals and institutions, 1904"; pp. 23 and 24.]

Country of Birth	Per cent. distribution of—	
	Foreign-born white insane enumerated in hospitals, Dec. 31, 1903.	Foreign-born population: 1900.
Ireland	29.0	15.6
Germany	26.9	25.8
England and Wales	7.0	9.0
Canada[a]	6.5	11.4
Scandinavia	11.5	10.3
Scotland	1.7	2.3
Italy	2.3	4.7
France	1.2	1.0
Hungary and Bohemia	2.2	2.9
Russia and Poland	4.4	7.8
Other countries	7.3	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0

a Includes *Newfoundland.*

conclusion that only a very small percentage of the immigrants now arriving applied for relief.

In this statistical investigation,* covering 31,374 cases actually receiving assistance, it was found that 28.7 per cent. had applied for assistance because of the death or disability of the bread-winner of the family; 18.9 per cent. on account of the death or disability of another member of the family; 59 per cent. from lack of employment or insufficient earnings; 18.7 per cent. on account of neglect or bad habits of the bread-winner; 16.2 per cent. on account of old age; and 10 per cent. from other causes.

It will be noted that because more than one reason was given in some cases, this total amounts to more than 100 per cent., but the relative proportions of the cases under the different classes is probably substantially accurate. If we attempt to discriminate among the different races, it appears that it is among the immigrants of the earlier period or those coming from Northern Europe that we find apparently the largest number of cases of neglect or bad habits of the bread-winner. For example, among the South Italians, only 8.7 per cent. give this cause, whereas the Irish give 20.9 per cent., the English 14 per cent., the German 15.7 per cent., the Norwegians 25.9 per cent. The Hebrews, again, as representatives of the later immigrants, give 12.6 per cent., but the Lithuanians, by exception, give 25.6 per cent.

In the case of those giving lack of employment as the cause, the highest percentage is found among the Syrians, 75.4 per cent.; the lowest among the French Canadians, 38.9 per cent. There do not seem to be striking differences in this regard among the other

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 1.

nationalities; among the South Italians 67.8 per cent., the Polish 65.9 per cent., the Irish 54.8 per cent., the English 63.3 per cent., the Germans 58.1 per cent.; the preponderance being slightly greater among the late arrivals than among the early.

On the other hand, if we note the length of time that those assisted have been in the United States, we find that 33.9 per cent. of those who have received aid have been here twenty years or over, whereas only 6 per cent. have been here two years; and if we take all who have been here under three years, it amounts to only 10.3 per cent. Apparently, therefore, the newly arrived immigrants do not apply for aid to any large extent. It should be noted, also, that this investigation was made during the six months of the winter of 1908-09, while the effects of the industrial depression of 1907-08 were still felt. This emphasizes the effectiveness of our present laws, as compared with earlier years, even tho we make due allowance for the differences in age of the early and late immigrants.

Crime

Probably no other question in connection with immigration has aroused greater interest than its relation to crime. More hostility to the immigrant has been aroused by the assertion that their incoming has increased crime in this country than by any other fact; and yet it is impossible to produce satisfactory evidence that immigration has resulted in an increase of crime out of proportion to the increase in the adult population. Altho available statistical material is too small to draw positive conclusions, such material as is available would indicate that immigrants are no

more inclined toward criminality, on the whole, than are native Americans, altho these statistics do indicate that the children of immigrants commit crime more often than the children of natives.

Any special study of the relation of immigration to crime should take into consideration not only the number of convictions for crime but also the nature of the crimes committed and possibly the relative likelihood of the detection of crime in different localities or among different classes of the population.

DIFFICULTY OF ADMINISTRATION OF LAW

Altho the immigration laws provide for the exclusion of persons who have been convicted of, or confess to, an infamous crime, there can be no doubt that many criminals have succeeded in evading this law.

It is, of course, impossible for an immigration inspector to tell from the appearance of a man whether or not he has been a criminal. In many cases criminals, especially those who have committed certain classes of serious crimes, such as forgery or even burglary, may be well drest, intelligent persons, traveling in first cabin. Unless something is known of their previous history, if they do not declare that they have been convicted of crime, they will be admitted without question. Doubtless many aliens enter the United States contrary to the law after having been convicted of a crime, and having served out their sentence; or, having been convicted of crime by foreign courts, during their absence from the place of trial as is permitted in some countries, if they have escaped arrest and fled the country. Moreover, our laws do not exclude persons who have not been convicted of crime altho they may be looked upon as dangerous persons or probably

criminals and on that account have been placed by their home courts under police surveillance.

The Immigration Commission,* in order to make as careful a study as possible of this most important question within the means at its disposal, took into careful account the material collected by the United States Census on the extent of crime, going through carefully the latest report regarding prisoners and juvenile institutions in 1904. In addition to this, use was made of the records of the Supreme Court of New York City from 1907 to 1908, of the New York Magistrate Courts, 1901-1908, and of the New York Court of General Sessions, the material in this last case having been especially collected by agents of the Commission.

Furthermore, the records of Penal Institutions in Massachusetts and in the institutions throughout the United States, in 1908, were utilized, as well as the police records made in Chicago in the years 1905-1908.

Many of these figures, of course, are not comparable one with another, but by a careful study certain general conclusions may be reached.

CLASSES OF CRIME

The tables on pages 55 and 56, of the distribution of classes of crime, show that in all of the courts investigated, the proportion of natives committing gainful offenses is decidedly larger than that of foreigners, altho in offenses of personal violence and of those against public policy the foreigner predominates. It should be borne in mind, however, that in the case of offenses against public policy many are merely the violation of a city ordinance, such as peddling without a city license, and it may be that in certain of these

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 36.

cases the newly arrived immigrant was not aware that he was committing an offense. Even, however, if he did know that he was violating an ordinance, it could hardly be assumed that it was such a misdemeanor as would imply a serious criminal tendency.

When on the other hand we take up the offense of personal violence, we find that in the City Magistrate's Court of New York and in the County and Supreme Courts of the same State, the percentage of offenses of personal violence are very much higher among the Italians than among any other race or nationality. This seems a matter of special significance. For example, in the Supreme Court of the City and County of New York, of all offenses of personal violence, the Italians commit 39.3 per cent.; those from Austria-Hungary, next in frequency, commit only 18.6 per cent.; the Irish, 16.5 per cent.; the native-born citizens of the United States, 11.7 per cent. On the other hand, when in the same courts we find that in the relative frequency of gainful offenses, the United States leads with 77.8 per cent., and the Italians have the fewest offenses with 37.6 per cent., we see the relative inclinations of the different races brought out in a most striking way.

Among these gainful offenses, however, there seems to be a wide difference in kinds of crime. Of the convictions of persons born in the United States, 29.9 per cent. were for burglary. In extortion, the Italians lead with 3.5 per cent.; in forgery and fraud, the Canadian with 4.3 per cent.; in larceny and receiving stolen property, the Russian leads with 48.5, while in robbery, the Poles are preeminent with 4.2 per cent.

If a similar analysis is made of the relative frequency of offenses of personal violence, the Italians

DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSES OF CRIME

Number

Source	Total		Gainful offenses		Offenses of personal violence		Offenses against public policy		Offenses against chastity		Unclassified offenses	
	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign
New York City magistrates' courts...	865,886	402,772	86,764	24,635	14,292	17,141	810,321	355,905	2,066	2,980	1,943	2,111
New York court of general sessions..	1,326	880	1,043	589	170	183	89	82	9	5	15	21
New York county and supreme courts...	7,286	3,879	5,665	2,345	855	878	509	485	135	72	122	104
Chicago police arrests	195,934	104,997	29,074	10,316	9,104	7,720	144,528	81,686	10,012	3,484	3,216	1,891
Mass. prisoners.....	15,219	13,101	2,361	1,119	687	783	11,493	10,597	405	360	293	242

Per cent. of all offenses

Source	Total		Gainful offenses		Offenses of personal violence		Offenses against public policy		Offenses against chastity		Unclassified offenses	
	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign	Native	Foreign
New York City magistrates' courts..	100.0	100.0	10.1	6.1	3.9	4.8	84.9	88.4	0.6	0.7	.....	.....
New York court of general sessions..	100.0	100.0	78.7	66.9	12.8	20.8	6.7	9.3	.7	.6	.....	.....
New York county and supreme courts...	100.0	100.0	77.8	60.5	11.7	22.5	7.0	12.5	1.9	1.9	.....	.....
Chicago police arrests	100.0	100.0	14.8	9.8	4.6	7.4	73.8	77.8	5.1	3.3	.....	.....
Mass. prisoners.....	100.0	100.0	15.5	8.5	4.3	6.0	75.5	80.9	2.7	2.7	.....	.....

DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSES OF CRIME

New York County and Supreme Courts, 1907-8

Country of Birth	Convictions: Number					
	Total	Gainful offenses	Offenses of personal violence	Offenses against public policy	Offenses against chastity	Unclassified offenses
United States	7,286	5,665	855	509	135	122
Austria-Hungary ...	419	280	78	31	10	20
Canada	124	85	16	14	1	8
England	161	115	13	17	11	5
Germany	514	360	67	54	13	20
Ireland	278	197	46	24	3	8
Italy	1,183	445	465	244	13	16
Poland	96	63	17	11	2	3
Russia	646	498	84	35	12	17
Total foreign *a*...	3,879	2,345	873	485	72	104
Grand total	11,165	8,010	1,278	994	207	226

Country of Birth	Convictions: Per cent. distribution					
	Total	Gainful offenses	Offenses of personal violence	Offenses against public policy	Offenses against chastity	Unclassified offenses
United States	100.0	77.8	11.7	7.0	1.9	.....
Austria-Hungary ...	100.0	66.8	18.6	7.4	2.4	.....
Canada	100.0	68.5	12.9	11.3	.8	.....
England	100.0	71.4	8.1	10.6	6.8	.....
Germany	100.0	70.0	13.0	10.5	2.5	.....
Ireland	100.0	70.9	16.5	8.6	1.1	.....
Italy	100.0	37.6	39.3	20.6	1.1	.....
Poland	100.0	65.6	17.7	11.5	2.1	.....
Russia	100.0	77.1	13.0	5.4	1.9	.....
Total foreign *a*...	100.0	60.5	22.5	12.5	1.9	.....
Grand total	100.0	71.7	15.5	8.9	1.9	.....

a Includes "Other countries."

seem to show a peculiarly bad eminence, leading in homicide with 6.3 per cent. of all the convictions, while the nationality next to them is the Irish with only 2.2 per cent. In abduction, the Italians also lead with 2.3 per cent., England being second at only 0.62 per cent. In assault the Italians are first with 28.9 per cent., Austria-Hungary second at 15 per cent. In all of the offenses of personal violence the Italians lead, except in the case of rape, where the Germans and Italians are equal at 2.1 per cent., citizens of the United States following at 1.6 per cent. In the same court, the Italians lead in crimes against the public health and safety with 13.8 per cent., the Poles ranking second with 5.2 per cent. In the case of violation of excise laws and similar offenses, the Canadian leads with 10.5 per cent., the English following with only 6.2 per cent.

It is perhaps sufficient to say here that on the whole, in spite of the inclination apparently shown by certain nationalities to commit certain classes of crime, it is impossible to show whether or not the totality of crime has been increased by immigration.

NEW MEASURES NEEDED

There can be no doubt regarding the inadequacy of our laws for the exclusion of criminals. Many criminals doubtless come as seamen, or as employees in some capacity on ships, and then secure entrance to the country by desertion, while, as already explained, many others escape because the inspecting officials can not detect them.

Unless an immigrant has a criminal record abroad, there seems no way of ridding the country of his presence if he becomes a criminal here. It seems ad-

visable that our laws be so amended that an alien who becomes a criminal within a relatively short time, after his arrival, say from three to five years, should be deported after he has paid the penalty here. Presumably such a person has brought with him a tendency to commit crime.

Moreover, it would seem advisable for the United States to make arrangements with certain foreign countries that keep police records of all their citizens, so that all persons arriving from those countries might be required to produce a penal certificate showing a clear record. Those unable to present such a record should be excluded. Such an arrangement could not well be made with all countries, since, first, many countries keep no such records, but also, second, because such an arrangement would probably be used by some countries as an additional means of oppressing political offenders or those suspected of revolutionary inclinations, however praiseworthy such inclinations might be from the American viewpoint.

Birth-Rate Among Immigrants and Their Descendants

So much has been said in late years about "race suicide," and so much of both the industrial and military strength of a country depends upon the natural increase of population through the birth-rate, that the relative fecundity of American women as compared with the descendants of immigrants and of Americans is of great significance. Fortunately enough, excellent material was collected by the Twelfth Census, altho not utilized by the Census Bureau, so that the Immigration Commission was able from the original data thus collected to reach accurate results

of value. It was not considered practicable to exploit the material for all sections of the United States, but the State of Rhode Island, the city of Cleveland and forty-eight counties largely rural in the State of Ohio, the city of Minneapolis and twenty-one rural counties in Minnesota, were taken as typical of the different sections of the country and of urban and rural conditions. The detailed figures are of great interest.*

WOMEN BEARING NO CHILDREN

Some general conclusions may be reached as follows: The percentage of women under forty-five years of age who had been married from ten to nineteen years, when classified by parentage and nativity shows that in all these regions selected for study 7.4 per cent. bore no children. Among the native whites of native parentage this fact held of 13.1 per cent, while among the whites of foreign parentage of only 5.7 per cent. Among the women of foreign parentage the percentage of women bearing no children was largest among the Scotch—8.9 per cent. of the first generation and 11.3 per cent. of the second generation.

The Polish women were the most fertile; of the women of the first generation only 2.6 per cent. bore no children, and of those of the second only 1.3 per cent. The Bohemians, Russians, and Norwegians show likewise relatively few women without children, while the English, French and Irish rank next to the Scotch in the large numbers unfruitful. Speaking generally, also, it may be noted that the percentage of childless women is decidedly higher in the second generation of the white women of foreign parentage, altho this difference does not appear in so marked

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 28.

a degree in rural Minnesota as in the other areas. Generally speaking, the result would seem to indicate that the second generation, under rural conditions, is almost as likely to have children as the first. Under urban conditions this is not so likely to occur, as percentages indicate.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Considering the question from another viewpoint, that of the average number of children borne by women of the different races and nationalities in these different localities, among the women of American stock, the average number of children in Cleveland, Minneapolis and Rhode Island, which are largely urban, is much the same, 2.4 and 2.5, while in the rural districts of both Ohio and Minnesota, the number of children is practically one more, 3.4.

Among the women of foreign stock, the difference between city and country is not so decidedly marked, but there is also decided variation among the different races. The average number of children borne by women under forty-five years of age, married from ten to nineteen years, was 2.7 for native women of native parentage, and 4.4 for the native white women of foreign parentage. Among those races studied, the highest birth-rate was found among the Poles—6.2 children for the women of the first generation and 5.1 for those of the second. Next to these rank the French Canadian with 5.8 for the first generation and 4.9 for the second. Among the foreigners the lowest birth rate was found among the English, with 3.7 for the first generation and 2.9 for the second. The Scotch ranked almost the same with 3.8 in the first generation and 2.9 in the second.

In practically all of these cases the number of children is larger in rural districts and smaller in the cities, altho in the case of Poles in Ohio 6.1 was the rate in Cleveland to 5.6 in rural Ohio. The exception does not appear significant.

RELATION OF YEARS OF MARRIED LIFE TO BIRTH-RATE, BY RACES

Still another indication of the same tendency of the native Americans and the second generation of immigrants to have fewer children is shown by the average number of years married for each child born to the women enumerated. As is to be expected from what has preceded, the smallest average number of years is found among the Poles with 2.3 for the first generation and 2.6 for the second. The largest number of years is found among the English with 3.9 of the first generation and 5 of the second generation. The English-Canadian, the Scotch and the French all rank high, while the Italians, French-Canadians and Norwegians rank low.

The general results seem to indicate that fecundity is much greater among women of foreign parentage than among the American women of native parentage and usually greater among the immigrants than among their descendants. Generally speaking, also, the fecundity is greater in the rural districts than in the cities. Taking all the totals together, the fecundity seems greatest in the first generation of Polish women, who bore in the years indicated one child every 2.3 years, while it is least in the second generation of English women, who bore on the average one child only every five years.

From the nature of the cases, it is, c
possible to get detailed statistics regard
tion.* From the figures collected in an
of four months in the New York City
November 15, 1908, to March 15, 1909, i
27.7 per cent. of the women arrested a
for keeping disorderly houses and solic
foreign-born. A very large proportion
who come to our cities to engage in this
from the country districts and are Am
altho very often they are immigrant girl
entered factories of various types or ha
gaged in such lines of activity that they ar
the benefits of home influence.

ECONOMIC CAUSES

In very many other cases, however, th
cause of their downfall seems to be eco
dependent, in part, also, upon the othe
surrounding their home life. In the ve
districts of the great cities the conditions
such that the normal instincts of modes

seem to show very clearly that the keepers of disorderly houses and those most actively engaged in the work of procuring inmates for these houses, either in this country or abroad, are either aliens or the children of aliens.

RACES IN COURT

Of the women who are thus imported for immoral purposes, either willingly or against their will, certain nationalities seem to be especially prominent. Among those entering who have been debarred for prostitution or arrested and deported for the same cause, by far the largest number in proportion to the total admitted are the French. Next to them are apparently the Hebrews. In very many cases, especially among the French, the women are themselves immigrants.

The motive of business profit has given the impulse which creates and upholds this traffic, whether carried on in this country or whether the women are imported. The persons actively engaged in enticing women into the business have only profit in view.

METHODS OF ENTRY

In securing entry into this country contrary to law, these women are generally brought in as wives or relatives of the importers. It is usually very difficult, if not impossible, to detect these cases; and after admission it is likewise extremely difficult to secure such evidence as to justify deportation.

The system of exploitation on the part of the procurers and other persons engaged in the traffic is extremely brutal and revolting, resulting almost invariably in absolute poverty and dependence on the



part of the victim and usually within a comparatively short time in disease and an early death.

LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION

Under the recommendation of the Commission new laws have been passed by Congress, and in a number of our States much more stringent laws have been passed within the last three years, so that at the present time, with a reasonable degree of effort on the part of well-meaning citizens and reasonable diligence on the part of the police officials and of the courts, the worst evils of the traffic may be, and in many instances have already been, decidedly checked and the worst criminals have in many instances been convicted. The remedy in this, as in most such matters, is to maintain a sufficient degree of intelligent knowledge on the part of the thoughtful normal citizen, and a willingness to deal with such a revolting subject with frankness, intelligence, conservatism and firmness, unmixed with fanaticism and prejudice.

Undue Importance Attached to the Social Effects of Immigration

In most of the discussions on immigration that have appeared during the last few years, whether the immigrant came from Europe or from Asia, great importance has been attached to the social effects of immigration arising from the personal qualities of the immigrants. Many have feared that the physical standards of the population of the United States would be lowered by the incoming of diseased persons, that the arrival of immigrants and paupers would prove

not merely a financial burden but also a menace to the morals of the community, while the late discussions over the white slave traffic and other forms of vice have served still more strongly to accentuate this belief in the social evils arising from immigration.

The late investigations of the Immigration Commission show that undue significance has been attached to these social effects during the past few years. While there are still many improvements to be made in our immigration laws and in their administration, nevertheless at the present time there is no serious danger to be apprehended in this direction, as has already been shown in this chapter. The number of persons afflicted with contagious diseases or insanity, or the number of paupers or criminals arriving, taking them as individuals, is very large, but taken as a percentage of the entire number coming is so small that little heed need be paid to it. Of course, this does not mean that we ought not to make every effort possible to lessen still further these evils. Every effort possible should be made, and special emphasis should be placed upon caring for the immigrants after their arrival, in order to bring them as soon as possible into harmony with our best institutions. But these evils should not blind our eyes to those of more far reaching import.

The chief danger of immigration lies, not in this direction, but in the field of industry. When immigrants who are unskilled laborers arrive in so large numbers that the tendency is for them to lower the average rate of wages and the standard of living among the poor people, the danger is one much more far reaching, and one to which our statesmen should give earnest attention. A number of later chapters

will serve to show how imminent this industrial danger is, in what form it appears, and the way in which it should be met. This, rather than the immediate social evils, is the most difficult phase of the immigration problem.



V

MANUFACTURING AND MINING COMMUNITIES

The Extent to Which Immigrant Colonies Exist

The wide-spread existence of immigrant industrial communities or colonies in the United States at the present time may be realized, when it is stated that in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers there is no town or city of industrial importance, with the exception of the lead and zinc mining localities of Missouri, which does not have its immigrant colony or section composed of Slavs, Magyars, North and South Italians, or members of other races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe. In the South and Southwest, because of the large areas devoted almost exclusively to agriculture, the immigrant community is less frequently met with than in the Middle West or East. In the bituminous coal mining territories of West Virginia, Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas and Oklahoma, immigrant colonies in large numbers have been developed in the same way as those in the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania. Eastern Europeans have also attached themselves to the iron and steel producing communities of the Birmingham District in Alabama; and a large Italian colony, as is well known, exists in New Orleans, a considerable number of whose members are employed in the cotton-mills of the city and in the manufacture of cigars and cigarets.

South Italians, Cubans and Spaniards have entered

the cigar manufacturing establishments of Tampa and Key West, Florida, and have built up colonies in these cities. Outside of New Orleans, however, no recent immigrants in the South are cotton-mill operatives. Southern mill owners have frequently tried to introduce southern and eastern, as well as northern, European and British immigrants into their operating forces, but all attempts have resulted in failure, because of the refusal of the present cotton-mill workers, recruited from isolated farm and mountain sections of their own States, to work alongside recent immigrants. This same intense race prejudice on the part of Southern wage-earners of native birth has rendered impossible the extensive employment of southern and eastern Europeans in other branches of manufacturing in the South, and has consequently prevented the development of immigrant industrial colonies, except in the instances already mentioned and in the case of a number of agricultural communities, principally located in the Mississippi Valley.

Types of Immigrant Communities

Whether located in the South or elsewhere, however, immigrant communities, which have come into existence because of the recent industrial expansion and the resultant influx of wage-earners from southern and eastern Europe, are of two general types.

The first is a community which by a gradual process of social accretion has affixt itself to the original population of an industrial town or city, which had already been established before the arrival of the recent immigrants. Foreign communities of this character are as numerous as the older industrial towns

and centers of the country. The textile manufacturing centers of New England and the Middle States, such as Fall River, Lowell, and New Bedford, Massachusetts; Manchester, New Hampshire; Providence, Rhode Island; and Paterson, New Jersey; cities in which other industries are located, such as paper manufacturing in Holyoke and boot and shoe factories in Haverhill and Lynn, Massachusetts; hardware, cutlery, and jewelry, located in New Britain and Meriden, Connecticut; or leather finishing and currying, as in Wilmington, Delaware; clothing manufacturing, as in Rochester; collars and cuffs in Troy; hosiery and knit goods in Cohoes and Utica, New York; oil-refining in Bayonne, New Jersey; or cities engaged in diversified manufacturing, as Passaic, and Newark, New Jersey,—all these have colonies or sections populated by recent immigrants.

The same condition of affairs is found in the iron and steel, glass, and other older manufacturing cities and towns of New York, Pennsylvania and the Middle West. As representative types of this class in connection with the manufacture of glass, Tarentum, Pennsylvania; Morgantown, West Virginia; Steubenville and Rossford, Ohio, may be mentioned; and as typical iron and steel localities, Steelton and Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Youngstown, Ohio; and South Chicago, and DeKalb, Illinois. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, or the Pittsburg District, is practically made up of industrial towns or cities engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel, glass, and allied products, each of which has an immigrant colony or section composed of households of wage-earners of recent immigration.

As representative of a community of this class, the developments which have taken place in Johnstown,



Pennsylvania, may be described. The first iron furnace was established in Johnstown in 1842. Expansion in the local iron and steel industries developed the city and increased its population. Welsh, Irish, Germans and English were exclusively employed in the local industries from their establishment until 1880. During the past thirty years, however, the labor forces have been recruited from southern and eastern Europe. Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, Croatians, Servians, North and South Italians, Syrians and Bulgarians have in constantly increasing numbers found employment in the local iron and steel mills. As a result, about 60 per cent. of the population of Johnstown at present is of foreign birth, and is largely representative of races of recent arrival in this country. The native Americans and Welsh occupy two wards in the city. In addition, there are three distinct foreign colonies or sections. One is made up exclusively of South Italians, another of 5,000 Slovaks and Croatians, and the third, the most important, which has a population of 15,000, in round numbers, contains representatives of all races of recent immigration.

The second general type of immigrant community has developed within recent years because of the growth of some natural resource, such as coal, iron ore, or copper, or by reason of the extension of the principal manufacturing industries of the country. These communities usually cluster around mines or industrial plants, and their distinguishing feature is that a majority of their inhabitants are of foreign birth and recent immigration. This type of immigrant community is common in the bituminous and anthracite coal mining regions of Pennsylvania and in the coal producing areas of Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama,

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and Oklahoma. In the Mesabi and Vermilion iron-ore ranges of Minnesota, as well as the iron-ore and copper mining districts of Michigan, many such communities are also found. The usual mining community of this character consists of a small town or urban center in the vicinity of which mining operations are conducted at a number of points. These outlying mining locations are generally connected with the urban center by steam or electric railroads. The town of Windber in western Pennsylvania, by way of illustration, has a population of about 8,000 persons, and is the center of twelve mining camps. It was founded in 1897 by the opening of bituminous coal mines, for which purpose 1,600 experienced Englishmen and 400 native Americans were brought into the locality. With the opening of the new mines southern and eastern Europeans were attracted to the community, and at the present time eighteen races of recent immigration are numbered among its mine workers. The town of Windber proper has a section occupied by native Americans and three foreign colonies. The outlying mining villages consist of company houses in which recent immigrants live almost exclusively. The southern and eastern Europeans have their churches, banks, steamship agencies, and business establishments in the town of Windber itself, to which they go to transact their affairs and to seek amusement. Food and other articles are principally purchased in the company stores of the mining villages.

Altho not so numerous, communities of this type are not infrequently established in connection with the leading industries, such as the manufacture of iron and steel, glass, cotton and woolen goods. Gary, In-

diana, is an industrial community largely made up of recent immigrants, which has been brought into existence because of the erection of a large steel plant within the past few years. Whiting, Indiana, is likewise a small city, recently established in connection with the oil refining industry, the population of which is composed principally of southern and eastern European immigrants.

Charleroi, Kensington, Tarentum, and Arnold, in western Pennsylvania, and Crystal City near St. Louis, Missouri, furnish examples of glass manufacturing communities of this description. Charleroi has at present a population of about 10,500, composed chiefly of French and French-Belgians, with an admixture of Poles, Slovaks, North and South Italians, and other races from the South and East of Europe. This community was established about 1890, when its first glass factory was erected, and has grown in size and importance as the glass industry within its borders has been extended.

Another illustration is the recently established iron and steel manufacturing community at Granite City and Madison, Illinois, which under normal working conditions has the distinction of being the largest Bulgarian colony in the United States. These two cities immediately join each other, and for practical purposes are one industrial community, the distinction between them being more artificial than real. In 1892 its site was an unbroken stretch of cornfields. During the past seven years it has had an extraordinary expansion in business and population, due to the extension of its industrial activities. The original wage-earners were English, Irish, Germans, Welsh and Poles. By 1900 the demand for unskilled labor, be-

cause of the erection of new steel foundries and a car-building plant, could no longer be supplied by English-speaking people. Consequently, in that year, Slovaks from St. Louis were employed by the local industries. In 1902 came the Magyars, followed by a few Croatians. Mixed groups of Rumanians, Greeks, and Servians followed. In the years 1904 and 1905 began the swarming of the Bulgarians to the community, and by the autumn of the latter year fully 1,500 had arrived. Two years later Bulgarian immigration reached its high-water mark with 8,000 of this race. In addition to the Bulgarians there are about 4,000 recent immigrants—Armenians, Servians, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Magyars and Poles being the principal races represented. The total population of the community is estimated under normal industrial conditions to be about 20,000. The Bulgarians and other foreign races have built up practically an exclusively immigrant town a short distance from the American section of the two cities, which has come in popular parlance to be called "Hungary Hollow." Here Bulgarians, Servians, Rumanians, and a few Magyars and Armenians live together entirely apart from any American influence.

Segregation of the Immigrant Population

Between the immigrant colonies which have affixt themselves to industrial cities, such as the New England textile manufacturing cities or the iron and steel manufacturing localities of Pennsylvania, and the older native-born portion of the towns or cities, there is little contact or association beyond that rendered necsary by business or working relations. Immigrant

workmen and their households not only live in sections or colonies according to race, but, as has already been stated, attend and support their own churches, maintain their own business institutions and places of recreation, and have their own fraternal and beneficial organizations. Even in the mines and manufacturing plants, there is a sharp line of division in the occupations or the departments in which recent immigrants and persons of native birth are engaged, and in the case of unskilled labor the immigrant workmen are, as a rule, brought together in gangs composed of one race or closely related races.

In those industrial localities which are strongly unionized, the affiliation of immigrant workmen with native Americans is small. A considerable proportion of the children of foreign-born parents are also segregated in the parochial schools. Women of recent immigrant races, beyond the small degree of contact which they obtain in factories or as domestic servants, practically live entirely removed from Americanizing influences. As a consequence of this general isolation of immigrant colonies, the tendencies toward assimilation exhibited by the recent immigrant population are small, and the maintenance of old customs and standards leads to congestion and unsanitary housing and living conditions.

The native-born element in the population of industrial communities of the type under discussion is in most cases ignorant of conditions which prevail in immigrant sections; but even when acquainted with them, natives are usually indifferent so long as they do not become too pronounced a menace to the public health and welfare. Under normal conditions there is no antipathy to the immigrant population, beyond the



feeling uniformly met with in all sections, that a certain stigma or reproach attaches to working with recent arrivals or in the same occupations. This aversion of the native American, which is psychological in its nature and arises from race prejudice or ignorance, is nevertheless one of the most effective forces in racial segregation and displacement.

The immigrant industrial communities which have recently come into existence through industrial development are almost entirely composed of foreign-born elements. They are alien colonies established on American soil, often composed of a large number of races, living according to their own standards, largely under their own systems of control, and practically isolated from all direct contact with American life and institutions. The Americanization of such communities, as compared with the immigrant colonies of old-established industrial towns and cities, must necessarily be slow. It is to be expected also, that, before these communities are assimilated, they will have a pronounced effect upon American life for the reason that the slowness of the process will result in the establishment, perhaps in a modified form, of many Old World standards and institutions.

The Significance of Immigrant Communities

In general, it may be said that the menace of the recent immigrant in our industrial communities, so far as the native American and older foreign wage-earners from Great Britain and northern Europe are concerned, consists in the low standard of living, the illiteracy, the absence of industrial training, and the tractability and lack of aggressiveness of the southern

and eastern Europeans. As regards the recent immigrants themselves, their general, as well as their industrial, progress and assimilation are retarded by segregation in colonies and communities where they have little contact with American life and small opportunity to acquire the English language. The sudden transplanting of such an agricultural class of the old world to the conditions and environments of American industrial communities renders the recent immigrant liable to serious physical and moral deterioration.

On the other hand, the existence of colonies of immigrants with low standards of living, and ignorant of proper measures for securing health and sanitation, constitutes a serious danger to the native-born portion of our industrial communities. The possible political and social manipulation of the recent immigrant population by unscrupulous leaders is not without serious import in its bearing upon American institutions.

Probably the most significant feature of the entire situation is the almost complete ignorance and indifference of the native American population to the recent immigrant colonies and their condition. This attitude extends even to the native churches, and very few agencies have been established for the Americanization and assimilation of southern and eastern European wage-earners. Not only is a great field open for social and religious work, but vast possibilities are offered for patriotic service in improving serious conditions which confront a self-governing republic.

VI

THE IMMIGRANT IN AGRICULTURE

The Foreign-born Farmer in the United States and His Characteristics

The foreign-born farmer in the United States, as is well known, has a history almost as long as the country itself, and is representative of many racial stocks. In the census year of 1900 it was found that more than one-fifth of all the foreign-born male bread-winners in the United States, and over one-fourth of the native-born white bread-winners of foreign parentage, were engaged in agricultural pursuits. The total number on farms was 9,458,194, of which number 2,105,766 were of foreign origin. About thirty per cent. of the immigrant families, consisting of Canadians, English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, belonged to the English-speaking races. They are scattered all over the country and have, as a whole, become completely Americanized.

THE RACES FROM NORTHERN AND WESTERN EUROPE

In agriculture the Germans are numerically the most important. About three-fourths of the total number of males of foreign origin on farms are of this race. In 1900 the male agricultural bread-winners of German origin numbered 775,175. Of this number 348,265 were of foreign birth. The Germans have shown a tendency to assimilate readily with persons of native birth and with the older immigrant races from Great

Britain. They are frugal and industrious, and have been successful in almost every branch of agriculture. The second generation generally stay on the farm and remain in the territory where their fathers first settled. Some of the most prosperous German colonies of the present day have had an existence of fifty years or longer.

More than one-half of the male bread-winners of Norwegian parentage in the United States are in agriculture. Practically all of these are in the North Central States and the State of Washington. The total number engaged in agriculture is less than one-fifth of the number of Germans on farms, but the proportion in agriculture is greater than that of any other race. More than three-fifths of the Norwegians of the second generation live in agricultural communities, and are thriving there.

The Norwegians first settled in Iowa, northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. They took up unbroken land, in many cases forested, and often selected narrow valleys like those of their home land, rather than the broader valleys or open prairies. Later Norwegian immigrants, however, have gone direct to the prairies of the Northwest, where they now carry on a diversified agriculture, emphasizing one or another crop, according to natural conditions.

The Swedish immigrants, who have settled on the land, have, as a whole, established themselves in the same States as the Norwegians. A larger percentage, however, are engaged in manufacturing and mining, and the concentration of the farming population by States is not quite so marked as in the case of the Norwegians. Slightly more than one-half of the first generation of Norwegian farmers are in Minnesota,

Nebraska and Iowa. In Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa slightly more than two-fifths of the farm laborers of the first generation of Norwegians were reported in the Federal Census of 1900.

Another group of Scandinavian immigrants is formed by the Danes, of whom there were, in 1900, 105,749 males engaged in agricultural pursuits. Slightly more than 80,000 were of foreign birth, of whom more than two-fifths were farmers or farm laborers. The Danes have settled in the North Central States and have shown themselves successful farmers.

Of the other agricultural groups of immigrants, the Swiss perhaps are most worthy of mention.* There were 37,348 males of Swiss parentage engaged in agricultural pursuits in 1900. They are scattered in small groups all over the country, the largest number reported by any one State in 1900 being only 4,406. The greatest concentration is found in the States of Ohio, California, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Kansas. The largest proportions are farm owners and a great many confine themselves to stock raising and the production of dairy products. Perhaps the most notable of the Swiss settlements is that in Green County, Wisconsin. It was founded in 1845, and now has a population of 8,000 persons of Swiss descent. The Swiss really originated the cheese industry in Wisconsin, about the years 1868-69.

Of the other immigrant races from northern Europe engaged in farming, the French and Austrians are the most important. According to the census of 1900, of the 106,583 male bread-winners of French parentage,

* By Swiss is meant natives of Switzerland; according to race they may be Germans, French, or Italians; the Federal Census classifies them by country of birth only.

about one-fourth were in agricultural pursuits. The foreign-born report 11,365, or 22.1 per cent., in agriculture, 7,415 being farmers and 2,356 farm laborers. The second generation had 14,845, or 26.9 per cent., in agriculture, 9,047 of whom were farmers and 5,145 farm laborers. Of the 167,620 Austrians in gainful occupations, 9.6 per cent. were in agriculture, the foreign-born reporting 12,314, or 8 per cent., and the native-born 3,812, or 26.1 per cent.

THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPEAN FARMER

The races mentioned above have through many years of residence demonstrated their fitness for farming and their capacity for Americanization and assimilation. The most valuable, as well as the most interesting, question relative to the immigrant in agriculture is presented by the races of recent arrival in the United States from southern and eastern Europe and the Orient. There are two main reasons for this: (1) Immigrants of this class have been on the farms but a few years, and consequently, their success is not assured. (2) In their occupations in this country they have hitherto largely confined themselves to manufacturing, mining and mercantile pursuits, altho they have been of the non-manufacturing races in Europe, belonging to the peasant class. It is from these races that the agricultural immigrant of the future will be largely recruited, and consequently it is of interest to know their condition at present.

The consideration of the recent immigrant in agriculture divides itself into two parts arising from the status and work of the southern and eastern Europeans. In the first place, the colonies, settlements, com-

munities and rural groups, having a permanent status, should be considered; and in the second, the seasonal or temporary agricultural laborers, who, as a rule, have a permanent home or headquarters in the cities and towns, but who emigrate to the country in groups or gangs to supply the seasonal demands for farm laborers.

Some very valuable and original information relative to recent immigrants as farmers and farm laborers in the United States has recently been published as the result of an exhaustive investigation by the national government.* The study includes only those races which come from southern and eastern Europe, and Japan. Specifically, North and South Italians, Hebrews, Poles, Slovaks, Bohemians and other Slavs, Portuguese, Japanese, and a few colonies of German-Swiss and Belgians were investigated. With a few exceptions, every important rural settlement in the States east of the Mississippi River was taken into consideration.

The statistical part of the report of the Federal Commission is based upon original information secured from 875 households representing 5,017 persons. Of the total number of persons about one-fifth had been in this country less than five years and two-fifths less than ten years. Practically all of the Japanese farmers had been in the United States under ten years. About one-half of the Hebrews, North Italians, Lithuanians and Polish farmers had been in this country less than a decade.

Slightly more than four-fifths of all the persons studied who were twenty years of age or over were

* This report consists of two volumes of about 1,000 pages each. It was prepared under the direction of Dr. A. E. Cance, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and is entitled "Immigrants in Agriculture."

married, the only race showing a smaller proportion of married persons being the Japanese, of whom 60 per cent. were single.

Of the immigrant farmers who were qualified by age and residence to become citizens, only 51 per cent. were fully naturalized, and 17 per cent. had signified their intention of becoming citizens by taking out first papers of naturalization.

About 85 per cent. of the immigrant men and women studied had been farmers or farm laborers in their native countries, and consequently had some training and experience for the occupation in which they were engaged in the United States.

Of the total number of farmers of foreign birth, 78 per cent. could not speak English. Increased ability to speak English, however, as length of residence in the United States increased, was clearly indicated. Sixty-four per cent. of the farmers who had been here under five years, 77 per cent. of those with a residence of from five to nine years, and 82 per cent. of those who had been in the United States ten years or over, were able to speak English.

About one-fourth of the immigrant farmers and their households were illiterate or not able to read in any language. A considerably greater proportion, or 77 per cent., of the males, as contrasted with 64 per cent. of the females in immigrant farm households, could both read and write. Of the children six and under sixteen years of age in the families visited, 20 per cent. stayed at home, 78 per cent. attended school, and 2 per cent. worked outside the home. The Hebrew families had the highest percentage of children at school and the North Italian the lowest.

Immigrant Agricultural Colonies

THE NORTH AND SOUTH ITALIANS

As regards the several races engaged in farming, the Italian is probably the most important, colonies of this race being located in both the Northern and Southern States. In the latter section, Italian immigration to rural districts has taken place during the past twenty years. In Texas, at Bryan, in Brazos County, is located the largest Italian agricultural colony in the South, numbering at least 1,700 persons. Its origin dates back to 1868. Another well-known Italian colony is at Sunnyside, Arkansas, in the "Black Belt," from which several smaller farm colonies in the Mississippi Delta and elsewhere can trace their origin.

Italian farming in the South covers a wide range of products, diversified soils and climatic conditions, several forms of land tenure, and various systems of culture. The North Italians among the mountains of western North Carolina practise a self-sufficing, diversified agriculture. In southeastern Louisiana and in the southern part of Alabama the South Italian truckers and small fruit growers are doing exceptionally well on the light sandy soils and they succeed in marketing their products in a satisfactory manner. In the Mississippi Delta, both North and South Italian cotton tenants are showing the cotton growers of how much value careful cultivation, kitchen gardens and small store accounts may be to the cotton "share hand" and tenant. In the Ozarks, Italians from the Sunnyside group have taken up new land, planted orchards and become successful apple and peach growers. At Sunnyside, Arkansas, all rent land and remain tenants

indefinitely. At Knobview and Tonittown, in the same State, it is the intention of every man to become a landowner and an independent farmer. The Italian farmer has been very much influenced by his environment. His farming has been directed and his agricultural methods and form of land tenure have been taught him by his neighbors.

About one-half of the Italian farmers in the South came directly from Italy to Southern rural districts and were first employed as farm laborers or lumbermen, or were tenant farmers. Comparatively few were engaged in industrial pursuits or as laborers before becoming farmers.

The large percentage of Sicilians or South Italians in the South is notable. Probably more than 80 per cent. of the rural Italians in Louisiana are Sicilians. The nearly two thousand Italians at Bryan, Texas, are Sicilians, and several other settlements are peopled by immigrants from Southern Italy. This fact may account in part for the greater percentage of Italian agricultural laborers in the South, and for the slower rate of Americanization in certain districts.

Italian immigration to the South has been in part stimulated by the cotton and sugar-cane planters, who, dissatisfied with negro labor, alarmed at the increasing scarcity of every sort of farm labor, and desirous of settling acceptable farmers on the immense tracts of unimproved land, have for years been striving to turn the tide of immigration southward. A number of colonies, notably in Texas and Louisiana, seem to have originated in the purchase of a few acres of land by some Italian farm laborer, who, arriving practically without money at a Southern port of entry, sought employment on a neighboring plantation.

It should be borne in mind that nearly all the Italians are small farmers. Altho they have engaged in diverse forms of agriculture, few have undertaken any agricultural enterprise that requires a large outlay of capital, either for permanent improvements or for tools, machinery, or live stock. There are no extensive rice growers, for example, and no sugar-cane planters. Truck crops, cotton and small fruits require little capital equipment and much hand labor. The necessary investment in land is small. An immigrant may become a cotton "cropper" with practically no capital. Where the climate is healthful the Italians have prospered. In many cases they have been able to surpass their neighbors because they exercise extreme thrift and indefatigable industry. They have been imitators, rather than originators, of agricultural methods. Very few innovations, either in crops, method of culture, or improved machinery, can be credited to the race. They have developed a highly specialized agriculture at Independence, Louisiana, for example, where they are engaged in strawberry culture, but almost entirely along lines originated by the earlier American growers. This specialization by communities is a noticeable economic feature. Every family in the community raises the same commercial crop, and instead of competition this situation results in cooperation.

The Italian so far has had little effect in displacing the negro farmer or tenant. On account of their efficiency, the Italians are assured of as much land as they may wish to cultivate, but their demands have not assumed sufficient proportions to force out the negro. The Italian farm laborer seems to be held in higher esteem in the sugar-producing area of Louisiana than in any other section. As regards the future of

the Italian farmer in the South, he seems to have made a permanent place for himself on the Louisiana sugar plantations and as a truck farmer on the coast and in the Mississippi Valley. It is certain that many of the present-day tenants and farm laborers will purchase land and become independent farmers.

In the State of New York there are two classes of Italian farm laborers. First, those who live in agricultural localities and are employed more or less regularly by their fellow countrymen who are engaged in farming by neighboring American farmers or by canning factories; second, those who go to the country for the farming season, returning in the fall to other occupations in the cities. Laborers of this second class are generally employed by large canning companies. The men are worked in gangs under control of padrones and are usually quartered on the farm of the company.

In Albion, New York, and its vicinity, there are about three hundred and fifty Italians, including men, women and children, who depend upon agriculture for part of their yearly income, and three hundred farm laborers of this race are brought in each summer from Buffalo, New York, for the canning season. About four hundred and seventy-five come from the cities to Oneida for the canning season, and in Geneva and its vicinity there are about fifteen hundred Italians, including men, women and children, who depend upon farm work for their livelihood during the agricultural season. Most of these enumerated are engaged in some other kind of labor during the winter. At Canastota, New York, there are about fifty Italian families depending entirely upon agriculture for their support. Of these, twenty own farms, the rest being either ten-

ants or farm laborers. In Lyons and Clyde and vicinity there are approximately one hundred families deriving an income from agriculture; forty own farms, about twenty are renters, and about forty live in the towns and work on farms in the summer. In Port Byron and its vicinity thirty-five Italian families are engaged in some form of agriculture; ten own farms, ten are tenants, and fifteen are farm laborers. Near almost all the larger cities in New York may be found Italians who own or work in market gardens, and in one or two localities Italian owners or laborers in orchards or vineyards are recorded, there being a considerable settlement thus engaged near Fredonia. Very few Italians in the other Middle States are engaged in general farming or employed as farm laborers.

HEBREW AGRICULTURAL COMMUNITIES

Hebrew rural communities in the United States are confined very largely to Hebrews from Russia, Rumania and Galicia. The reason is evident. Most Hebrew farmers were established on the land directly or indirectly through the influence of an immigrant aid society of some sort. Nearly all of these organizations were founded for the purpose of assisting Russian Hebrews. The greatest of all such organizations was the Baron de Hirsch Fund, incorporated in 1891 to administer the trust funds of the banker and philanthropist, Baron de Hirsch, which he devoted to the amelioration of the economic condition of Russian Hebrews. Other Hebrews have been and are being aided, but most assistance has been given to those from Russia.

Very few Hebrews found their way to rural dis-

tricts until 1882, when, following the Russian persecutions culminating in the "May Law" of that year, great numbers of Hebrews fled from Russia. It was the period of western immigration, and loyal philanthropic Hebrews felt that the way upward for the refugees was by the same path that thousands of hardy pioneers, as penniless as the Russians, were climbing with success. Consequently, under the leadership of fellow countrymen, from 1882 to 1886, a dozen or more rural colonies were established in Oregon, the Dakotas, Kansas, Louisiana, New Jersey, Michigan, and elsewhere where land was cheap and procurable in large tracts. All were given material aid and encouragement, all met with unforeseen obstacles and discouragements, and every one except the New Jersey colonies dragged out an unsuccessful existence.

These failures caused discouragement and brought rural settlements into disfavor with the Hebrews. It was about 1882 that the first successful colony was established, in Southern New Jersey. This colony, at first founded on a communistic basis, located on most unpromising, uncleared land in the pine barrens, was kept going from 1882 to 1890 only by the generosity and material assistance of fellow countrymen, and finally, just as the project seemed about to be abandoned, relief came through the Baron de Hirsch Fund. The thousand or more Hebrew farmers in New England and New York, with a few exceptions, either speculate in real estate or provide a market for part of the fruits of their fields by keeping summer boarders or lodgers, or depend to a greater or less extent on some other outside enterprise—peddling, cattle trading, junk buying, etc.—for a material part of their incomes. To all appearance the colonies

located near Vineland, New Jersey, are permanently established on the basis of commercial and successful farming.

POLISH AND BOHEMIAN FARMERS

Polish farming communities are located in Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Texas. The largest body of Bohemian farmers are found in the prairie States of the upper Mississippi Valley and in Nebraska and Texas, where large and flourishing Bohemian settlements have been long established. None of the Texas colonies are large, the most populous being one of some four hundred families in McClellan County. In all of the colonies there are farmers who came to Texas with their parents when small children. There are also young farmers of the second generation. The settlements are now growing from within, and so thoroughly American are many of them that no one speaks of them as foreign or immigrant. Since 1890 the influx of immigrants from abroad to the older settlements has been small and apparently not increasing.

There has been, however, an increased Bohemian immigration to Texas since 1905. The breaking up of the large cattle ranches has put many acres of good land on the market in small tracts and foreigners of several races have taken advantage of the opportunity to buy unimproved land. How many Bohemians have purchased land or become tenant farmers since 1900 there is no means at present of ascertaining. The Bohemians, now settling, not only in Texas but in other States, are men with more money than those who came three decades or more ago. They have more

capital to start with and are more immediately successful than those who came when the Southwest was almost entirely wild and untilled.

The Texas Bohemians have engaged in several lines of agriculture, but nearly all have had something to do with cotton raising. In contrast to the native Texans, the Bohemians, like the Germans and Poles, raise sufficient produce on their cotton farms to sustain their families and their work stock, and by this means lessen their store account. As is usual in cotton districts, tenancy is common in almost all settlements.

The Bohemians are faithful supporters of schools and churches. Very few are illiterate. Almost none of the second generation over ten years of age are unable to read and write English. The young women are teachers in the schools and the young men not on farms engage largely in clerical pursuits.

OTHER RACES

There are a few Slovak farmers in New England, a very small number in Pennsylvania and Virginia, a colony of about fifty families in Arkansas, and perhaps a few small scattered groups in other States, but the aggregate is not large. The Slovaks are manufacturing and mining laborers rather than farmers. In a general way they differ little from the Polish rural settlers. There seems to be little movement of Slovaks to agriculture, either directly from abroad or from industrial pursuits in the United States. The Slovaks began their settlements in Connecticut very recently, and can not fairly be compared with other foreigners in that State. A whole group of Slovaks of Slovaktown, Arkansas, was recruited by a colonization company from the coal mines of Illinois and

Pennsylvania. The colony is only fifteen years old, and the settlement is to all appearances successful.

Magyar farmers are small in number. Here and there a Magyar farmer is found in a Polish settlement. The small number of this race soon become lost in the general mass of Poles, by which name they are generally known. The Magyars are not engaging in agriculture to any extent east of the Mississippi River.

The greatest number of Portuguese farmers in the East are found in Massachusetts and Rhode Island in a very limited area, the Portuguese headquarters being New Bedford, Massachusetts. The white Portuguese immigration, which comes largely from the Azores, is not large, but compared with the population of the islands is relatively important. The dark-skinned Portuguese in agricultural pursuits, or Bravas, are either seasonal agricultural laborers or dock hands. The white Portuguese become farm laborers, general laborers, mill hands and farmers. As farmers and farm laborers the white Portuguese fill an important place in the agriculture of southeastern New England. The potato growers in Rhode Island are in part tenants and in part owners of the land they operate. They are industrious and energetic. They succeed better than their New England neighbors, chiefly because they have a lower standard of living. They supply practically all the agricultural labor in that region, and by buying or leasing the farms from native owners they have been supplanting the original American farmers.

THE JAPANESE IN THE EAST

East of the Rocky Mountains Japanese farmers are chiefly confined to Texas and Florida, where a very few adult males have taken up pineapple and truck



raising with rather doubtful results. There are some laborers in sugar-beet fields in Wisconsin, and a few in Michigan. The Japanese in Florida are raising pineapples and vegetables, while those in Texas are engaged in capitalistic or specialized agriculture—rice, fruit growing, trucking, nurseries. Most of the Japanese in Texas have invested large amounts of capital in their enterprises, from which they have not yet realized correspondingly large net returns. Some of the Japanese farm proprietors are agricultural students and experts in particular lines of agriculture or related subjects. A number have been business men in Japan. They very soon learn the English language and American methods and many have a knowledge of English before emigrating.

Seasonal Agricultural Laborers

CRANBERRY PICKERS

The races more usually engaging in seasonal farm labor are the South Italians, the Poles, the black Portuguese or Bravas, an increasing number of Greeks and Syrians, and, in sugar-beet culture, Belgians, Bohemians, Finns, Poles, Magyars, Japanese and Indians, among whom the first-named are the most prominent. In almost all classes the employees belong to a class of cheap laborers, who engage in unskilled day labor when not working on farms. In berry picking, and to some extent in beet cultivation, the present supply of laborers has been recently installed, having supplanted other foreigners or native Americans. The cranberry pickers of Massachusetts, on the larger bogs, at least, are chiefly "Bravas," or black Portuguese.

They are largely recruited from the ranks of dock laborers and cotton-mill operatives near New Bedford and neighboring sea-coast cities, and unless they are regular bog laborers they spend about six weeks of the year on the bogs. Five-sixths of them are men or boys, many of them single or without families in the United States. They have succeeded in forcing out the Poles, Italians, and, to a large degree, the Finns. The cranberry pickers of central Wisconsin are Indians or Poles. The Indians are often employed at occasional occupations in the rural districts and are well adapted to berry picking. They are transported by the growers from neighboring reservations and bring their families with them to the bogs.

BEET-SUGAR LABORERS

The sugar-beet laborers are chiefly Belgians, but in Wisconsin several races are represented. Nearly all are recruited from neighboring cities, where they make their headquarters. In Wisconsin the Bohemians and Germans frequently bring their families with them; the Belgians and Japanese are single men or men without families in the United States. The beet fields furnish employment from May 1 to July 15, and from about September 25 to November 1. The six weeks' interval takes many back to the cities, but some find employment on farms in the locality.

Farm-hands and Canning-factory Operatives in the United States

The farm laborers in Western New York are of two types: First, South Italians and Syrians, recruited from New York City, Buffalo and other cities

and brought to the locality in family groups by the producers. Many of these remain the entire season, from June to October, at work either in the canning factories or on the farms of the canning companies. Second, South Italians and Poles who may be called settled agricultural laborers. These live near their places of employment in small cities or towns; some own property in the villages, and work almost the entire spring and summer on farms in the neighborhood. They are farm laborers and have practically no other employment.

In western New York, on both the general farms and those owned by canning companies, wages for adult males range from $1.25 to $1.75 per day of ten hours; for women and children, who are employed both on the farms and in the canning factories, the wages on the farm are less, but their earnings at piece wages in the factory practically equal those of the men. When the cost of living is considered, the foreign laborers who have their homes in the locality earn more than their countrymen in cities. The South Italian families of four or five members who work from April to November on farms average from $350 to $450 for the season. The Poles earn about $18 to $20 per month and board the year around when they work as general farm laborers. Piece wages for men and women bring in $1.25 to $1.75 a day during the summer. When weeding, gathering peas, beans, or other vegetables, picking cherries, plums or apples, the women often earn as much as the men. Berries of all kinds are picked by the women and wages depend upon quickness and skill quite as much as upon strength.

With the exception of the Bravas, all the groups of

seasonal labor indicate a tendency to remain permanently in the United States. Many are migratory, but their homes are in America. The Brava has been in the habit of returning to his home in the Cape Verde Islands after a few years of residence here, taking his earnings with him. As a rule, as might be expected, there are fewer citizens among seasonal laborers than among settled farmers of the same occupations.*

* For a discussion of the recent immigrant railroad construction and other temporary work, see Chapter X.



VII

IMMIGRANT INSTITUTIONS

In the immigrant colonies of industrial towns and cities, institutions have been developed to meet the peculiar needs of the immigrant population. Each has an important bearing upon the life of the community. The most noteworthy of these are the immigrant bank, steamship agencies, churches and schools. The most important is an institution commonly called an immigrant bank.

Unregulated Immigrant Banks

Recent investigation has developed the fact that a large number of so-called banks, organized for the purpose of doing business with the unassimilated immigrants of recent years from southern and eastern Europe,* have been established in most of our industrial localities of any size or importance. About 3,000 of these institutions exist at the present time in the United States. The larger proportion are located in the manufacturing areas of the Middle States and New England, but in smaller numbers they are doing a flourishing business in all sections in which Italians, Slavs, Magyars, or other southern and eastern Europeans are employed in considerable numbers. Immigrant banks are found in the isolated iron ore mining camps of Minnesota and Michigan, in all bituminous mining localities of any importance in the East, Middle

* Report of the U. S. Immigration Commission on Immigrant Banks, Senate Document No. 381, 61st Congress, 2d Session.

West, Southwest, or South, and in all industrial localities which have grown up around such industries as textile, iron and steel, and glass manufacturing. The importance of the business conducted by them may be seen from the fact that more than $100,000,000 of the total amount of money sent abroad annually by aliens working in this country passes through the hands of immigrant bankers. More than one-half of the so-called banks also receive deposits, and, altho the average deposit is less than $100, due to the fact that they represent the meager accumulations of unskilled immigrant laborers for the purpose of purchasing steamship tickets or sending money abroad, the aggregate amount held reaches high into the millions. The significant fact in connection with the entire system, however, is that only four States—Ohio, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts—have made any effort to regulate these private banks conducted by or through the patronage of aliens. As a result our recent immigrant population has been retarded in its progress toward assimilation and has been subjected to shameless exploitation.

THE TERM IMMIGRANT BANK A MISNOMER

As a matter of fact the term immigrant bank is a misnomer. The immigrant communities which have affixt themselves during recent years to our industrial towns and cities have many needs which can be satisfied only by a person or company familiar with the languages spoken, and with the customs, habits, and manner of thought of the people. There is money to be sent to the old country; friends and relatives are to be communicated with and brought to the United States; business affairs must be transacted in this coun-

try and in the native land; and advice is to be sought on a multitude of affairs. To meet these needs the institution popularly known as the immigrant bank has come into existence. In many respects, the immigrant bank is practically a bureau of information and a clearing-house for necessary services to the immigrant population, and thrives upon the ignorance and lack of assimilation of the immigrant people. Its banking functions, however, while limited, involve a large amount of money and affect the welfare of a great number of people.

RACES AS BANKERS

As regards the tendency of members of certain races to become bankers, of 110 establishments recently studied by the United States Immigration Commission, 47 were operated by Italians, 15 by Hebrews, 13 by Poles, 9 by Magyars, 8 by Croatians, 6 by Bulgarians, 5 by Greeks, 4 by Slovaks, 2 by Hungarian Germans, 2 by Lithuanians, 1 by Bohemians, 1 by Portuguese, and 3 by corporations and partnerships in which various races were represented. Only one did a real banking business; 29 were operated as steamship and foreign exchange agencies; 72 as banks in connection with some other business; and 8 were saloons and boarding-houses, whose proprietors were sending money abroad without maintaining a steamship agency. The branches of business and employments carried on by the banks in addition to their usual banking functions are real estate, rental, insurance, and collecting agencies, notarial offices, labor agencies, postal substations, book, jewelry, and foreign novelty stores, saloons, groceries, butchers, and barbers, boarding bosses, or room renters, printers, pool-



room keepers, furniture dealers and undertakers. These combinations are typical of practically all communities, and so may be considered as fairly representing the immigrant banking business generally.

The Origin of Immigrant Banks

The connection between banking and other branches of business may be easily explained. In the mind of the immigrant, the steamship agent is the sole connecting link with the fatherland. As the representative of well-known lines, he ascribes to the agent a standing and responsibility such as he has no cause to assign to any American institution. Nothing is more natural than that the immigrant should take his savings to the agent and ask that the agent send them home for him. Having made the start, it is natural that he should continue to leave with the agent for safe-keeping his weekly or monthly surplus, so that he may accumulate a sufficient amount for another remittance or for the purpose of buying a steamship ticket to bring. his family to this country or for his own return to Europe. It is not long before the agent has a nucleus for a banking business, and his assumption of banking functions quickly follows.

Those proprietors who confine their operations to banking and steamship agencies, as distinguished from those who conduct such in connection with some other business, are usually the most intelligent men of the immigrant population of any colony or locality. They are always possest of considerable influence, and may be political leaders in the older and more established immigrant communities. Almost without exception, they are able to speak English and have some degree of education. Frequently they have reached their po-

sition of prominence through successful mercantile enterprise. Not a few got their start as day laborers. In most cases the basis of their success lies in a native ability which is by no means necessarily the product of business experience or financial training.

The contrary is true of the great number of those bankers who, in a purely personal way, are acting as custodians of their countrymen's funds. The responsibilities imposed upon those who act as bankers for the immigrants are so light as to make the assumption of that important office dependent upon no other qualifications than the would-be banker's ability to inspire the confidence of his compatriot, which racial ties render comparatively easy. There are numerous instances where strangers have gone into communities and established themselves as steamship agents and foreign-exchange dealers. Their only qualification was that they were Italians among Italians, or Magyars among Magyars. Hundreds of saloon-keepers and grocers act as bankers without the least fitness or equipment. It is true that they become bankers only as individuals through their position as merchants. Altho banking functions are more or less forced upon men of this character, and altho they may be exercised in a thoroughly honorable way, the fact remains that many hundreds of thousands of dollars belonging to immigrant laborers are handled by ignorant, incompetent, or untrustworthy men.

The causes for the failure of the immigrant laborer to turn to the regular American institutions to satisfy his banking needs rather than to the less responsible men of his own race are threefold: (1) The ignorance and suspicion of the immigrant; (2) the fact that American institutions have not developed the pe-

culiar facilities necessary for the handling of immigrant business; and (3) the ability and willingness of the immigrant proprietor to perform for his countrymen necessary services that otherwise it would be impossible for them to obtain.

Possibly the great hindrance in securing immigrant patronage for American banks lies in the alien's ignorance of the English language. Inability to read and write, necessitating the transacting of business through an interpreter, combined with a poor comprehension of the check system and other banking devices, is apt to cause him to prefer more informal banking relations. A natural hesitancy to place confidence in strangers of other races is augmented in many cases by a positive suspicion of American institutions. A case in point is that of the Greeks in a certain locality who stood somewhat in awe of the magnificent proportions and equipment of the local American bank. An Italian banker said of his countrymen that their suspicions were aroused by the very richness and, to them, extravagance in the equipment of the average American bank. The Austro-Hungarian races show a similar inclination to look with distrust upon American institutions.

A possible explanation lies in the fact that these races, largely agricultural in character prior to coming to America, are not accustomed to the extended use of banking facilities, or, if so accustomed, confine their relations to the financial institutions operated by the government in their respective countries. They have learned that banks of this country are not government institutions, and for that reason look with disfavor upon them. Their limited experience abroad has been largely confined to postal savings-banks, and

it may be that the recent establishment of similar agencies in the United States may attract some immigrant depositors. It is very doubtful, however, whether such relations can ever be established with the large class of floating alien labor in this country. Ignorant of American customs, unable to use the English language, and finding but little encouragement to overcome his hesitancy, the immigrant turns to the bankers of his own race as the only ones really able to perform the services he needs.

OWNERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION

Immigrant banks are almost without exception unincorporated. They are, as a rule, privately and individually owned. The term "& Co.," and others of a corporate nature, frequently appear in the names of the establishments, but are meaningless in a majority of cases as far as indicating any distribution of ownership. They are used in the belief that they add a certain dignity to the firm. In every center of alien population there is a very sharp competition among banks conducted by men of the different immigrant races. Far from being united in a community of interest, a spirit of acrimonious rivalry is prevalent. Altho the connection with New York in one way is very intimate, there is no close alliance through ownership. It is believed that not more than a dozen of the immigrant banks of New York City have branches in the interior.

With some notable exceptions, branch banks are not maintained. Even when established they are usually confined to the immediate vicinity of the parent bank. Mismanagement and dishonesty on the part of those placed in charge appear to have been the leading



cause of failures in the attempts to establish branch banks. The business is essentially a local development. Of the 110 establishments from which specific information was secured during a recent investigation by the national government, 97 reported that branches were not maintained.

Banking Functions—Deposits

Immigrant institutions have only four distinct banking functions—deposits, loans, money exchange, and foreign exchange. Collections, domestic exchange, insurance, and rentals are carried on by a considerable number of banks, but the first four mentioned are the distinctive banking functions.

The receipt of deposits is as a rule merely incidental to the main functions of an immigrant bank and directly contributory to the personal interests of the proprietors. Immigrant banks are rarely commercial or savings institutions. Deposits are usually left for temporary safe-keeping rather than as interest-bearing savings accounts. Such deposits are not subject to check, and there is, therefore, seldom need of clearing arrangements. Many so-called bankers do not openly solicit deposits and do not make a practise of receiving them, while others actively seek deposits as an important part of their business. But whatever the capacity in which the banker receives money, it is essentially a personal one in which he disposes of it. Beyond an understanding that deposits are subject to demand at any time, there is no consideration given nor limitation implied as to their use. So far as his depositors are concerned, the immigrant banker is at liberty to use their funds to suit himself—a fact startlingly significant in view of the lack of security afforded.

The customary informality with which deposits are tendered and received, the passive attitude of depositors as regards the use to which they may be put, and the want of legal and financial responsibility for their safe-keeping, result in a failure to distinguish between the affairs of the bank and those of the banker. Where the latter is the sole owner of the establishment, as was found to be the case in four-fifths of those examined by the Immigration Commission, and the banker finds himself under no restrictions as to the use of funds left with him, he will ordinarily take advantage of that fact to invest them to his own ends without much regard for the solvency of the bank.

The most objectional use to which deposits are usually put is that of direct investment in the proprietor's own business. Grocers and saloon-keepers have admitted that deposits are used freely, to meet current bills, or are invested outright in their concerns.

Many immigrant bankers, especially in the smaller towns where the principal profits arise from the sale of steamship tickets, redeposit the funds intrusted to them in national or State banks. Many bankers thus derive from 3 to 4 per cent. interest on thousands of dollars which have been deposited with them, but upon which they are making no returns. If deposits are subject to such an active demand as to prevent their redeposit as a savings account in a federal or State bank, they are often deposited as part of the immigrant banker's checking account and thus made to yield a low rate of interest.

As a rule the immigrant bankers are not satisfied with the small profit secured by redepositing funds placed in their care. They seek opportunities yielding a larger return and in this way deposits come to be

used for loans or investments. The larger and best class of immigrant banks make loans, just as the ordinary American bank, in the regular course of banking operations.

The most usual evidence of deposit furnished by the immigrant banker is the ordinary pass-book used by American banks. In some cases only a personal receipt or a deposit slip of the usual form is given to the depositor. Some of the smaller institutions make use of a secret word, and a few of the more irresponsible banks furnish no evidence of deposit whatsoever. The value of pass deposit books and deposit slips in a great number of cases is also rendered worthless by the immigrant laborers who, on account of their credulity and ignorance, leave the pass-book with the bankers for safe-keeping after having made a deposit.

Deposits left for safe-keeping are seldom allowed to accumulate to an amount greater than $100. Individual sums in excess of that amount are sometimes left for short periods, and the average savings account in some banks reaches $200 and $300. But $100 appears to be the limit of an accumulation against a remittance home. In the table on page 106 are shown the aggregate amounts of deposits, the number of depositors, and the average amount of deposits of 31 immigrant bankers of different races, including some of all the classes of banks.

While the aggregate sum held by these 31 banks is comparatively insignificant, yet it represents the savings of over 3,000 laborers, the average of deposits being $65.45. It is obvious in this connection that the average deposit is too small to warrant bringing a suit in the event of the refusal of a banker to pay.

AGGREGATE AND AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DEPOSITS

and number of depositors, in 31 immigrant banks, by race of proprietor

Race of Proprietor	Number of banks	Aggregate amount of depositors	Number of depositors	Average amount of depositors
Bulgarian	1	$2,342	30	$78.07
Croatian	3	16,585	248	66.88
Greek	3	21,441	185	115.90
Hebrew	2	19,900	220	90.45
Italian	12	94,027	1,487	63.23
Magyar	6	31,195	596	52.34
Polish	2	12,200	215	56.74
Slovak	2	11,500	215	53.49
Total	31	209,190	3,196	65.45

MONEY EXCHANGE

As a rule, immigrant banks in the interior communities do not handle foreign money except as an accommodation to their patrons, buying from them such small sums as are not exchanged upon their arrival at New York, and securing for them, usually from New York or local banks, such as they may wish on departure for Europe. Many of them keep a small stock of foreign currency for show-window purposes. Comparatively little foreign money is brought into the interior.

TRANSMISSION OF MONEY ABROAD

The importance of immigrant banks as agencies in the transmission abroad of immigrant money is indicated by the fact that approximately one-half of the estimated amount of $275,000,000 sent abroad by aliens in 1907 passed through the hands of immigrant bankers. The transmission was effected by means of the "money orders" of certain large banking houses



which were placed in the hands of immigrant bankers and sold by them to their customers.

The amount of money sent abroad by various correspondent banking houses of immigrant banks in the two and one-half years ending June 30, 1909, is shown by the table below. This table is a summary of carefully prepared statements furnished by four general banking houses, the financial departments of an express company and of a steamship company, and three large Italian banks, including the New York office of the Bank of Naples. These are the leading concerns through which immigrant banks transmit money abroad.

IMMIGRANT REMITTANCES ABROAD

by various correspondent houses of immigrant banks, by country to which sent, January 1, 1907, to June 30, 1909.

Country	1907	1908	January 1 to June 30, 1909
Austria-Hungary	$55,315,392.85	$28,038,754.88	$11,011,629.97
Finland	1,442,197.66	1,067,028.65	328,395.27
Germany	906,159.99	685,385.26	268,094.26
Italy	52,081,133.86	23,719,115.55	8,226,688.89
Russia	15,241,482.39	11,416,009.83	4,477,271.05
Balkan States	2,700,000.00	2,440,000.00	1,200,000,00
Scandinavian States	7,745,432.08	5,980,233.60	2,116,446.07
Other European c'ntries *a*	4,895,583.09	3,164,507.69	2,433,120.14
Oriental countries *b*	720,000,00	1,155,000.00	719,000.00
Total	141,047,381.92	77,666,035.46	30,780,645.65

a Including also some transmission to Oriental countries and to Greece.
b China, Japan, Syria, also Greece and Turkey.

The remittances of immigrant bankers formed probably 90 per cent. of the total amount of money sent abroad each year by the above companies. It appears, therefore, that approximately $125,000,000 was sent abroad through these agencies by immigrant banking

establishments in 1907. The influence of the recent period of financial depression is apparent, transmissions through these nine houses falling from $141,047,381.92 in 1907 to $77,666,035.46 in 1908. In 1908 one hundred immigrant bankers, investigated sent abroad on account of their patrons approximately $7,182.675. These figures are strikingly indicative of the volume of money which passes through the hands of the hundreds of immigrant steamship agents, saloon-keepers and men of other occupations who call themselves bankers.

It is important to recognize that these transmittals of money do not properly constitute foreign exchange as it is commercially and economically understood. They are not commercial payments arising out of imports or the expenditures of tourists, but represent savings withdrawn from circulation here and sent abroad for the support of families, for payment of debts contracted prior to or in coming to this country, for investment, or for accumulation for future expenditures there. Immigrant bankers universally assert that these are the purposes for which their customers transmit funds, and this is also the opinion of the larger financial concerns through which the immigrant bankers transmit money abroad.

During the industrial depression following the financial breakdown of November, 1907, many alien workmen withdrew their deposits from the banks and returned to their native lands. Outgoing steerage rates were very low and the immigrant wage-earners calculated that the expense of going home, of living there during the depression, and of returning to the United States with the revival of industrial activity would be less than if they remained in this country. Those with-

out savings, many of whom had been in the United States only a few months, in many instances found support through the assistance of immigrant bankers. Cases are numerous where bankers exhausted their resources and brought about their own financial downfall by services of this description, their embarrassment resulting from errors in judgment as to when employment would be available. Some banks in the small industrial localities loaned as much as $20,000 in small sums to unskilled laborers. Altho the labor forces to which this assistance was extended were afterward widely scattered the bankers exprest themselves as certain that the obligations would be repaid.

The Unsoundness of Immigrant Banks

The unsoundness of immigrant banks, and the danger connected with banking of this character, are obvious. The United States Immigration Commission in its findings set forth the evidences of insecurity as follows:

1. Immigrant banks are usually unauthorized concerns, privately owned, irresponsibly managed, and seldom subject to any efficient supervision or examination.

2. They deal with a class ignorant of banking methods, distrustful of American institutions, and easily influenced by the immigrant banker.

3. The affairs of the bank and of the proprietor are, as a rule, indistinguishable. As far as legal restrictions or the demands of his patrons are concerned, the proprietor is at liberty to use the funds of the bank for his own purposes.

4. In general, the proprietor's investments are the

only security afforded the patrons of his bank. The funds of the bank become the proprietor's personal investments, and there is no limitation as to the character or extent of these investments. They prevailingly take the form of real estate, or loans on first and second mortgages, notes, and speculative enterprises. If the proprietor has no investments the patrons of the bank have no security. Neither capital nor reserve is required, and, as a rule, neither is found.

5. Men who operate these banks, particularly saloonkeepers, labor agents, grocers, and boarding bosses, are often ignorant and without any conception of the responsibility imposed. Even recently arrived immigrants find it easier to embark in the banking business than to enter other occupations which, tho less responsible, are nevertheless subject to regulation. Methods employed by bankers of this class are often very loose and unbusinesslike, and many of the immigrant bankers, notably steamship agents, advertise in a manner that is at least misleading, if not actually fraudulent and illegal.

6. Immigrant banks are radically different from other financial institutions. Their chief functions are the safekeeping of deposits and the transmitting of money abroad, and from the nature of these functions methods have arisen which are open to serious objection.

(*a*) Evidence of the deposit of money for safekeeping is often inadequate, useless, or entirely lacking. No reserve or other security for the depositor is required. There is absolutely no preventive or check against absconding.

(*b*) The purchaser of a money order receives no satisfactory evidence of his cash deposit. His receipt

does not bear the name of the remitting house whose money order has been sold, nor is this house advised of the name of the purchaser. The remitting house does not assume any responsibility for its correspondents and is fully protected in case of loss or fraud through them. But for the purchaser there is no such security. It is very difficult for him or any one to fix the responsibility in case of loss or fraud. During the period which must elapse before the purchaser can hear from the payee, often as long as six weeks or two months, a dishonest banker has ample time to accumulate, and abscond with, a large sum of money.

ATTEMPTS AT REGULATION

Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio have attempted special legislation regulating immigrant banks, the first three effectually. In all four States the entrance into or carrying on of the business described is made contingent upon the filing of a bond. In each State the bond is conditioned upon the faithful holding, transmission, or repayment of the money received. In Ohio it is also conditioned upon the selling of genuine and valid steamship or railroad tickets. A most admirable feature of the Massachusetts law is the authority given the bank commissioner to fix the amount of the bond according to the amount of business carried on by each individual concern. The greatest difficulty surrounding the enactment of legislation looking to the control of immigrant banks is in framing a law which will reach these concerns without injuriously affecting American private banking interests and which will, at the same time, stand the constitutional test of non-discrimination.

The matter of private banking in general does not

enter into the question. The legislation that is necessary for the proper regulation of immigrant banks is hardly applicable to American private banks, many of which have existed for years, and have usually been operated by men of integrity. To bring American private banks of this character under the same jurisdiction with immigrant banks is not at all necessary for the protection of the alien.

The law recently enacted by the legislature of New York is the most effective and might well serve as a model for other States. This law prohibits the receipt for deposit of sums less than $500, or the receipt of money for transmission in amounts less than $500, except by banks or trust companies incorporated under the existing banking law; provided, however, that incorporation should not be necessary where a bond in the penal sum of $100,000 had been filed, or securities for a like amount, in lieu thereof, been deposited, with the banking department. It provided further (*a*) that the banker should have assets amounting to at least $25,000 in excess of liabilities; (*b*) the issuance of a license dependent upon capital, character, and reputations; (*c*) the deposit by the banker with the State banking department of cash or securities to the amount of $25,000, or of a bond in the penal sum of $25,000; (*d*) the filing of quarterly and special reports; (*e*) periodical examination by the banking department of bankers who file a bond in lieu of making a deposit of cash or securities; (*f*) regulation by the banking department of the character of investments; (*g*) provision that all money received for transmission should be forwarded within five days from its receipt; (*h*) the shifting of the burden of proof of transmission upon the banker; (*i*)

regulation of the use of the word "bank" and equivalent term.*

Coffee-houses

Another interesting institution often met with in immigrant communities is the immigrant coffee-house, which is modeled after similar institutions in Europe. It is intended to meet the tastes and habits of the Greeks, Macedonian, Bulgarian and Turkish races who do not patronize the American saloon or drink intoxicants after the manner of the Germans, Croatians, Slovaks, Poles, Magyars, and the members of other races. The coffee-houses are usually large, well-lighted rooms, furnished with small tables and plain chairs. Tobacco in all its forms, including even the Turkish pipe, is to be had, as well as tea, coffee, cider, soft drinks, and ice cream.

Immigrant Newspapers, Churches and Schools

In many communities immigrant newspapers, usually issued weekly, are published in a foreign language and appeal for support to a certain race or races. These papers are often owned and controlled by immigrant mercantile or banking houses.

The immigrant saloon also has certain features different from those of the ordinary American institution. Often an immigrant bank, steamship agency, labor agency, or boarding or rooming house is operated in connection with it.

A large number of fraternal and beneficial organizations also flourish in immigrant communities. More-

* For an exhaustive treatment of this subject see the special report of the Immigration Commission entitled "Immigrant Banks," Vol. 37.

over, in each foreign colony, of any importance, churches have been erected by the different races. They are usually Roman or Greek Catholic, and are often costly and imposing edifices. Usually parochial schools are conducted in connection with these churches, and offer religious and secular instruction. A foreign language is, as a rule, used in the schools, but in the greater number of instances instruction in English is given.



VIII

LIVING CONDITIONS AND CONGESTION

In Great Cities

CONGESTION OF POPULATION A SERIOUS EVIL

For a number of years it has been the opinion of many of the workers for social betterment in our great cities, that the congestion of the population, in the poorer quarters, is among the greatest of evils, and that this overcrowding is to a great extent brought about by the incoming of new immigrants in large numbers. These people, unused to American conditions, and a large proportion of them wage-earners of the low-paid classes, could not look so well after their interests as those born here, or as the immigrants who have resided for years in this country. The facts, however, regarding general conditions have not heretofore been well known. Previous investigations have been mostly the work of individuals sent out by the "social settlements" or by charitable societies with the purpose of making local studies. The work has not been done on a scale sufficiently large to enable one to judge of average conditions. Moreover, under the circumstances, it has been natural that the investigators should see primarily the worst cases; furthermore, that they should note especially the great number of people living in a block, and should judge of the conditions very largely from the number of people, rather than from the circumstances under which they live. Moreover, no accurate comparison between the different cities was possible.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Recognizing these facts, and also the importance of the question, the Immigration Commission decided to make as careful an investigation as was practicable.* Seven large cities representing different sections of the country, different industrial interests and to a considerable extent the different immigrant races, were selected—New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Buffalo, Milwaukee. By careful inquiries the sections of the city were chosen where the living conditions were the worst, and blocks were taken, as far as possible, that were inhabited largely by the representatives of a single race, in order that if there were any racial tendencies to live in poor conditions, these might easily be discovered.

In order that not exceptional but average conditions might be noted, it was decided to question carefully every family within the area chosen. In most cases one side of the street between two cross streets was selected. As many as one hundred families at least, of each race or nationality, were taken in order that the conditions shown might be average, not exceptional. In a number of instances two hundred families and more of a special race in one city were taken. In a few cases, where it was not possible to find within one block or within two or three blocks situated nearly together so many families of one race, those families were found in different sections of the city, and thus the ratio number was made complete, even tho the families were somewhat scattered. Generally speaking, however, the figures given represent living conditions in certain sections of a city where every family was investigated.

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vols. 26 and 27.

Ten thousand two hundred and six households were visited and the statistics of 51,006 individuals were taken. It should not be forgotten that the investigation concerns only the overcrowded, poor quarters of the city. In those sections, however, the record is not that of the extreme cases, but of every case, and while very many most unfortunate conditions were found, the fact is clearly established that a large majority of the immigrants in these great cities lead a hardworking, honest life, that their homes are reasonably clean, and that the undesirable conditions found in these congested quarters are in many instances not the fault of the inhabitants, but exist largely in spite of them, owing to the fact that the city authorities do not provide sufficient facilities for an adequate water supply, for proper cleaning of the streets, and for satisfactory drainage and sewerage conditions.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES A FACTOR

The investigation shows that the length of time that the people have been in the United States is a very important factor affecting congestion. After the inhabitants have remained here for a considerable length of time, usually the wages are high enough so that they can acquire some property, and thus afford to move out from very congested localities into sections where living conditions are much better.

Overcrowding is largely from economic necessity. It can hardly be said to be a matter of choice on the part of any race, or of more than a few individuals.

In the districts visited in these great cities, the races numerically best represented are the South Italians, Hebrews, Polish, Slovaks, Syrians and Lithuanians;

while among the races that have been in this country for a longer period, the Irish, Bohemian and German are the ones most frequently found. In all of the cities studied, the Russian Hebrews and South Italians are the principal races in the congested districts. In Chicago and Milwaukee, the Poles, Bohemians and other Slavic races are, relatively speaking, much more numerous than in the Atlantic coast cities.

Out of every 100 foreign-born male heads of households investigated, 48 have come to the United States within the past ten years, and 21 within five years. The Magyars have the largest per cent. of arrivals within the past ten years, 84 out of 100. The foreign-born negroes have the next largest proportion. It is a matter of surprize to many people that the negroes are coming into the country as immigrants, but at the present time large numbers are arriving, especially from Porto Rico and other West India Islands.

It is noteworthy, also, that the immigration, at any rate in the districts studied, seems to be largely migration from the country to the city, of people that heretofore have been unfamiliar with city conditions. Out of each 100 sixteen years of age or over at the time of coming to the United States, 39 had been engaged in farming in the country from which they came. The Irish show the highest proportion of those who were farmers abroad—69 per cent. The Lithuanians are next with 67 per cent. The South Italians have 44 per cent., while very few Hebrews, either Russians or others, were farmers in Europe. Only 3.6 per cent. of the Russian Hebrews and 5.5 per cent. of other Hebrews were engaged in agricultural pursuits abroad.

OVERCROWDING IN ROOMS

The number of persons living in the houses is, on the average, smaller than is ordinarily believed. In the households investigated, the average of the number of persons for 100 rooms was only 134, and for 100 sleeping rooms 232. The cities may be arranged with reference to the condition of crowding in the following order: Boston, 144 persons for 100 rooms; Philadelphia, 141; Cleveland, 140; New York, 139; Buffalo, 133; Chicago, 126; Milwaukee, 114. It should also be kept in mind that the question of overcrowding is rather a matter of rooms, or sleeping rooms, than a crowding of people upon the ground area. Living conditions are often much better in large tenement houses, where they are reasonably well regulated by law, than in smaller private houses that have been converted for the use of several families.

The investigation shows that the congestion is considerably greater in foreign than in native households, whether whites or negroes are taken into consideration. Among the immigrant races represented by 100 or more households, the degree of congestion was found greatest among the Slovenians, where the average number of persons for 100 rooms reached 172. The South Italians average 166, the Poles 155, the Russian Hebrews 147. The lowest average is among the Swedes, where the average number of persons for 100 rooms was only 93, and the Germans, with an average of 99.

OVERCROWDING IN SLEEPING-ROOMS

Perhaps a better test of the condition of congestion is found by the average number of persons per sleeping-room. By this test, the Slovenians again occupy

the bad preeminence, with 2.99 persons per sleeping-room. The Poles with 2.72 persons, South Italians with 2.54, and Magyars with 2.43, rank high in this regard. The Russian Hebrews have 2.38. In this respect, also, the Swedes have the best record with only 1.92 per sleeping-room, and the Germans have 2.03. The native-born people are on the whole distinctly better—1.93 for whites and 1.78 for negroes.

In the immigrant households 32.8 per cent. have at least three persons per sleeping-room, while among the households of the native whites only 18.8 per cent. have that many per sleeping-room. Only 0.8 per cent. of these native-born whites have as many as five persons per sleeping-room, while among the Slovenians 13.8 per cent. have five or more per room and 5.2 per cent. have six or more per sleeping-room. No other race has half as large a percentage with six or more per sleeping-room as the Slovenians, the Bohemians-Moravians ranking next with 2.4 per cent., the Greeks with 2 per cent. The Russian Hebrews have only 1.2 per cent., and the South Italians 2 per cent., while among the Swedes the number found with six per sleeping-room was too small for computation of percentages.

Of all the Greek households investigated, 42.9 per cent. occupied all of their rooms as sleeping-rooms; 42.1 per cent. of the Syrians, and 22.7 per cent. of the South Italians occupied all of their rooms; whereas of the Swedes only 0.7 per cent. occupied all of their rooms as sleeping-rooms, and of the negroes who were immigrants only 0.8 per cent. On the other hand, 7.6 per cent. of the native-born negroes of native fathers occupied all their rooms as sleeping-rooms, as did 2.3 per cent. of the native whites.



BOARDERS AND LODGERS

Overcrowding is perhaps most frequently shown by the keeping of boarders or lodgers. In the cities investigated, 26 per cent. of all the households visited kept boarders or lodgers. In New York, the largest city, the proportion was 25 per cent. In Milwaukee it was 16.6 per cent. In Chicago the largest number was found—30 per cent. Boston ranks next with 29.3 per cent. Among the natives studied, 10.2 per cent. of the families keep boarders; among the foreign-born, 27.2 per cent. Of all the Lithuanian immigrant families 70.3 per cent. keep boarders or lodgers, as do 47.3 per cent. of the Hungarians, 42.9 per cent. of the North Italians, 37.2 per cent. of the Swedes, 41 per cent. of the Slovaks, and 35.5 per cent. of the Poles. On the other hand, only 9.5 per cent. of the Germans, 5.3 per cent. of the Syrians, 16.7 per cent. of the Irish and 13.1 per cent. of the Bohemians and Moravians, keep boarders and lodgers. It would thus appear that on the whole it is the new immigrants that take these boarders, and there seems to be a considerable difference among the races in this regard.

RENT

The matter of overcrowding is likewise in part a question of rent. Naturally this large factor in the living expenses is considerably higher in the Atlantic coast cities than in those on the Great Lakes. The rents are highest in New York, where the average rent per room is $3.89 per month; lowest in Cleveland, where the average per room is $2.03 per month. The average number of persons to 100 rooms is about the same in the two cities, 139 in New York, 140 in

Cleveland. The household of immigrants, as compared with the native-born wage-earners, pays, generally speaking, the same if not higher rent per room, but lower rent per person, as among the immigrants there is, generally speaking, a much larger number of persons per room. This depends also, often, upon the fact that the immigrants take a greater number of boarders and lodgers, as has already been shown.

The average rent per room paid by the different races is a matter of interest—the native-born white paying $2.51 on the average, the foreign-born $2.90. The native-born negroes pay $3.00, the foreign-born negroes $3.38. The highest average rent per room per month is paid by the Greeks, $4.59. The Russian Hebrews pay $3.51, other Hebrews $3.52. The Poles pay the lowest average rent per room, $1.60; the Slovenians $2.20; the South Italians $3.28.

Quite different is the average rent per person both as regards location and nationality. In New York City the average rent per person per month is $2.59, in Cleveland only $1.37, in Boston $2.12, in Chicago $1.74. It is a matter of surprize to many that the native-born negro pays $3.11 per person, while the native-born white pays only $2.60. Among the foreign-born, also, the negro pays the highest rent per person, $3.25. Next ranks the Greek with $2.75, the Swede with $2.60, the Hebrews other than Russian, $2.55. The lowest rent per person is paid by the immigrant Slovenian, $1.29; next ranks the immigrant Pole, $1.34; the Pole of foreign father, but native-born, $1.35; the Slovak, $1.37. The South Italians pay $1.91, the Russian Hebrews $2.33. In all these cases the effort is clearly and successfully made to reduce rent per person by increasing the number of

persons per room, in many cases by taking in boarders and lodgers.

HOME OWNERSHIP

It will be a surprize to note that approximately one-tenth of all the families studied own their homes. The proportion of the home owners among the native-born whites is considerably less than half as great as among immigrants, in many cases. On the average of those studied, 5.7 per cent. of the native-born own their homes, as likewise do 10.4 per cent. of the foreign-born.

Among the different races of immigrants, 25.8 per cent. of the Germans—the race with the best showing—own their homes. The Swedes rank high with 19.4 per cent., the Irish with 12.5 per cent., the Poles with 17 per cent., and the Slovenians with 11.1 per cent. On the other hand, not enough of the immigrant negroes, or of the Greeks, to record, have purchased homes; while but 6.4 per cent. of the Russian Hebrews, only 0.6 per cent. of the Syrians, and 4.6 of the Magyars have been thus provident.

This difference among the races is due in part to occupation, which leads the immigrant into different cities. In New York, which is a large tenement-house district, comparatively few can own their homes, only 0.5 per cent; whereas in Milwaukee, where smaller houses are found, 19.8 per cent. own their homes, and in Buffalo 17.5 per cent. Even in Chicago 16.3 per cent. own homes; in Boston, on the other hand, only 4.4 per cent., and in Philadelphia, with its many rows of small houses, only 7.4 per cent.—a surprizingly small proportion indeed.

OCCUPATIONS

Nearly half, or 49.1 per cent., of the foreign-born males investigated in these large cities were engaged in manufacturing; about 15.3 per cent. in trade; 8.6 per cent. in transportation, and 13.2 per cent. in general labor. Of course, as the investigation was made in the cities, mining and agriculture were scarcely represented. The tendency of the Syrians, Greeks and Hebrews is clearly to engage in trade. Generally speaking, however, the foreign-born appear in ordinary unskilled labor and in manufacturing to a greater extent than the native-born. Among the foreign-born Hebrews 34.4 per cent., and of the second generation 42 per cent., are in trade, as are 55.4 per cent. of the Syrians, and 32.6 per cent. of the Greeks. Of the Irish, only 6.5 per cent.; of the Poles, 6.4 per cent.; of the Magyars, 1.1 per cent. are engaged in trade.

Of the immigrant negroes 56.6 per cent. are engaged in domestic and personal service. Next in rank come the Greeks with 31.4 per cent.; and next to them rank the Lithuanians with, however, only 10 per cent. Lowest in this scale are the Russian Hebrews with 2.5 per cent., the Bohemians and Moravians with 3.2 per cent., the Magyars with 3 per cent., the Slovenians with 2.2 per cent., the Slovaks with 2.7 per cent., and the Poles with only 3.8 per cent. The native-born whites in this occupation are 8 per cent. of their total number, the native-born negroes 34.8 per cent.

CARE OF HOME: SANITATION

The living conditions are shown likewise to a considerable extent by the care and equipment of the home. An attempt was made to classify the care of

the apartment into four different grades: good, fair, bad, and very bad. The agents took great pains to see that the same standard was maintained in all of the different cities. It is a matter of interest to note that of the entire number studied, foreign and native, 45.2 per cent. of the apartments were considered kept in good condition, 39 per cent. were fair, 12.9 per cent. bad, and only 2.9 per cent. in very bad condition. The native-born rank rather better than the foreign-born in this regard, 56.6 per cent. of the former and only 44.2 per cent. of the latter having their apartments rated as good. The American ranking is higher still if the distinction is made between the whites and the negroes in the native-born, 58.3 of the whites, and 34.5 of the negroes having their apartments ranked as good. Among the foreign-born there seems to be all through a very marked distinction; in this regard the Swedes rank highest, 75.7 per cent. of their apartments being rated as good. The Germans are next with 71.5 per cent.; then Bohemians and Moravians with 65.8 per cent. Among the lowest were the Greeks, with only 12.2 per cent.; the Syrians, 26.1 per cent.; the South Italians, 30.9 per cent.; Slovenians, 30.2 per cent. The North Italians again ranked above the average, with 49.3 per cent., and the Russian Hebrews barely above, with 45.5 per cent.

WATER SUPPLY

The care of the homes, of course, depends largely upon the water supply, and this is a matter generally determined by the city authorities and not by the residents. The question of sewerage is also important. The districts investigated in Philadelphia and Cleveland make the least satisfactory showing in regard to

sanitary equipment—facilities for water supply and for toilet accommodations. New York ranks high, as do Buffalo and Chicago.

There seems to be a decided difference, nevertheless, among the various races—the South Italians and the Syrians among the recent immigrants, the Irish among the older immigrants, not being so well provided with sanitary equipment as are the other races. This depends, of course, to a considerable extent, upon the income, but apparently also upon the insistence of the persons themselves upon having proper water supply and toilet accommodations.

INCOMES

The question of earnings is one of the very greatest interest. Over 10,000 males eighteen years of age and over were studied in this respect. The average yearly earnings of these were found to be $413, or, putting the matter differently, nearly one-half of them received less than $400. The average earnings of the native-born white were $595, of the negro $441. The average, on the whole, of the native-born was $533, of the foreign-born only $385, while of the native-born of foreign fathers, the earnings were $526. Among the foreign-born the earnings were highest among the older immigrants—the Swedes earning $692, the Germans $613, the Bohemians and Moravians $528, the Irish $535. Not enough were taken of the English or of the Canadian or French to make any fair average. Among the lowest were the Syrians with $321, Servians with $325, Poles with $365, South Italians with $368, North Italians with $425, Russian Hebrews with $461, and other Hebrews with $465.

The women, as a rule, earn little more than one-half

as much as the men. Two-thirds of them earn less than $300 per year. Of the races represented by 100 or more women, the South Italians and the Poles report the average earnings of women at less than $200; 66.2 per cent. of the South Italians are reported as earning less than $200. The family income is, of course, greatly increased when the women and children add their earnings to those of the men.

CAUSES OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS

The chief danger arising from the incoming of the immigrants to our cities is the tendency to crowd together in a certain section, and, even when not living in insanitary conditions, to remain isolated from the Americans, thus forming foreign colonies and checking assimilation. Naturally, the great majority that come to these cities come to join relatives or friends. The original selection of a residence is largely a matter of chance, unless it is determined by the residence of friends. The majority of newly arrived immigrants report that over three-fourths of their people have spent the entire period of their residence since they came to the United States in the neighborhood where they now are. Of course, the economic difficulty of changing their location hinders moving; but there is the further influence of a common language, the common race, and usually a common religion, which keeps them together. Moreover, in many cases the desire to avoid the expense of transportation to and from work prevents them from moving far from the place in which they have first settled.

Naturally, on the other hand, the increase in earnings, their improved education, social ambition, interest in American institutions, all tend to hasten their

scattering and absorption into the general body of residents. Whenever their earnings have become such that the expense of moving is not important, or when they feel that they have finally established themselves as citizens, they naturally look for a place of residence outside the crowded districts. Ability to speak and read English, and familiarity with the conditions of the country, help their choice in selecting a new home. Very frequently, as was noted in this investigation, the influence of the children who have been to American schools and have grown up as Americans, and who in consequence do not like to be identified with a foreign section of the city, is a predominant factor in determining the selection of a new home.

The measures that may be adopted to enable these city dwellers to acquire homes in the country, if they wish to do so, will be taken up in another chapter.

Industrial Cities and Towns

Unsatisfactory household arrangements and crowded living conditions are even more characteristic of the strictly industrial towns and cities than of the principal urban centers of population such as New York, Chicago, and other large cities. This condition of affairs arises in large measure from the less degree of permanency of residence among the purely industrial workers. The constraining motive among the immigrant wage-earners is to earn all they can under the existing conditions of employment, live upon the basis of minimum cheapness, and save as much as possible.

"THE BOARDING-BOSS SYSTEM"

Mention has already been made of the preponderance among industrial workers of recent immigration of single men or, what practically amounts to the same thing, of married men who have left their families abroad. This situation, taken in connection with the low range of earnings and the desire to save, is responsible for the small extent to which an independent form of family life exists in the immigrant colonies of American industrial cities and towns. The heads of families find it necessary to take boarders and lodgers into the home in order to supplement their earnings in the mines, mills and factories, while the larger proportion of males without families creates a demand for a cheap group method of living. The plan usually followed in industrial localities is popularly known as "the boarding-boss system." Under the "boarding-boss" arrangement a married immigrant or his wife, or a single man, constitutes the head of the household, which, in addition to the family of the head, will usually be made up of from two to sixteen boarders or lodgers. Each lodger pays the boarding-boss a fixed sum, ordinarily from $2 to $3 per month, for lodging, cooking and washing, the food being bought by the boarding boss and its cost shared equally by the individual members of the group. Another common arrangement is for each member of the household to purchase his own food and have it cooked separately. Under this general method of living, which prevails among the greater proportion of the immigrant households, the entire outlay for necessary living expenses of each adult member ranges from $9 to $15 each month. The additional expenditures of the recent immigrant wage-earners are small.

OVERCROWDING[1]

The congestion resulting from this method of living is very marked. A recent study of 15,127 households of immigrant industrial workers disclosed the fact that 4,978, or 32.9 per cent., kept boarders or lodgers. A similar study of 1,139 American households showed that only 114, or 10 per cent., had boarders or lodgers. The following table shows the situation among the principal races of recent immigration where the tendency toward congestion was most marked.

Race of Head of Household	Number of households studied	Households keeping boarders or lodgers	
		Number	Per cent.
Croatian	617	367	59.5
Italian, North	653	223	34.2
Italian, South	1,530	512	33.5
Lithuanian	791	456	57.6
Magyar	911	488	53.6
Polish	2,106	1,020	48.4
Rumanian	77	60	77.9
Russian	75	41	54.7
Ruthenian	531	302	56.9
Servian	69	64	92.8

The average number of boarders and lodgers for each 100 of all immigrant households was 353, as contrasted with only 168 for each 100 native American households. For some of the southern or eastern European immigrant households the average was much higher than that shown for all races. The Bulgarians* had, as a rule, more than twelve boarders or lodgers in each household, the Servians and Croatians eight, the Rumanians six, and the Russians five. The crowding which resulted may be readily realized when it is known, for example, that one-third of the Bul-

* The returns for this race are not shown in detail, because they are numerically unimportant as compared with other races of recent arrival.

garian households were living in two-room apartments, and two-fifths in three rooms.

Of all the households of foreign-born wage-earners, numbering 15,127, one-tenth were housed in two rooms, one-fifth in three rooms, and one-third in four rooms. The immigrant households averaged 587 persons for each 100 apartments, 138 persons for each 100 rooms, and 253 occupants for each 100 sleeping-rooms. By way of contrast, the native American households had only 362 persons for each 100 apartments, 77 persons for each 100 rooms, and 184 persons for each 100 sleeping-rooms. Many of the households of recent immigrants had from four to eight persons for each sleeping-room, the maximum number being conditioned only on the available space.

CONGESTION IN SLEEPING-ROOMS

Another significant aspect of the situation is the tendency exhibited by immigrant households to use all of the rooms of their apartments for sleeping purposes. Of the total number studied in detail by the Immigration Commission about 5 per cent. used all of their rooms as sleeping quarters. Of the Bulgarians 63.3 per cent., of the Greeks 16.4 per cent., of the Ruthenians 12.1 per cent., and of the Slovenians 10.3 per cent. used all of the rooms of the apartments in which they lived for sleeping purposes. One-third of the immigrant households had only one room available for cooking, eating and general living purposes.

RENT IN ITS RELATION TO STANDARD OF LIVING

Perhaps the best general indication of the congested conditions and low standards of living which prevail in the households of immigrant industrial workers

may be seen in the average rent payments per person, due to the tendency of the immigrants to crowd together in order to reduce the per capita rent outlay. The average monthly rent payment per person of native American wage-earners was found by the Immigration Commission to be $2.87, and of immigrant industrial workers only $1.51. The Bulgarians paid only $0.97, the Macedonians $0.78, the Rumanians $1.02, the Servians $1.03, the Croatians $1.09, the Ruthenians $1.15, the Slovaks $1.18 and the Poles $1.24, rental monthly per capita.

TENDENCIES EXHIBITED BY RECENT IMMIGRANTS

General housing and sanitary conditions have been discust in another connection.* The recent immigrant is more inclined than the native American or other immigrants to use the so-called "company-house" system. In bituminous coal mining, iron ore and copper-mining communities in all sections of the country, members of races of recent immigration are more commonly found in company houses than the native American and British and northern European employees. Wherever possible, the two latter classes of employees settle in the urban centers around which the mining villages cluster. In the villages themselves, where all classes of employees are found, there is little discrimination as to the housing facilities, the usual policy of the mining companies being to rent the houses to the first applicants regardless of race. On the other hand, the housing conditions of the immigrants in the larger industrial towns and cities are unattractive and uninviting, and often unsanitary and

* See Chapter IV on Immigrant Communities, and Chapter VII on Immigrant Institutions in America. Also Chapter XI, entitled "The Immigrant as a Dynamic Factor in Industry."

dangerous to the community as a whole. Very little interest in his surroundings is evinced by the recent immigrant. The duties of the immigrant housewife are so arduous and so numerous that she has but little time to keep the living and sleeping quarters in a cleanly condition. The presence of a large number of boarders and lodgers also tends to make this impossible. Consequently the houses are dirty, as a rule, badly kept, and there is little privacy or independent family life. As a rule, there are no water or sanitary appliances in the house.

TYPES OF IMMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS

Space is not available to enter into detailed descriptions of immigrant households. As a concrete illustration, however, of the living conditions which prevail among recent immigrant households, two composite and representative cases may be described: (1) a household in an industrial locality conducted by a family with one or more children; and (2) a boarding group composed entirely of males. The first type of household usually occupies a four-room apartment. The rear room on the first floor is used as a kitchen and living and dining-room for the family and its boarders and lodgers. It is equipped with an ordinary cheap cooking range, a plain table and simple cooking and eating utensils. Sometimes there is running water and a sink, but usually water must be carried from an outside source. In this room the household, which may consist of twelve to twenty adults and children, cook and eat. All the laundry work for the entire household is done in this room. It is also used as a general living and loafing room.

The front room on the ground floor is the sleeping-

room of the head of the household and his wife and children. It contains all their personal effects, which are very meager. Almost all of the available floor space is occupied by beds or cots for the family, and clothing is hung on nails around the walls.

The two rooms upstairs are given over to boarders and lodgers. Their furniture consists of beds or cots, seating facilities, so far as they exist, being afforded by the beds or trunks of the boarders. Usually four men sleep in each room, the only limitation upon the number in each room being the available space for placing beds or cots. Working or other clothes are hung about the walls on hooks or nails. In some instances the rooms are occupied by two sets of lodgers, the men who work during the day using the beds at night while the night-workers occupy the same beds during the day. Household conditions throughout are usually very dirty and unattractive.

In the case of the second general type of immigrant industrial households, composed entirely of males, the general arrangement is the same except that all rooms are used for sleeping purposes. Groups of this character usually consist of four to eight men occupying one to two rooms, four men sleeping in a room. The rooms are used indiscriminately for general living purposes. The furniture usually consists wholly of beds and cots and a small stove for heating and cooking. The different members of the group take turns in doing the cooking and the housework. It is hardly necessary to say that, as unsatisfactory as are the conditions in the first class of households, the conditions in the group just described are much worse.

IX

THE STATUS OF IMMIGRANTS IN INDUSTRIES

Radical changes have come about within recent years in the racial make-up of the operating forces of American mines and manufacturing establishments. In most of the principal branches of the industries the native American and immigrant employees from Great Britain and northern Europe have, to a large extent, especially in the unskilled occupations, been displaced by recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe and the Orient. The employment of recent immigrant races has been rendered possible by the development of new processes and mechanical inventions which, in a large measure, have eliminated the elements of skill formerly required of American wage-earners.

Racial Classification of Industrial Workers

A recent study by the Federal Government, including within its scope about three-fourths of a million industrial workers, has revealed the extent to which the different races are employed in American mines and factories.*

* See Report of the United States Immigration Commission (18 volumes), entitled, "Immigrants in Industries." The investigation upon which this report is based was conducted during the last half of 1908, and the first half of the year 1909. The results of the investigation were not affected by the industrial depression which followed the financial breakdown of November, 1907. In the case of the study of families or individuals whose incomes had been impaired by the depression, an allowance was made, and normal earnings and incomes secured. The same method was followed in making inquiries as to housing and living conditions. In this connection, if the investigation were influenced by the industrial depression, the result would be a more favorable showing for the recent immigrant, for the reason that a large proportion had returned to their native countries, and thus lessened the degree of congestion which would normally obtain. The data received from 700,000 employees were practically all obtained during the first half of 1909, and are representative of normal conditions. For a full account of the history and scope of the investigation, see "The Industrial Investigations of the United States Immigration Commission," Journal of Political Economy, July, 1910.

Of the total number of 619,595 industrial workers included in this study, 346,203, or more than one-half, were of foreign birth. It was found that only one-fifth of the total number of wage-earners in thirty-eight of the principal branches of industry were native white Americans, while three-fifths were of foreign birth. Of the remaining one-fifth, about three-fourths were industrial workers of the second generation, or of native birth but of foreign father, and about one-fourth were native negroes. There is a higher proportion of native Americans among the women wage-earners than among the men, 30 per cent. of all the females, as contrasted with only 14 per cent. of the men, being native white Americans. Of the total number of wage-earners of foreign birth and of the old immigration, the Germans form the largest proportion, followed by the French-Canadians, English, Irish, Swedes, Scotch, French and Welsh, in the order named. Of the races of recent arrival in the United States, the largest proportion was furnished by the Poles, the representation of this race being one-tenth of the entire operating force. The race next most extensively employed is the Slovak, followed by the South Italian, which race, in turn, is closely followed by the North Italian. The Magyar, Lithuanian and Croatian races appear in the next largest proportions. Altogether, fifty-six distinct races appeared in the operating forces of the mines and manufacturing establishments. Thirty-seven of these races were of the south and east of Europe or of the Orient. Almost one-half of all the wage-earners were from southern and eastern European countries.

As regards the racial composition of the operating forces of the principal branches of manufacturing and

mining, more than three-fourths of the iron and steel workers, employees of oil refineries, slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, furniture factories, leather tanneries and finishing establishments and woollen and worsted goods and cotton-mill operatives, together with two-fifths of the glass workers, one-third of the silk-mill operatives, glove-factory employees and cigar and tobacco makers, seven-tenths of men and women garment makers, one-fourth of the boot and shoe factory operatives, and four-fifths of the wage-earners in sugar-refineries, were of foreign birth.

The native-born Americans, or native-born whites of native father, are employed most extensively in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, collars and cuffs, glass, gloves, and shoes, the proportion of the race in other industries ranging from one-tenth to one-fifth. The native negroes have their largest proportions of wage-earners in cigar and tobacco manufacturing, bituminous coal mining, construction work, and iron-ore mining of the Southern States; considerable proportions are also engaged in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry. The wage-earners of the second generation, or of native birth of foreign father, have about the same racial distribution according to industries as the native-born Americans.

French-Canadians are principally employed in the manufacture of cotton goods, in copper mining and smelting, and in the manufacture of shoes and collars and cuffs. The Croatians are employed in the largest proportions in railroad and other construction work, copper mining and smelting, iron and steel manufacturing, iron-ore mining, slaughtering and meat packing, bituminous coal mining, leather manufacturing and oil refining. The Cuban and Spanish races are em-

ployed almost exclusively in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco. The Danish appear in the greatest number in leather, furniture, and collar and cuff manufacture. By far the largest proportions of the Dutch are employed in furniture factories, a considerable percentage also being found in silk dyeing and silk goods manufacturing establishments. The English and German wage-earners appear in all the industries specified, the largest proportions of the former race being found to be engaged in the manufacture of gloves, woollen and worsted goods, copper mining and smelting, and the manufacture of cotton goods, while the latter race exhibits the largest proportions engaged in sugar refining, silk dyeing, leather manufacturing and the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles. The Finns are employed in any considerable number only in copper mining and smelting and in iron-ore mining on the Minnesota and Michigan ranges. The Greek race shows the largest proportions in leather and cotton goods manufacturing and in railroad and other construction work. Hebrews have by far the largest proportions engaged in making clothing, considerable proportions also being found in glove and shoe factories.

North and South Italians are most extensively employed in silk dyeing, railroad and other construction work, bituminous coal mining and clothing manufacturing. Larger or smaller proportions of Lithuanians appear in practically all of the industries specified, the highest percentage of wage-earners of this race being in sugar refining, clothing and furniture manufacturing, oil refining and bituminous coal mining. Magyars are also well distributed, the largest proportions appearing in iron and steel manufacturing, bituminous

coal mining, agricultural implements, silk dyeing, and sugar refining. The Poles appear in all the industries, the largest proportions being employed in sugar refineries, agricultural implement and vehicle establments, cotton mills, furniture factories, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and leather manufacturing. The Portuguese are not employed in any considerable numbers outside the cotton mills. On the other hand, the Rumanians, who appear in unimportant proportions in a number of industries, have their largest proportions in railroad and other construction work and in iron and steel manufacturing. Russians are more extensively engaged in the manufacture of clothing and in bituminous coal mining than in other industries. The Slovak race is more largely employed in bituminous coal mining, oil refining, and iron and steel manufacturing. Sixty per cent. or more of the male portion of the operating forces in carpet, cutlery and tools, rope, twine and hemp, and zinc-smelting manufacturing establishments, as well as 50 to 60 per cent. in car building and repairing, foundry and machine-shop products, and sewing-machine manufacturing, are of foreign birth.

Length of Residence of Immigrant Employees

Of the employees in twenty of the most important industries enumerated above, information concerning length of residence in the United States was secured for 290,923 foreign-born persons. Of that number, 116,466, or 40 per cent., had been in the United States less than five years. Of the total number belonging to races coming from northern and western Europe and Canada, less than one-fifth had been in the United

States less than five years, while of the employees of other races—almost entirely from southern and eastern Europe—slightly more than one-half had been in the United States less than five years. About one-third of the foreign-born employees were of races from northern and western Europe and Canada, but of the immigrant employees who had been in the United States less than five years, only 14.3 per cent. were of these geographical areas.

Reason for the Employment of Southern and Eastern Europeans

The reason for the employment of recent immigrant wage-earners in the United States was primarily the inability of the manufacturers and mine operators to secure other labor at the same wages in the face of the growing labor needs of the country. How far there was afterward a reversal of cause and effect, and to what extent the expansion of industry was stimulated by the availability of the recent immigrant labor supply, can not be definitely stated. It is a matter of speculation and controversy, without any data at present upon which to base an approximate determination. Whatever may have been the opinion of employers as to the desirability of this class of labor, they found it necessary either to employ immigrant labor or delay industrial advancement. They chose the former course; and the present industrial situation is the result.

Occupations of Immigrants

It may be said, in general, that the recent immigrant wage-earners from the south and east of Europe are found on the lowest level of the industrial scale.

Many members of the different races of recent arrival in the United States have advanced in the order of occupations, but these are rather cases of individual than of racial progress. Most of the newcomers have been without any training or experience abroad in manufacturing or mining, and have been employed in the common or unskilled labor of the different branches of industry in this country, or they have been given work to do in connection with machine processes which are largely automatic and which require no special training or apprenticeship. The one notable exception in this respect is furnished by the Russian and other Hebrews, the majority of whom have had some industrial or technical training before coming to the United States. As a consequence, they find employment chiefly in the hand trades, or enter into business in a small way after reaching this country. The only branches of mining or manufacturing in which Russian and other Hebrews are extensively engaged are clothing, silk goods, boots and shoes, and gloves.

Weekly and Daily Earnings, According to Race, Age, Sex and Industry

The rates of pay and earnings, therefore, of southern and eastern European industrial workers, roughly correspond to the prevailing rates of remuneration and earnings of unskilled workmen. In some branches of mining and manufacturing they are paid on a piece-rate basis, and consequently the most satisfactory exhibit of their industrial efficiency or earning ability may be presented in the shape of weekly earnings.*

* See Appendix C for a detailed presentation of earnings according to general nativity and race.

The following statement shows, by general nativity, the average weekly earnings of 220,390 male industrial workers, eighteen years of age or over, during a normal industrial week of 1909:

	Total Number	Average Amount of Weekly Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father—		
White	41,933	$14.37
Negro	6,604	10.66
Native-Born of Foreign Father	32,242	13.91
Total Native-Born	80,780	13.89
Total Foreign-Born	139,610	11.92
Grand Total	220,390	12.64

It is seen that the average weekly earnings for the native-born white employees of native father or, in other words, native white Americans, were $14.37, as contrasted with $13.91 for those of native birth but of foreign father, and $11.92 for the total number of employees of foreign birth. The earnings of the British and northern European immigrants of former years are also higher than those of the newly arrived southern and eastern Europeans.

A conception of the earning possibilities of the immigrant women may be gathered from the table next presented, which shows amount of weekly earnings:

	Total Number	Average Amount of Weekly Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father—		
White	9,019	$7.91
Negro	17	6.80
Native-Born of Foreign Father	15,930	8.11
Total Native-Born	24,966	8.04
Total Foreign-Born	32,746	7.90
Grand Total	57,712	7.96

of 57,712 female wage-earners who were eighteen years of age or over.

The foregoing statement makes it clearly evident that the weekly earnings for the women industrial workers are much lower than those for the men. The average amount earned each week by the native American white women was $7.91, as against $8.11 for native-born female wage-earners of foreign father, and $7.90 for immigrant women, the lower earnings of the American women being due (1) to their refusal to do the disagreeable class of work which immigrant women would accept, and (2) to their inability and disinclination to work such long hours as the foreign-born females, in the case of certain piece-rate occupations, as, for example, the clothing industry. The earnings of the members of the races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe also range higher than those of representatives of races of recent arrival in the United States.

During the same week that the foregoing figures, relative to adult wage-earners, were collected, information was also secured as to the average weekly earnings of 13,682 male and 14,803 female industrial workers who were fourteen but under eighteen years of age. The showing made by the different groups was as follows:

Male.

	Total Number	Average Amount of Weekly Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father...	4,016	$6.60
Native-Born of Foreign Father..	5,687	6.39
Foreign-Born	3,656	6.26
Grand Total	13,682	6.42

Female.

	Total Number	Average Amount of Weekly Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father..	3,126	$5.25
Native-Born of Foreign Father..	7,244	5.31
Foreign-Born	4,429	5.85
Grand Total.....	14,803	5.46

In the case of each sex, the earnings of the three general nativity groups are about the same, but the averages for the females are materially lower than those for the males. The male industrial workers between the ages of fourteen and eighteen years average only a little more than one dollar each day, while the earnings for the females are even less.

As regards the earnings of the adult male wage-earners, in the principal branches of mining and manufacturing, the native wage-earners have their highest average weekly earnings, $16.87, in glass-bottle factories, and their next highest, $16.54, in the iron and steel industry. In no other industries do the earnings of native-born American industrial workers average as much as $15 each week, the lowest earnings of white Americans, $11.02, being exhibited by those employed in the leather-manufacturing industry. The average earnings of the native white Americans in the cotton and woollen goods manufacturing industries are also small, the average weekly earnings of employees in the former being $11.60 and in the latter $11.62.

If a comparison be made of the second generation, or those of native birth but of foreign father, with the native American, the average weekly earnings of

* A detailed showing of wages by race and principal branches of industry will be found in Appendix C.

the former are somewhat higher than the latter in clothing, furniture, glove, iron and steel, iron-ore mining and copper mining and smelting, leather, shoe, silk dyeing, silk goods, woollen and worsted goods, and considerably higher in all divisions of glass manufacturing. The higher averages for the native-born employees of foreign father in glass manufacturing arise from the presence in the industry of workmen who had acquired skill enough through long experience of their races in the industry. The weekly earnings of the native-born French of foreign father, by way of illustration, average $19.83 in glass-bottle manufacturing, as contrasted with $10.51 for the Italians.

With the exception of those in copper mining and smelting, oil refining, iron-ore mining, and the manufacture of gloves and collars and cuffs, the average weekly earnings of foreign-born employees are lower for all industries than those of the native-born. The general utilization of immigrants of recent years as unskilled workmen, and their consequent lower earning capacity, is well illustrated by the low averages for the foreign-born glass workers as contrasted with those of native birth. The lowest earnings of the foreign-born wage-earners are shown in connection with the cotton-goods manufacturing industry, where their average weekly earnings are $9.28. The average weekly rate in the woollen and worsted goods industry is also low, being only $9.96.

The foreign-born members of races from Great Britain and northern Europe show a higher level of average weekly earnings than those from southern and eastern Europe, with the exception of some individuals who have had special industrial training abroad. One of the most striking facts indicated by a comparison

of the earnings of the races in the different industries is that earning ability is more the outcome of industrial opportunity or conditions of employment than of racial efficiency and progress. This fact becomes evident when the average weekly earnings of the members of a race, or several races, in the cotton or woollen and worsted goods industry, are considered in connection with the earnings of the same race or races in other industries. The Lithuanians, for example, earn an average of $12.24 weekly in the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles, $11.60 in clothing, $13.60 in copper mining and smelting, $9.87 in furniture, $12.89 in iron and steel, $11.98 in iron-ore mining, $9.50 in leather, $12.85 in oil refining, $10.87 in shoes, $10.67 in sugar refining, but only $7.86 in cotton and $7.97 in woollen and worsted manufacturing. The same condition of affairs is shown by other races in different industries.

In the preceding statements an exhibit is made of the weekly earnings of immigrant industrial workers, and a comparison made with native Americans and immigrants of the second generation. The showing will not be complete, however, unless the status of the different nativity groups in the various branches of mining and manufacturing is also set forth. This is done in the table on p. 147, which shows, by general nativity and industry, the average weekly earnings of 220,390 male employees, eighteen years of age or over, and of 13,682 who were fourteen and under eighteen years of age.

Of the 13,682 male employees who were fourteen and under eighteen years of age, the average weekly earnings were $6.42. Among those of native birth the highest average weekly earnings, amounting to

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND INDUSTRY*

18 *years of age or over.*

Industry	Native-born			Total native-born	Foreign-born	Total
	Native father		Foreign father			
	White	Negro				
Agricultural implem'ts & vehicles	$13.23	$11.38	$13.62	$13.38	$12.89	$13.09
Boots and shoes	12.57	10.03	12.84	12.64	11.19	12.11
Clothing	14.59	(a)	15.66	15.39	12.91	13.30
Collars, cuffs, etc.	12.58	.....	11.89	12.36	14.09	12.56
Copper mining, etc.	12.49	(a)	13.78	12.98	13.87	13.57
Cotton goods	11.60	(a)	10.45	10.89	9.28	9.68
Furniture	11.48	10.50	12.31	11.81	11.58	11.67
Glass:						
Bottles	16.87	9.98	19.54	17.05	12.63	15.73
Plate glass	12.86	12.90	13.67	13.00	11.48	12.07
Tableware	14.29	(a)	15.07	14.56	13.59	14.20
Window glass	15.58	12.63	17.22	15.89	14.11	15.11
Gloves	11.49	.....	12.31	11.67	12.80	12.23
Iron and steel	16.54	10.64	16.62	15.86	13.29	14.35
Iron ore mining	11.60	10.61	14.24	11.22	13.96	12.72
Leather	11.02	9.75	12.15	11.50	10.27	10.64
Oil refining	14.83	12.07	13.67	14.01	13.71	13.81
Silk dyeing	12.46	.....	12.75	12.58	11.99	12.13
Silk goods	12.89	.....	13.15	13.05	12.18	12.50
Sugar refining	13.42	8.25	13.12	12.98	11.64	11.82
Woolen and worsted goods	11.62	(a)	11.74	11.69	9.96	10.49
Total	14.37	10.66	13.91	13.89	11.92	12.64

14 *and under* 18 *years of age.*

Agricultural implem'ts & vehicles	$7.78	(a)	$7.57	$7.66	$7.40	$7.62
Boots and shoes	5.84	(a)	5.96	5.88	6.66	5.99
Clothing	5.82	(a)	5.78	5.66	6.52	6.17
Collars, cuffs, etc.	5.69	.....	(a)	5.65	.....	5.65
Copper mining, etc.	7.92	.....	8.70	8.29	8.42	8.31
Cotton goods	6.09	.....	6.01	6.03	5.82	5.94
Furniture	6.50	(a)	6.41	6.44	6.21	6.38
Glass:						
Bottles	5.98	$6.22	5.35	5.76	6.35	5.85
Plate glass	7.98	(a)	7.60	7.81	8.04	7.87
Tableware	6.08	(a)	5.53	5.78	6.88	7.40
Window glass	10.80	.....	(a)	10.05	(a)	10.16
Gloves	5.25	.....	(a)	4.90	.....	4.90
Iron and steel	8.04	7.44	7.65	7.83	7.96	7.85
Iron ore mining	6.81	5.79	11.32	6.58	9.17	6.77
Leather	6.14	(a)	6.68	6.42	6.19	6.36
Oil refining	7.77	.....	7.79	7.78	7.74	7.77
Silk dyeing	6.13	.....	(a)	6.42	(a)	6.72
Silk goods	4.88	.....	4.71	4.60	5.48	4.78
Sugar refining	5.76	(a)	5.49	5.61	6.52	5.87
Woolen and worsted goods	6.31	(a)	6.40	6.38	5.84	6.19
Total	6.60	6.38	6.39	6.48	6.26	6.42

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

$10.05, are shown by those engaged in the manufacture of window-glass, and the lowest, $4.60, by silk-mill operatives. Of the foreign-born industrial workers in this age group, the highest average weekly earnings, $9.17, are exhibited by the iron-ore mine workers, and the lowest, $5.48, by the employees of silk goods manufacturing establishments. The considerably higher average weekly earnings shown by employees of copper mines and smelters and iron-ore mines, as contrasted with the earnings of employees of manufacturing establishments, are probably due to the fact that in mining, under existing methods, it is possible for a youth to do the same kind of work and receive approximately the same remuneration as an adult.

The table on page 149 shows, by general nativity and industry, the average amount of weekly earnings of 57,712 female employees eighteen years of age or over, and of 14,803 fourteen and under eighteen years of age.

The average weekly earnings for all females eighteen years of age or over are $7.96. Of those of native birth the highest average weekly earnings, $8.54, are exhibited by the employees of clothing manufacturing establishments, and the lowest, $5.66, by the workers in glass tableware factories. Of the total number of women wage-earners of foreign birth, the highest average amount of weekly earnings, $8.57, is shown by silk-mill operatives, and the lowest, $5.14, by those employed in the manufacture of tableware.

The average weekly earnings for all female employees fourteen and under eighteen years of age are only $5.46. Among both the native-born and foreign-born females who were working for wages the highest average weekly earnings are shown by those employed



AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND INDUSTRY*

18 *years of age or over.*

Industry	Native-born			Total native-born	Foreign-born	Total
	Native father		Foreign father			
	White	Negro				
Agricultural implements and vehicles	$7.18	.....	$7.26	$7.23	$7.12	$7.17
Boots and shoes.....	7.98	(a)	8.60	8.21	7.89	8.16
Clothing	7.41	(a)	8.60	8.21	7.74	8.02
Collars, cuffs, and shirts..	7.47	(a)	7.78	7.61	7.77	7.68
Cotton goods.	8.34	(a)	7.96	8.06	7.93	7.97
Glass tableware	5.61	.....	5.71	5.66	5.14	5.51
Gloves	6.37	(a)	6.88	6.44	6.55	6.46
Leather	7.13	.....	7.39	7.28	6.39	6.87
Silk goods...	7.36	.....	7.24	7.28	8.57	7.66
Woolen and worsted g'ds	8.35	(a)	8.61	8.52	7.96	8.18
Total	7.91	6.80	8.11	8.04	7.90	7.96

14 *and under* 18 *years of age.*

Agricultural implements. and vehicles	(a)	.....	$6.68	$6.69	$6.65	$6.67
Boots and shoes	$5.21	(a)	5.63	5.35	6.31	5.43
Clothing	5.02	.....	5.23	5.21	5.80	5.47
Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	4.78	.....	5.07	4.89	6.29	5.02
Cotton goods.	6.01	.....	6.12	6.09	6.17	6.12
Glass tableware	4.18	.....	4.14	4.15	4.53	4.21
Gloves	4.63	.....	(a)	4.66	.....	4.66
Leather	5.78	.....	5.83	5.81	5.35	5.69
Silk goods...	4.18	.....	4.07	4.08	4.32	4.12
Woolen and worsted g'ds	6.12	(a)	6.23	6.19	6.09	6.16
Total	5.25	(a)	5.31	5.29	5.85	5.46

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

in connection with the manufacture of agricultural implements and vehicles, and the lowest by silk-mill operatives.

Average weekly earnings are not available by general nativity for employees of oil refineries, cigar and

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND INDUSTRY*

18 years of age or over.

Industry	Native-born			Total native-born	Foreign-born	Total
	Native father		Foreign father			
	White	Negro				
Cigars and tobacco	$1.97	$1.23	$2.20	$1.72	$2.21	$1.92
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	2.31	1.98	2.38	2.25	2.16	2.19
Construction work	2.43	1.80	2.81	2.23	1.68	1.81
Oil refining.....	2.77	(a)	2.74	2.75	2.42	2.51
Slaughtering and meat packing..	2.21	2.05	2.27	2.20	1.95	2.04
Total	2.24	1.77	2.33	2.15	2.09	2.11
14 and under 18 years of age.						
Cigars and tobacco	$0.97	$0.77	$1.25	$0.93	$1.73	$1.07
Coal mining (bituminous) ..	1.51	1.24	1.57	1.51	1.65	1.54
Construction work	1.38	1.34	(a)	1.38	1.49	1.45
Oil refining	(a)	.....	1.16	1.17	1.22	1.19
Slaughtering and meat packing..	1.42	1.50	1.40	1.42	1.47	1.43
Total	1.31	.99	1.48	1.31	1.63	1.38

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

tobacco factories, slaughtering and meat-packing establishments, bituminous coal mines, and temporary or railroad and other construction work. The table which appears above, however, shows for these industries, according to general nativity, the average daily earnings of male employees who were eighteen years of age or over, and of those who were fourteen

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

but under eighteen years of age. In the first age-group are 138,378 wage-earners and in the second 7,363.

Upon comparing the wage-earners eighteen years of age or over according to industries, it is seen that native-born whites of native father have the highest average daily earnings in the oil-refining establishments, followed, in the order named, by those engaged in construction work, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and cigar and tobacco manufacturing. Of the industrial workers native-born of foreign father, the highest average daily earnings are shown in construction work, followed by oil-refining, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and cigar and tobacco manufacturing in the order named. In the case of the foreign-born industrial workers, the highest earnings are exhibited by those employed in oil-refining, followed in consecutive order by those employed in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco, bituminous coal mining, slaughtering and meat packing, and construction work. Of those employed in cigar and tobacco factories, the foreign-born show an average daily wage of $2.21, as compared with $1.97 for the native white of native father, and $2.20 for the native-born of foreign father. In the case of the bituminous coal-mine workers, an average daily wage of $2.19 is shown for the whole industry, $2.16 for the foreign-born workers, $2.38 for the native-born of foreign father, and $2.31 for the white of native birth and of native father. In the oil-refining plants and slaughtering and meat packing establishments, the native-born wage-earners show considerably higher average daily earnings than do those of foreign birth.

Of the employees fourteen and under eighteen years of age, the foreign-born exhibit the highest average daily earnings, $1.65, in the bituminous coal mines, and the lowest, $1.22, in the oil-refineries. The total native-born also exhibit the highest average daily earnings, amounting to $1.51 in the bituminous coal mines, and the lowest, $0.93 per day, in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco.

The following table shows, by general nativity, for the same industries, the average daily earnings of 14,416 female employees eighteen years of age or over, and of 4,224 who were fourteen and under eighteen years of age.

The average daily earnings exhibited by the female industrial workers eighteen years of age or over are

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND INDUSTRY*

18 years of age or over.

Industry	Native-born			Total native-born	Foreign-born	Total
	Native father		Foreign father			
	White	Negro				
Cigars and tobacco	$1.25	$0.76	$1.31	$1.13	$1.20	$1.15
Oil refining	(a)	.....	1.37	1.37	(a)	1.36
Slaughtering and meat packing	1.19	1.09	1.19	1.19	1.20	1.20
Total	1.25	.77	1.29	1.13	1.20	1.16

14 and under 18 years of age.

Cigars and tobacco	$0.92	$0.60	$0.94	$0.89	$1.05	$0.92
Oil refining	.....	.....	1.11	1.11	(a)	1.13
Slaughtering and meat packing	1.02	(a)	.99	1.00	1.10	1.03
Total	.93	.60	.95	.90	1.06	.93

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

$1.16. The native-born women show their highest average daily earnings, $1.37, in connection with the oil-refining industry, and the lowest, $1.13, among those employed in cigar and tobacco factories. The average for the total number of women of foreign birth is $1.20 a day in the two branches of manufacturing for which the averages have been computed.

As regards the female wage-earners fourteen and under eighteen years of age, the average daily earnings are $0.93. maximum for the native-born females is $1.11, earned by those employed in oil refineries, and the minimum is $0.89, earned by employees of cigar and tobacco factories. The foreign-born females in this age-group show maximum daily earnings of $1.10 in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, the minimum, of $1.05, being in the manufacture of cigars and tobacco.

Annual Earnings, According to Race, Age and Sex

The earnings of recent immigrants and other industrial workers which have already been shown represent, as it were, an instantaneous view of the situation. They cover only a short period and no allowance is made for lost time arising from causes affecting the individual workman or the industry in which he may be employed. The wage-earner, or some member of his family, may be ill, or he may meet with an accident which may cause an absence from work. Employment may be curtailed through business depression, labor dissensions, or other causes. For these reasons it is only when an extended period of time is taken into consideration that the real status of the industrial worker may be ascertained. The

following table is therefore presented, which shows, by general nativity, the approximate average annual earnings of 26,616 adult wage-earners who were engaged in different branches of mining and manufacturing.

	Total Number	Average Annual Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father—		
White	1,454	$666
Negro	165	445
Native-Born of Foreign Father	2,059	566
Total Native-Born	3,678	600
Total Foreign-Born	22,938	455
Grand Total	26,616	475

Upon comparing the totals of the nativity groups, it is seen that the average annual earnings of the 22,938 adult foreign-born wage-earners were only $455, as contrasted with average yearly earnings of $566 for the 2,059 industrial workers of native birth but of foreign father, and of $666 for the 1,454 native-born white American wage-earners. Only a small percentage of the last-named group were earning under $400 annually, while the greater proportion were earning between $600 and $1,000 per year. On the other hand, the greater number of wage-earners, either of native birth and of foreign father or of foreign birth, were receiving as a result of their labor less than $600 per annum. It is a striking fact that of the total number of foreign-born wage-earners 77.9 per cent. were receiving under $600 per year, and 43.5 per cent. under $400. Only 1.9 per cent. of the foreign-born earned more than $1,000 a year, as contrasted with 6.6 per cent. of the native-born wage-earners of foreign father, and 11.4 per cent. of the

native-born white persons of native father, or native Americans. The earning ability of the foreign-born wage-earners of past immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe is considerably greater than that of recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe.

The yearly earnings of the female industrial workers are considerably lower than those of the men. This fact is set forth in the next table, which shows, by general nativity, the approximate average annual earnings of 3,609 females who were eighteen years of age or over and who were employed for wages outside the home:

	Total Number	Average Annual Earnings
Native-Born of Native Father—		
White	338	$365
Negro	10	106
Native-Born of Foreign Father	875	339
Total Native-Born	1,223	344
Total Foreign-Born	2,386	284
Grand Total	3,609	304

The average annual earnings, as shown in the foregoing table, for the 3,609 females who were working for wages, were $304. The earnings of the foreign-born women were much lower than those of the native-born, and the earnings of the native-born white women of native father were somewhat higher than those of the native-born of foreign father. A large proportion of the foreign-born women, or 26.4 per cent., earned less than $200 per annum, and the greater number of female wage-earners of foreign birth, or 54.8 per cent., earned under $300 annually. Only 19.1 per cent. of

the women of foreign birth who were working for wages received more than $400 a year, as compared with 31.4 per cent. of the women of native birth but of foreign father, and 35.8 per cent. of the native American women. The lowest earnings are exhibited by the females of races of southern and eastern Europe.

ANNUAL EARNINGS OF MALE HEADS OF FAMILIES

The male heads of families, while showing a low range of annual earnings, exhibit a somewhat greater earning capacity than the unmarried industrial workers. The males of native birth who are married and who are heads of families also have a higher range of annual earnings than those of foreign birth. The greater proportion of the former earn yearly between $400 and $800, while the greater number of the latter earn between $300 and $600. Of the heads of families who were white native-born employees of native father, or native Americans, one-half earn between $500 and $800 per annum. In the lower ranges of annual earnings the heads of families who were born abroad exhibit a much greater proportion than those of native birth, while in the higher ranges of annual earnings the situation is reversed. Only 2.8 per cent. of the foreign-born heads of families, as compared with 13 per cent. of the total native-born and 14 per cent. of those white of native birth and native father, have yearly earnings in excess of $1,000. On the other hand, only 12.2 per cent. of the total native-born heads of families, and 9.6 per cent. of the white industrial workers of native birth and native father, as contrasted with 34.1 per cent. of the total number of foreign birth, earn

under $400 each year. The races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe also have a higher range of annual earnings than have those of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe.

Annual Family Income

The meager earnings of the married industrial workers, both of native and of foreign birth, are not sufficient to meet the needs of their families. This fact is shown by the following table, which sets forth the average amount of the annual income of 15,726 families, the heads of which were wage-earners in mines and manufacturing establishments. The presentation is by general nativity of heads of families.

	Number of Families Included	Average Amount Family Income
Native-Born of Native Father—		
White	1,070	$865
Negro	124	517
Native-Born of Foreign Father	707	866
Total Native-Born	1,901	843
Total Foreign-Born	13,825	707
Grand Total	15,726	721

SOURCES OF FAMILY INCOME

The most significant fact developed by the foregoing table, as may be readily seen from a comparison with the table showing annual earnings, is that the family income is much larger than the yearly earnings of male heads of families. As a matter of fact, present-day industrial families in the United States find it necessary to add to the earnings of the hus-

bands through the employment of wives and children outside the home and the keeping of boarders and lodgers within the home. The native American and older immigrant employees maintain an independent form of family life, but the earnings of the heads are supplemented by the wages of the wives and children. On the other hand, the southern and eastern European families have recourse to the keeping of boarders and lodgers as a supplementary source of family income. This condition of affairs is shown by the table opposite, which sets forth, by general nativity of head of family, the proportion of 15,704 families who derive their income from the sources specified.

One of the most striking contrasts exhibited by this table is the greater dependence of foreign-born than of native-born families upon the earnings of heads, wives and children. Of the former 63.3 per cent., and of the latter only 38 per cent., rely entirely upon the wages of the head of the family for their support. The totals as to the proportion of families having an income from contributions of husbands and children are about the same in the case of each nativity group, the large extent to which children in the families of the races of old immigration contribute to the family support doubtless offsetting the almost entire lack of such source of income in case of the families of southern and eastern European immigrants.

The fact already mentioned as to the dependence of families the heads of which were immigrants upon the contributions of boarders or lodgers, is strikingly set forth in the table, 25.5 per cent. of the foreign-born families, as contrasted with only 6.5 per cent. of the total native-born, having an income entirely from husbands and boarders or lodgers. As regards

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME IN DETAIL, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD OF FAMILY

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Twenty-two families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Family	Number of families included	Per cent. of families having entire income from—											
		Husband	Husband and wife	Husband and children	Husband, wife, and children	Husband and boarders or lodgers	Wife	Wife and children	Wife and boarders or lodgers	Children	Children and boarders or lodgers	Boarders or lodgers	Source or combination of sources not before specified
Native-Born of Native Father													
White	1,070	58.4	3.1	14.0	0.5	6.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	14.0
Negro	124	71.0	4.0	5.6	.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	.8	.0	13.7
Grand Total	15,704	40.7	3.8	12.7	.5	23.2	.2	.5	.1	1.4	.5	.3	15.9
Total Native-Born of Foreign Father	706	61.3	3.0	11.2	.4	6.7	.6	.7	.1	1.4	.4	.1	14.0
Total Native-Born	1,900	60.3	3.1	12.4	.4	6.5	.4	.8	.2	1.5	.3	.1	14.0
Total Foreign-Born	13,804	38.0	3.9	12.8	.5	25.5	.2	.4	.1	1.4	.6	.3	16.2

the families of the several races, the tendencies exhibited may be more quickly seen by the division of the families the heads of which were foreign-born into two groups, according to whether the heads were of old immigration or of recent arrival in the United States. In making this division only the principal races and sources of income are considered.

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED

With respect to source of family income of the foreign-born, by race

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

RACE	Per cent. of families having entire income from—			
	Husband	Husband and children	Husband and boarders or lodgers	Unspecified sources
Old Immigration:				
Canadian, French	32.7	29.6	6.3	14.3
English	41.3	25.9	7.1	14.6
German	37.3	22.6	9.6	23.2
Irish	33.2	26.5	6.4	20.0
Norwegian	46.2	26.9	.0	19.2
Scotch	38.2	26.0	4.1	26.0
Welsh	35.6	26.7	2.2	26.7
New Immigration:				
Armenian	29.6	8.2	14.3	27.6
Brava	69.0	.0	10.3	13.8
Croatian	34.3	3.8	52.0	8.4
Cuban	51.2	14.0	9.3	11.6
Greek	38.8	8.2	18.4	16.3
Hebrew	54.4	17.7	13.9	9.7
Italian, North	41.0	7.4	27.3	17.8
Italian, South	39.7	9.3	26.5	14.2
Lithuanian	28.7	5.0	48.7	19.7
Magyar	32.1	4.8	43.5	14.3
Polish	35.8	8.5	37.7	13.2
Portuguese	29.5	14.3	7.4	26.4
Rumanian	20.3	.0	65.2	11.6
Russian	43.4	2.6	46.1	6.6
Ruthenian	27.8	5.8	41.7	15.6
Servian	8.6	.0	79.3	5.2
Slovak	44.0	7.8	29.3	14.7
Slovenian	48.5	9.2	29.4	6.1
Syrian	28.9	9.9	16.2	14.8



The above comparison emphasizes the differences already noted in the discussion for the nativity groups. It is worthy of note, however, that the families or members of races of old immigration from Great Britain and northern Europe receive a greater proportion of the family income from the earnings of heads, the contributions of children, and unspecified sources, while the southern and eastern Europeans derive their income mainly from the earnings of husbands and the contributions of boarders or lodgers. That contributions of children are less general in the latter class of families is probably due to the fact that children of these households have not in any considerable proportions reached working age. The fact that a larger proportion of old than of more recent immigrant families depend upon sources of income other than those specified arises from the fact that they have been in the United States for a longer period of time, and have consequently entered into more diversified occupations. The significant feature of the situation is, however, that the families of industrial workers find it necessary, in order to secure a sufficient income for living expenses, to have their children go to work at an early age, or to break the independence of family life by taking boarders or lodgers into the home.

The material in the preceding paragraphs is designed to set forth merely the facts relative to wage-earners and their families. After the condition of another group of industrial workers—the floating immigrant labor supply—has been shown, an interpretation of these facts will be presented.*

* See Chapter XI, The Immigrant as a Dynamic Factor in American Industry.

X

THE FLOATING IMMIGRANT LABOR SUPPLY

The recent immigrant has not only found extensive lodgment in the operating forces of the principal branches of mining and manufacturing in the United States, but the labor forces for railway and other construction, as well as for other kinds of seasonal and temporary work, are largely recruited from members of races of recent immigration originating in southern and eastern Europe. The same statement is true of the laborers on railroad maintenance of way. A study, in the year 1909, of the employees in the maintenance-of-way department east of the Ohio River of one of our most important railroads showed that 54 per cent. were of foreign birth, and that the principal races employed were Croatians and North and South Italians. Moreover, 64 per cent. of the laborers of these races had been in the United States less than five years. Even the South, which in former years depended almost entirely upon the negro for this class of work, owing to its extensive development during the past decade, has found it necessary to employ immigrant labor.*

Methods of Securing Work

The principal methods by which the immigrant laborer secures employment in temporary work are: (1) by personal application; (2) by the padrone system; and (3) through labor agencies. The method

* Seasonal labor in agriculture is discust in Chapter VI.

first mentioned is seldom followed, the only places where it is employed being where the construction or other work, because of its extent or by reason of the regular recurrence of demand, is a matter of common knowledge.

LABOR AGENCIES

As a rule, the demand for and the supply of labor are adjusted through a system of regularly constituted agencies. These labor agencies are located in the different cities of the country, and cooperate one with another in adjusting the supply of labor to the distribution of the demand. They are independent institutions, or operated in conjunction with immigrant banks, steamship ticket offices, or other lines of business. The usual movement of the immigrant labor supply is from New York to the recognized industrial centers of the interior, where the larger number of immigrants seeking work find employment in regularly established industries. The demand for railway construction and other temporary labor is then largely supplied by the agencies in the interior, by means of laborers secured from the immigrant colonies of the industrial cities or towns. When one piece of work is completed the laborers usually return to the point where they originally started, and are again distributed by the agencies. In many cases, however, the newly arrived immigrant is sent directly from New York to railroad or other construction work.

The principal points in the interior in which the labor agencies operate, and which are the centers of distribution of the floating immigrant labor supply, are Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, St. Paul and Duluth. A great

many of the labor agencies have contracts with the railroads to furnish them with all the labor needed. In cases of this kind the laborer pays an office fee and is given free transportation to the place where he is to begin work. Where the employment is not directly connected with some railroad, transportation may or may not be furnished. At the same time the laborer usually secures a very much reduced rate. If he has not the money necessary to pay this charge, it is advanced by the labor agent, who, by a contract with the employer, has it deducted from the laborer's first month's pay.

Reputable labor agents always inspect the work for which they are to furnish men, unless they already know the character of the men or company with which they are dealing. The exploitation of immigrants seems to be carried on almost entirely by the padrones or leaders of the various gangs which seek work. Labor agencies claim that where they advertise for men to go to work in a certain place the padrones advise the immigrants not to take the jobs. The padrone then comes to the labor agent and tells him that he will supply a certain number of men, but that they can only pay, say, $1.00, instead of $2.00, the regular fee. The labor agent must have the men in order to fill his contracts, and consequently he accepts the terms. The labor agent is also powerless to prevent the men from leaving their work before a sufficient amount has been earned to reimburse him for advancing their transportation. The padrones may also, in order to collect double fees or better terms, persuade their gangs to quit work for one contractor and secure employment with another. Through these methods, both the labor agencies and the contractors

or employers in times of scarcity of labor incur heavy losses and undergo vexatious delays.

In the Middle West and Northwest, labor agencies are almost exclusively used by the railroads in securing labor. Especially is this true of races other than the Italian, who are secured through the padrone system. The agencies generally have contracts with the railroads and send out the labor in an intelligent, systematic way, but it often happens that a number of small agencies having no contract with the railroads or contractors will hear of work and all rush men to the same place, with the result that many of the men are left on their own resources to get back to the cities where they can again apply to the agencies.

Early in the season the men present themselves to the agencies for registration, for which they are usually charged $2.00, the maximum legal fee. In the order of registration they are shipped off in gangs when the demands come in from the railroads. Before a month has passed some of the first gangs may begin returning, and are then sent out again. Sometimes they are not returned all the way to the city from which they originally started, but are transported from where they were discharged, or gave up their places on account of various hardships or because the work ceased, to other points where they may be reemployed. This circulation is encouraged, for at each shift the men pay the agencies. When the supply of men runs low, toward the end of the season, the agencies sometimes cooperate. One may have an order for a large gang which it can not fill on short notice. It solicits help from other agencies and they divide the profits. Some do this continually. One agency in Chicago, that handles Bulgarians exclusively, has not at times

been able to get large contracts from the railroads. It must therefore divide its gains with some larger agency which has succeeded in getting contracts. On the other hand, there is every reason to believe that the large agency in its turn pays heavily for its contracts, so that the secondary agencies lose not so much as at first seems.

There are two distinct movements to the Northwest during the year: in the spring the labor gangs move westward, especially northwestward, to points beginning in the Chicago suburbs and extending into Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Iowa and Montana. In August and September a lull in the labor-agency business occurs. In October the men begin swarmi g back to Chicago, those who can afford it to winter in the colonies. The Bulgarians return to Granite City, Illinois, altho there is also a colony of them in Chicago. Then the agencies are busy sending gangs southward into Kansas, Missouri, Mississippi and Louisiana. One agency, as an instance, has a permanent contract with three different railroads. The Southwest movement is not so heavy, partly because many of the immigrants prefer wintering in the cities, and the construction work in the South is not so seasonal in its nature, and also because there are large cities, such as Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and New York, nearer than Chicago from which immigrant labor can also be drawn.

THE PADRONE SYSTEM

The padrone system is the outgrowth of the inability to speak English, and the lack of knowledge of American methods and customs, which prevail among the immigrant laborers who seek employment. Some form

of the system is found among all non-English-speaking races. It is most highly developed, however, and is most usually followed, by the South Italians. In the majority of cases the padrone is a labor agent, who agrees to furnish and control a certain supply of labor for a specified work, in return for which he is to receive certain privileges, as, for example, the commissary or housing privileges in a railway or other construction camp. In other cases he acts merely as the representative of the laborers in negotiations with employers or other persons, and for this service each laborer in his gang regularly pays him the specified and understood amount.

Racial Classification of Railroad and Other Construction Laborers

Disregarding geographical lines, it may be said, in general, that foreign-born wage-earners constitute slightly more than three-fourths of the entire number of persons engaged in railway and other construction work. Native white Americans and native negroes each make up about one-tenth of the working forces. The remaining part consists of English, Irish, Germans and other wage-earners of the second generation, or of persons of native birth but of foreign father. Thirty-seven races were represented among the immigrant wage-earners of these classes. Scarcely any English or Germans are found in the railroad construction camps, but a small proportion of Irish, amounting to about 3 per cent. of the entire operating forces, are found in supervisory and responsible positions. Of the recent immigrants the South Italians, North Italians, Croatians, Poles and Greeks, in the order named, are employed in the greatest numbers.

The South Italians, as a rule, constitute about one-third of the unskilled workers, the North Italians and Croatians each one-tenth, and the Greeks, Poles and Bulgarians about one-twentieth each. Other races which appear in considerable numbers are the Russians, Rumanians, Magyars and Herzegovinians. In all sections of the country, the South Italians form the highest proportion of laborers employed on railroad construction work. The Bulgarians, Greeks and Rumanians are principally employed in the Middle West, Northwest, South and Southwest. The Slovaks, Russians, Poles, Magyars, Lithuanians and Herzegovinians are almost exclusively at work in the Eastern States. The Croatians are found in largest proportions in the East and the Middle West, and the North Italians in the Eastern and Southern States. About one-third of all the employees in the South are native negroes.

Period of Residence of Immigrant Workmen in the United States

Most of the Southern and Eastern construction workers are of recent arrival in the United States. About three-fourths of all the races combined, and all of the Herzegovinians and Rumanians, have been in this country under five years. Sixty-nine per cent. of the Croatians and the North and South Italians in the East, 86 per cent. of those in the Middle West and Northwest, 84 per cent. of the same races in the South and Southwest, have been in this country for a shorter period than five years. The laborers of more recent arrival in the United States have usually been first employed in the East and South and have afterward moved westward.

Earnings

A study of more than 5,000 wage-earners in all sections of the country showed that the average daily earnings of native white Americans were $2.43 and of immigrants $1.68. The highest average daily earnings of any race of southern and eastern Europe were shown by the North Italians, the members of this race earning on an average $1.86 each day, while no other recent immigrants had average daily earnings in excess of $1.59. The Irish of foreign birth averaged $2.33 per diem. Very few southern and eastern Europeans, as contrasted with native white Americans and British and northern European immigrants, appeared in the higher classification of earnings. More than three-tenths of the native white Americans and more than one-fourth of the Irish of foreign birth, as against only one-twentieth of the recent immigrant employees, earned $3.00 or more each day. About one-tenth of the native Americans and foreign-born Irish, and practically none of the recent immigrants, showed daily earnings in excess of $4.00. Three-fifths of the recent immigrant laborers in the East, South and Southwest, and more than four-fifths of those in the Middle West and Northwest, earned as much as $1.50 each. On the other hand, none of the southern and eastern Europeans in the Middle West and Northwest, only 7 per cent. of those in the South and Southwest, and 20 per cent. of those in the Eastern States, earned $2.00 or more each day.

Characteristics of the Labor Supply

The recent immigrant laborers are marked by a high degree of illiteracy. More than two-fifths, 44 per cent., could not read or write. The greatest illiteracy was exhibited by the South Italians, of whom one-half in the East and three-fifths in the South and West could not read in any language.

Fifty-five per cent. of the immigrant wage-earners were married, but more than three-fourths of these had left their wives and families in their native countries. Practically all of the married Bulgarians, Greeks, and Rumanians had migrated to this country without their wives and children. About three-fifths of the immigrant employees were under thirty years of age.

As regards the small extent to which the southern and eastern Europeans exhibit any tendency toward progress and assimilation, it was found that practically none of the recent immigrants except the North and South Italians, and only one-tenth of these, were fully naturalized. Moreover, only about one-third of the southern and eastern European wage-earners could speak English. In the case of some races the proportion was much smaller, only 12 per cent. of the Russians and Rumanians, 8 per cent. of the Bulgarians, and 6 per cent. of the Greeks being able to speak the English language.

Housing and Living Conditions in the West

Housing and living conditions vary little, or not at all, even among the various communities in the Middle West and Northwest. Freight cars, fitted up inside



with from eight to ten bunks, are used as sleeping quarters. Separate cars are used as kitchens and as dining-rooms. The bunks in the sleeping cars have been roughly put together, four in either end of each car, leaving ample space in the middle even when two extra bunks are crowded in. There is usually a table in this clear space where the men play cards and sometimes eat instead of in the regular mess car. Even with ten men in one car, they could not be described as crowded.

The kitchen car is fitted with a range, tables, an ice-chest, and numerous lockers in which the provisions are kept. The cook or cooks sleep here in one end of the car, and sometimes an interpreter is with them. The mess car is always next to the kitchen. Through its entire length, in the middle, runs a plain board table, a bench of equal length on either side, with lockers on the walls where the tableware is kept. Usually these cars are found to be neatly kept, for this is the business of the cooks (about one to each thirty men), and they have no work other than this and their cooking. There is always drinking water in plenty, supplied in buckets by the water boys, iced when spring water is not available.

The Greeks and Italians are the most unclean in their living arrangements. The Italians are fond of decorative effects, hanging out flags and gaily-colored rags, and sometimes the outsides of their cars are lined with growing plants in boxes.

The camps are on sidings, ladders being raised to the open doorways. So long as the work is within several miles of the camp, the car is not moved, the men traveling to and fro on hand cars; but when necessary, a switch-engine appears and hauls the entire

camp to the next siding, or switch, causing the men no other inconvenience than, in case of those who bake their own bread, the building of a new bake oven—a small cave in an embankment or hillside often furnishing ample convenience.

Each gang is a racial unit, living in separate cars and usually in a separate camp. Sometimes Bulgarians and Croatians, Croatians and Rumanians and Italians, were found in the same camp, but it seemed that Greeks could not live peaceably with any other race. Croatians and Bulgarians, speaking practically the same language, fraternize readily; but Bulgarians and Rumanians must be kept apart from Greeks, both of the former being secessionists from the Church of the Greek Patriarch, with tendencies anti-fraternal in high degree.

Everywhere the men pay their own living expenses. The companies pay the wages of the cooks, equal to those of the laborers. Fuel, sometimes old ties, sometimes coal, sometimes both, is supplied free. The cooking ranges and the kitchen utensils are bought by the men. Theoretically, the men may buy their provisions from whom they please. The average amount put into the common living fund is from $6 to $10 a month. The Croatians seem to live most generously; the Greeks and Bulgarians most plainly. The reputation of the Croatians among the foremen for generous living may rest, however, more on their propensity to use liquor; for only they of all the races are not sober, tho their sprees are periodical rather than continuous. But even the Bulgarians, said to be the most sober, have acquired the almost universal habit of beer drinking.



Working and Living Conditions in the South

The houses occupied by the laborers on construction work throughout the South are of cheap construction and built for only temporary use. The mild climate does not require houses as closely built as are needed farther north, and tents are often used when the work is of short duration. The houses most frequently seen are shanties built of rough lumber and covered with tar paper. In building them cheapness is the governing principle. A frame-work of scantling is set up, on which boards are nailed vertically, forming the sides, which may or may not be covered with tar paper. Sometimes there are no floors, and the foundation on which the shanty rests is a pile of flat stones or of ends of planks placed under each corner. They are about eight feet high from the floor to the eaves, fourteen feet wide, and from fourteen to sixty feet long. They usually have a comb roof of about four feet pitch, which gives more air space than the flat tops which are more rarely found. Bunks built one above the other, against the walls, serve as beds, while a stove in the center furnishes both cooking and heating accommodations. All bedding is supplied by the men, and consists in most cases of a pile of straw, obtained from a nearby farm, sometimes in a filthy case, but often lying loose in the bunk.

From twenty to thirty men occupy a bunk-house fifty feet long. Cooking is done on the stoves in the houses in winter; in summer out-of-doors, or in little huts built by the men themselves. These huts built by the immigrants are usually of sod, placed in a frame of poles, and are either square with a flat top, or cone-shaped like an Indian tepee. Others are built

of odd ends of plank, scraps of tar paper or tin. Some of the Italians build very attractive huts of discarded powder cans. By cutting the cans down the side seam, after the ends are knocked out, small rectangular blocks of tin are obtained, and by nailing these over a frame of boards the appearance of a corrugated iron house is given.

Where the work is double-tracking, box cars placed on a temporary track near the work and fitted up as camp cars are used. These cars have a stove in the center, a double deck of berths at either end, and windows about eighteen inches square cut in either side. In the cases where a married man, usually a foreman, is among the immigrants, the house is of a better grade. Altho built of the same material as the shanties, they are more closely built and are usually lined with paper. The general plan followed is a three-room, one-story house, one room being used for cooking and dining, and the remaining two as living and sleeping rooms.

The majority of the immigrants do their own cooking, each man for himself, or else they form groups of five to ten, when the men take it by turns to do the cooking for the others in the group. There are a few boarding places on the American plan, but these are rare, and are always where there is a foreign foreman with his family on the work. An occasional boarding group is found where all the men buy their own provisions, each man for himself, having it cooked by the woman who conducts the house, and who charges the men $2.50 for cooking and washing. This custom is found more widely among the Croatians. Of all the different methods, individual cooking is the most prevalent. The cost of living is about

$10 per man for the Croatians, for a month, and the same for the Slovaks, and from $5 to $7 for the Italians. The Italians live mainly upon bread and macaroni and bologna sausage, which accounts for the extremely low cost of their maintenance. At their noon meal, on the work, a whole gang may be seen eating simply a loaf of bread and a pickle or a piece of bologna sausage. At night they cook a stew made of macaroni, tamales, and potatoes and a small scrap of meat. For breakfast they have bread and coffee and bologna sausage. When not working the majority of the Italians eat only two meals a day. The other foreign races eat meat for both supper and breakfast in addition to a good deal of canned food.

The Commissary in Southern Camps

The commissary, on construction work in the South, is an important part of the industry. In many cases the whole profit is from this source. In former years, when the negro was practically the only laborer, it was not unusual for a contractor to take work at cost, or even less, depending on the commissary for his profits. As the foreign laborer has been substituted for the negro, this custom has become less and less prevalent, as its existence depends upon the expenditures of the laborers, and the negroes are more extravagant than many others. Many of the larger Southern contracting firms have abandoned the commissary as a source of profit, since employing foreigners, and maintain it only as a convenience. This has given an opening for the padrones, who are becoming more and more numerous in Southern construction

work. The negroes are by far the best customers in the commissary. They are generally unmarried men with no responsibilities, roaming from one place to another, spending their entire earnings in the commissary. They often cash their time at a discount, and then spend the money before leaving the commissary. The Croatians are good livers in comparison with the other foreign races, and they do not stint themselves in food or drink. The negroes spend their surplus above what is needed for food for gaudy clothes and patent-leather shoes, but the Croatians spend theirs for beer, or for such substitute for that beverage as may be had at the commissary. Altho extravagant, they do not, however, spend as much as the negroes, who loiter about the commissaries looking for something for which to spend their money. The Croatians know what they want and buy it freely, but if there is a surplus of their wages it is saved. The Italians, living as they do, very cheaply, buy little from the commissaries.

In a general way the laborers are required to patronize the commissaries. If a wholesale boycott of the commissaries by the laborers were to take place, there is no doubt that they would be replaced by others who would patronize the stores. In localities where other stores are convenient there is a good deal of buying at these other stores, especially when labor is more scarce than work, and the men feel more independent. The men, both negroes and foreigners, understand that they will be more likely to be employed on other work if they deal at the commissaries instead of other stores. In isolated districts, where no other stores are convenient, the men must necessarily patronize the commissaries altho the prices are high.

The chief method of securing the patronage of the laborers is that of "paying off." The men are paid only once a month. This of itself has a great deal of influence in the direction of extravagance. A man coming into camp on the first of the month will not be paid until about the 20th of the following month. He must have food and clothes and is credited for only as much as is due him on the time books, unless he be an old employee who has worked for the company before and can be trusted. If he should leave before pay day, his time is cashed with 10 per cent. deducted, or he may take it in supplies at the commissary, subject to no discount from what is due him.

DETENTION PRACTISES

The detention of laborers in the camps is practised to some extent wherever the contractor advances transportation for men brought on the work. While the practise is generally applied to the transportation men, it is sometimes indulged in also when men who are leaving are badly needed to continue the work. The chief methods have been: (1) through the local authorities, and (2) by armed guards. The method of having the escaping men arrested on the charge of violating the boarding-house law is the safest to the contractors and most frequently used. Laborers are frequently brought to the work on free transportation, having made an agreement to work out their indebtedness. After getting to the neighborhood in which the work is being done, they leave the contractor who brought them in and work for another company where they do not have the cost of their transportation deducted from their wages. In order to protect themselves against this practise, the contractors have the

men arrested and confronted with a jail sentence when attempting to leave. They are then willing to remain and work out their indebtedness. Sometimes in the more isolated camps the men are closely watched by the foreman and other bosses, who carry arms, and are driven back and shut up in their shanties and held until they agree to return to work, or their baggage may be taken from them and held until they have worked themselves free from debt. These practises are more in evidence during the periods of special activity in construction work, as these men are more often offered transportation in advance, and after getting into the neighborhood are better able to find other work. On the other hand, in dull times, the men are glad to pay their own transportation and are not so liable to leave the work.

Southern Employer's Preferences for Labor

The order in which the labor is classed as to preference by the Southern contractor is: (1) negroes, (2) Croatians, and (3) all others except Italians. In point of numbers the Italians exceed by far any other foreign race on construction work in this region, with the Croatians coming second. The other foreign races are so sparsely represented that the comparisons are made between only these three. Negroes are everywhere preferred to members of any other race. They are good teamsters, and are used as wagon-drivers and in all places requiring the control of more than a single mule. Altho they do not work regularly, it is said that while working only four-fifths of the time they do more work than the foreigners working full time. A contractor employing negro labor keeps

a full camp at all times, thereby assuring himself a full force. After each pay-day there is a considerable falling off of the negro labor for two or three days, during which time the workmen gamble, drink and spend their money in the commissary. After having spent all their money they return and work regularly until the next pay day. Another respect in which the negroes surpass the foreign labor is the ease with which they are handled on the work. They do not resent rough treatment as readily as the foreign laborers, nor do they unite to leave when one of their number is discharged. Still another, and probably the strongest reason for employing negro labor is, as has already been stated, the inclination to spend the entire earnings in the commissary.

Maintenancc of Law and Order in Southern Camps

The maintenance of law and order rests solely with the foreman or walking-bosses, as the camp superintendents are called. Local authorities never interfere, unless there is some infraction of the law affecting people outside of the camp. They are occasionally called in when the contractors wish to detain transportation men, but rarely to settle trouble in camp among the men. There is a characteristic feeling among these walking-bosses that to ask for the assistance of the local authorities is to acknowledge their own inefficiency.

In all camps where immigrants are employed, beer, or some substitute which is practically the same thing, has to be supplied in order to keep the men. It is handled principally by the padrone or contractor, who has it shipped to the camps in barrel lots, consigned

to different men in the camp so as to get around the prohibition laws. It is then sold at the commissaries with a profit. In many instances the men do actually order it for themselves by the keg or crate, and it is the existence of this practise that renders it possible for the commissaries to handle it without molestation from the authorities. When the sentiment of the neighboring population is too strong against this practise, a contractor sells an imitation beer as a substitute. This is often a cheap grade of beer in bottles bearing a label of a malt extract.

The Middle States

The conditions of work and living are practically the same in construction and other seasonal work in the Middle States, or New York, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, as in the South. Laborers are secured by means of regular agencies, and the padrone system is also followed. The housing facilities are also the same as in the South, with the exception that in cases where the work is being carried on near the larger cities and towns the workmen often provide their own quarters. Because the country is more thickly populated, the laborers also frequently buy provisions in the stores of the towns or cities located near the work, but in the more remote localities the commissaries are always found. The negro, of course, does not form such a large proportion of the labor force in the North as in the South, and the contractors mainly depend upon the recent immigrant.

In connection with the construction of the new water-supply system for the city of New York, at Brownsville, where some of the heaviest work is in



progress, a model temporary city has been constructed. Churches and schools are provided for the workmen, and the health of the community is safeguarded by proper sanitary measures. This condition of affairs has been brought about by the fact that the work near Brownsville will require a number of years for its completion.

rers in their native lands. The only exception is Hebrews, three-fifths of whom were engaged in e form of manufacturing or hand-trades before ing to this country.*

LLITERACY AND INABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The new immigrant labor supply, owing to the fact t it is composed of men of non-English-speaking es, and is characterized by a high degree of illiter- y, has been found to possess but small resources on which to develop industrial efficiency and ad- ncement. Owing to their segregation and isolation om the native American population in living and orking conditions, their progress in acquiring the se of the English language, and in learning to read nd write, has been very slow.

THEIR NECESSITOUS CONDITION

Another salient fact in connection with the recent immigrant-labor supply has been the necessitous condition of the newcomers upon their arrival in American industrial communities. Immigrants from the south and east of Europe have usually had but a few dollars in their possession when their final destination in this country has been reached. During the past eight years the average amount per person among these immigrants has been about one-third as much as among immigrants from northern and western Europe. Consequently, finding it absolutely imperative to engage in work at once, they have not been in a posi-

* In Appendix C detailed statistical tables will be found substantiating the tatements made in this chapter relative to the personal and industrial haracteristics of recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe s contrasted with those of former years from Great Britain and Western urope. These tables show (1) Industrial condition of immigrants abroad; 2) general literacy; (3) ability to speak English; (4) conjugal condition; nd (5) congestion within immigrant households.

XI

THE IMMIGRANT AS A DYNAMIC FACTOR IN INDUSTRY

The absorption of so large numbers of alien people into the mines and manufacturing establishments, and into the general labor force of the United States, was obviously attended by very important results. These effects of the intense employment of southern and eastern Europeans may be briefly considered, from (1) the standpoint of the general industrial situation, and (2) from that of native Americans and older workmen. Before entering into a discussion of these effects, however, it will be necessary, in order that the situation may be fully comprehended, to review briefly the personal and industrial qualities of the recent immigrant labor supply to the United States. These are briefly set forth below.

Salient Characteristics of the Immigrant Labor Supply

LACK OF TECHNICAL TRAINING

One of the facts of greatest import has been, that an exceedingly small proportion have had any training abroad for the industrial occupations in which they have found employment in the United States. Most recent immigrants have been drawn from the agricultural classes of southern and eastern Europe, having been farmers, or farm laborers, or other unskilled

laborers in their native lands. The only exception is the Hebrews, three-fifths of whom were engaged in some form of manufacturing or hand-trades before coming to this country.*

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tion to take exception to wages or working conditions, but must obtain employment on the terms offered or suffer from actual want.

LOW STANDARDS OF LIVING

The standards of living of the recent industrial workers from the south and east of Europe have also been very low. Furthermore, the recent immigrants being usually single, or, if married, having left their wives abroad, have in large measure adopted a group instead of a family living arrangement, and thereby have reduced their cost of living to a point far below that of the American or of the older immigrant in the same industry. The method of living often followed is that commonly known as the "boarding-boss" system, which has already been described in considerable detail.

Under this general method of living, which prevails among the greater proportion of the immigrant households, the entire outlay for necessary living expenses of each adult member ranges from $9 to $15 each month. The additional expenditures of the recent immigrant wage-earners are small. Every effort has been made to save as much as possible. The entire life interest and activity of the average wage-earner from southern and eastern Europe has seemed to revolve about three points: (1) to earn the largest possible amount under the existing conditions of work; (2) to live upon the basis of minimum cheapness, and (3) to save as much as possible. All living arrangements have been subordinated to the desire to reduce the cost of living to its lowest level. Comfort seems not to be considered.



LACK OF PERMANENT INTEREST

Another salient characteristic of recent immigrants who have sought work in American industries has been that, as a whole, they have manifested but a small degree of permanent interest in their employment or in the industry. They have constituted a mobile, migratory, and disturbing wage-earning class, constrained mainly by their economic interest, and moving readily from place to place according to changes in working conditions or fluctuations in the demand for labor.

This condition of affairs is made possible by the fact that so large a proportion of the recent immigrant employees are single men, or married men whose wives are abroad, and by the additional fact that the prevailing method of living among immigrant workmen is such as to enable them to detach themselves from an occupation or a locality whenever they may wish. Their accumulations also are in the form of cash or are quickly convertible into cash. In brief, the recent immigrant has no property or other constraining interests which attach him to a community, and the larger proportion are free to follow the best industrial inducements. This characteristic has both a good and a bad influence. It creates a certain flexibility in the labor supply, and to a certain extent brings about an exodus from the country in times of depression and curtailment of employment. It also causes an increased pressure and competition within the country, which is discust later.

TRACTABILITY OF THE IMMIGRANT

To the characteristics of recent immigrant wage-earners already described, should be added one other. The members of the larger number of races of recent entrance to the mines, mills and factories have been tractable and easily managed. This quality seems to be a temperamental one, acquired through past conditions of life in their native lands. In the normal life of the mines, mills and factories, the southern and eastern Europeans have exhibited a pronounced tendency toward being easily managed by employers and toward being imposed upon without protest, which has created the impression of subserviency. This characteristic, while strong, is confined, however, to the immigrant wage-earners of comparatively short residence in this country, and results from their lack of training or experience abroad, and from the difference between their standards and aspirations and those of older immigrant employees and native American industrial workers.

If the characteristics of the recent immigrant labor supply to the United States, as outlined above, be carefully borne in mind, the conditions which have been produced by their employment may be quickly realized.

The Inefficiency of the Immigrants Has Encouraged the Use of Machinery

As regards the general industrial effects, it may be said, in the first place, that the lack of skill and industrial training of the recent immigrant to the United States has stimulated the invention of mechanical

methods and processes which might be conducted by unskilled industrial workers as a substitute for the skilled operatives formerly required. This condition of affairs obviously must have been true, or the expansion of American industry within recent years would not have been possible. A large number of illustrations of this tendency might be cited. Probably three of the best, however, are the automatic looms and ring spindles in the cotton-goods manufacturing industry, the bottle-blowing and casting machines in bottle and other glass factories, and the machines for mining coal.

The Employment of the Immigrant Has Changed the Form of Industrial Organization

Another, but more minor, general industrial effect of the employment of the southern and eastern Europeans is observable in the increase in the number of foremen in many industries. This situation arises principally from the fact that the recent immigrants are usually of non-English-speaking races, and therefore require a larger amount of supervision than the native Americans and older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe. The function of the subordinate foremen is chiefly that of an interpreter.

As regards other changes in industrial organization and methods, probably the most important effect observable is seen in the creation of a number of special occupations, the incumbents of which perform all the dangerous or responsible work which before the employment of southern and eastern Europeans was distributed over the entire operating force. The best example of this tendency is to be found in the newly

developed occupation of "shot-firer" in bituminous and anthracite coal mines. The mine worker in this occupation prepares and discharges the blasts or shots for bringing down the coal. Until within recent years each miner did his own blasting, but with the employment of the untrained southern and eastern Europeans in the mines, it was soon found that the safety of the operating forces and the maintenance of the quality of the output required that blasting should be done by experienced native American or older immigrant employees. The relation between industrial accidents and the employment of recent immigrants, as well as the effect upon wages and conditions of employment arising from the entrance of a large body of southern and eastern Europeans into the American industrial system, is set forth in detail at a later point.

Immigration Has Produced Unsatisfactory Conditions of Employment

Relative to the effect of recent immigration upon native American and older immigrant wage-earners in the United States, it may be stated, in the first place, that the lack of industrial training and experience of the recent immigrant before coming to the United States, together with his illiteracy and inability to speak English, has had the effect of exposing the original employees to unsafe and unsanitary working conditions, or has led to the imposition of conditions of employment which the native American or older immigrant employees have considered unsatisfactory and in some cases unbearable. When the older employees have found dangerous and unhealthy conditions prevailing in the mines and manufacturing establishments

and have protested, the recent immigrant employees, usually through ignorance of mining or other working methods, have manifested a willingness to accept the alleged unsatisfactory conditions. In a large number of cases the lack of training and experience of the southern and eastern European affects only his own safety. On the other hand, his ignorant acquiescence in dangerous and unsanitary working conditions may make the continuance of such conditions possible and become a menace to a part or to the whole of an operating force of an industrial establishment. In mining, the presence of an untrained employee may constitute an element of danger to the entire body of workmen. There seems to be a direct causal relation between the extensive employment of recent immigrants in American mines and the extraordinary increase within recent years in the number of mining accidents. It is an undisputed fact that the greatest number of accidents in bituminous coal mines arise from two causes: (1) the recklessness, and (2) the ignorance and inexperience, of employees. When the lack of training of the recent immigrant abroad is considered in connection with the fact that he becomes a workman in the mines immediately upon his arrival in this country, and when it is recalled that a large proportion of the new arrivals are not only illiterate and unable to read any precautionary notices posted in the mines, but also unable to speak English and consequently without ability to comprehend instructions intelligently, the inference is plain that the employment of recent immigrants has caused a deterioration in working conditions.

No complete statistics have been compiled as to the connection between accidents and races employed, but

the figures available clearly indicate the conclusion that there has been a direct relation between the employment of untrained foreigners and the prevalence of mining casualties. The mining inspectors of the several coal-producing States, the United States Geological Survey, and the older employees in the industry, also bear testimony in this respect to the effect of the employment of the southern and eastern European. The opinion of the Geological Survey is of especial interest and may be briefly quoted:

"Another important factor in the United States is to be found in the nationality of the miners. Most of the men are foreign-born, a large proportion of them are unable to understand English freely, and a still larger number are unable to read or write that language. Some of them are inexperienced, and do not take proper precautions either for their own safety or that of others. This becomes a most serious menace unless they are restrained by properly enforced regulations."*

THE EFFECT OF THE RECENT IMMIGRANT UPON STANDARDS OF LIVING

The extensive employment of recent immigrants has brought about living conditions and a standard of living with which the older employees have been unable or have found it extremely difficult to compete. This fact may be readily inferred from what has already been said relative to the methods of domestic economy of immigrant households and the cost of living of their members.

* Bulletin 333 of the United States Geological Survey, entitled "Coal Mining Accidents: Their Causes and Prevention."

THE IMMIGRANT AND LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The entrance into the operating forces of the mines and manufacturing establishments, in such large numbers, of the races of recent immigration, has also had the effect of weakening the labor organizations of the original employees, and in some of the industries has caused their entire demoralization and disruption. This has been due to the character of the recent immigrant labor supply, and to the fact that so large numbers of recent immigrants have found employment in American industries within such a short period of time. On account of lack of industrial training and experience, low standards of living, as compared with native American wage-earners, their necessitous condition on finding employment in this country and their tractability, southern and eastern Europeans, as already noted, have been willing to accept the existing rates of compensation and working conditions. The thriftiness and industriousness of recent immigrants have also made them unwilling to enter into labor disputes involving loss of time, or to join labor organizations to which it was necessary to pay regular dues. As a consequence, they have not affiliated with labor organizations unless compelled to do so as a preliminary step toward acquiring work; and then, after becoming members of the labor union, they have manifested but little interest in the tenets or policy of the organization. In the instances where they have united with the labor organizations, on the occasion of strikes or labor dissensions, they have usually refused to maintain membership for any extended period of time, thus rendering difficult the unionization of the industry or occupation in which they are engaged.

Furthermore, the fact that recent immigrants are usually of non-English-speaking races, and their high degree of illiteracy, have made their absorption by the labor organizations very slow and expensive. In many cases, too, the conscious policy of the employers of mixing the races in different departments and divisions of labor, in order, by a diversity of tongues, to prevent concerted action on the part of employees, has made unionization of the immigrant almost impossible.

The significant result of the whole situation has been that the influx of the southern and eastern Europeans has been too rapid to permit of their absorption by the labor organizations which were in existence before their arrival. In some industries the influence and power of the labor unions are concerned only with those occupations in which the competition of the southern and eastern European has been only indirectly or remotely felt, and consequently the labor organizations have not been very seriously affected. In the occupations and industries in which the pressure of the competition of the recent immigrant has been directly felt, either because the nature of the work was such as to permit of the immediate employment of the immigrant or through the invention of improved machinery his employment was made possible in occupations which formerly required training and apprenticeship, the labor organizations have been, in a great many cases, completely overwhelmed and disrupted. In other industries and occupations in which the elements of skilled training and experience were requisite, such as in certain divisions of the glass-manufacturing industry, the effect of the employment of recent immigrants upon labor organizations has not been followed by such injurious results.

Racial Displacement as a Result of Immigrant Competition

Competition of the southern and eastern European has led to a voluntary or involuntary displacement, in certain occupations and industries, of the native American and of the older immigrant employees from Great Britain and northern Europe. These racial displacements have manifested themselves in three ways:

(*a*) A large proportion of native Americans and older immigrant employees from Great Britain and northern Europe have left certain industries, such as bituminous and anthracite coal mining and iron and steel manufacturing.

(*b*) A part of the earlier employees who remained in the industries in which they were employed before the advent of the southern and eastern European, have been able, because of the demand growing out of the general industrial expansion, to rise to more skilled and responsible executive and technical positions which required employees of training and experience. In the larger number of cases, however, where the older employees remained in a certain industry after the pressure of the competition of the recent immigrant had begun to be felt, they relinquished their former positions and segregated themselves in certain other occupations. This tendency is best illustrated by the distribution of employees according to race in bituminous coal mines. In this industry all the so-called "company" occupations, which are paid on the basis of a daily, weekly, or monthly rate, are filled by native Americans or older immigrants and their children, while the southern and eastern Europeans are confined to pick mining and the unskilled and common labor.

The same situation exists in other branches of manufacturing enterprise. It is largely due to the stigma which has become attached to the working in the same occupations as the southern and eastern European that in some cases, as in the bituminous coal mining industry, has led to this segregation of the older class of employees in occupations which, from the standpoint of compensation, are less desirable than those occupied by recent immigrants. In most industries the native American and older immigrant workmen who have remained in the same occupations in which the recent immigrants are predominant are the thriftless, unprogressive elements of the original operating forces.

Another striking feature of the competition of southern and eastern Europeans is the fact that in the case of most industries, such as iron and steel, textile and glass manufacturing, and the different forms of mining, the children of native Americans and of older immigrants from Great Britain and northern Europe are not entering the industries in which their fathers have been employed. All classes of manufacturers claim that they are unable to secure a sufficient number of native-born employees to insure the development of the necessary number of workmen to fill the positions of skill and responsibility in their establishments. This condition of affairs is attributed to three factors: (1) General or technical education has enabled a considerable number of the children of industrial workers to command business, professional, or technical occupations apparently more desirable than those of their fathers. (2) The conditions of work which have resulted from the employment of recent immigrants have rendered certain industrial occupa-

tions unattractive to the wage-earner of native birth. (3) Occupations other than those in which southern and eastern Europeans are engaged are sought for the reason that popular opinion attaches to them a more satisfactory social status and a higher degree of respectability. Whatever may be the cause of this aversion of older employees to working by the side of the new arrivals, the existence of the feeling has been crystallized into one of the most potent causes of racial substitution in manufacturing and mining occupations.

Immigration Has Checked Increase in Wages

As regards the effects of the employment of recent immigrants upon wages and hours of work, there is no evidence to show that the employment of southern and eastern European wage-earners has caused a direct lowering of wages or an extension in the hours of work in mines and industrial establishments. It is undoubtedly true that the availability of the large supply of recent immigrant labor prevented the increase in wages which otherwise would have resulted during recent years from the increased demand for labor. The low standards of the southern and eastern European, his ready acceptance of a low wage and existing working conditions, his lack of permanent interest in the occupation and community in which he has been employed, his attitude toward labor organizations, his slow progress toward assimilation, and his willingness seemingly to accept indefinitely without protest certain wages and conditions of employment, have rendered it extremely difficult for the older classes of employees to secure improvements in conditions or

advancement in wages since the arrival in considerable numbers of southern and eastern European wage-earners. As a general proposition, it may be said that all improvements in conditions and increases in rates of pay have been secured in spite of their presence. The recent immigrant, in other words, has not actively opposed the movements toward better conditions of employment and higher wages, but his availability and his general characteristics and attitude have constituted a passive opposition which has been most effective.

General Conclusions

If the entire situation be reviewed, and the effects of recent immigration be considered in all its industrial aspects, there are several significant conclusions which, altho subject to some unimportant restrictions, may be set forth as indicating the general effects of the extensive employment in the mines and industrial establishments of the United States of southern and eastern European immigrants. These general conclusions may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) The influx of recent immigrants has, by affording an adequate labor supply, made possible the remarkable expansion in mining and manufacturing in the United States during the past thirty years.

(2) The extensive employment of southern and eastern Europeans has seriously affected the native American and older immigrant employees from Great Britain and northern Europe by causing displacements and by retarding advancement in rates of pay and improvements in conditions of employment.

(3) Industrial efficiency among the recent immigrant wage-earners has been very slowly developed, owing to their illiteracy and inability to speak English.

(4) For these same reasons the general progress toward assimilation and the attainment of American standards of work and living has also been very slow.

(5) The conclusion of greatest significance developed by the general industrial investigation of the United States Immigration Commission is that the point of complete saturation has already been reached in the employment of recent immigrants in mining and manufacturing establishments. Owing to the rapid expansion in industry which has taken place during the past thirty years, and the constantly increasing employment of southern and eastern Europeans, it has been impossible to assimilate the newcomers, politically or socially, or to educate them to American standards of compensation, efficiency or conditions of employment.

(6) Too exclusive emphasis in the discussion of immigration, within recent years, has been placed upon the social and political results of recent immigration, altho no one questions that in the long run these social results may be of chief import. But that side of the question has been kept well in mind in previous legislation. Now the emphasis should be shifted. The main problem at present is really fundamentally an industrial one, and should be principally considered in its economic aspects.

XII

EUROPEAN AND MEXICAN IMMIGRANTS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Assimilation

In the discussion of European immigration into the United States, as already pointed out, the chief factor to be taken into account is economic. What is the normal effect of the immigration upon the wages and living conditions of the American? Inasmuch as the races, particularly those of northern Europe, are similar to those of the inhabitants of the United States, the question of assimilation is not especially difficult. Ordinarily, even if the members of the first generation can not be easily assimilated, those of the second, under the influence of our public schools and the social circumstances which surround them, are readily assimilated.

RACE PREJUDICE

On the other hand, when the immigrants are members of races widely different from Americans, as are the Chinese, the Japanese, the Hindus, the question of race and race prejudice becomes an extremely important problem.

The untrained man is likely to assume that those people who differ widely from himself in appearance, in habits of living or of working, are members of a lower and not merely of a different race. He is accustomed to speak of the Italian, for example, with contempt, as a "dago." Still more emphatic is he in his denounce-

ment of the Chinese, the Japanese, and the Hindus as members of an inferior race. Of course, the cultivated man, especially one who has traveled widely, knows better. As Professor Steiner has so well reminded us, the first immigrant to America was a dago named Columbus, a man of learning and of the highest cultivation. Moreover, when at the present day Americans go to Europe to study art and architecture they are very likely to go to the land of the great dagoes, Michelangelo, Giotto, Raffael, Leonardo da Vinci, and others of similar rank. Nowhere in the world have we been able to find in centuries past, or do we find in the world to-day, people of higher cultivation than the Italians. Moreover, if instead of turning our eyes to Europe, we go to the Far East, and visit the Chinese and Japanese, we are equally imprest, as we meet members of the wealthier and more cultivated classes in society, with their high degree of intelligence, with their intellectual training, and especially, perhaps, with the personal qualities which have made them the world over models of courtesy and of manners that characterize the gentleman.

ARE OTHER RACES INFERIOR?

It is hardly to be expected, however, that people who have not traveled and who have not read widely should recognize that the ordinary workingmen from the Orient with whom they come into keen competition, and who often underbid them in wages, especially in doing work of the most arduous type, belong to races of cultivation; and it is natural that they should look upon them as inferior people. Moreover, whether they recognize this fact or not, whether or

not we ourselves believe that race prejudice is something to be heartily condemned, we must still recognize the actual existence of this feeling as an important political fact.

RACE FEELING ELSEWHERE

The feeling against the negroes has forced us to recognize that race feeling is an extremely important political question, and may well become a social question.

Moreover, we should recognize the fact that the feeling on the Pacific Coast against the Chinese, the Japanese and the Hindus is not in itself exceptional. A similar feeling against these same races is found in Canada, in Australia, in South Africa, in every place where these oriental races have come into immediate contact with the white race, and especially when they have come into active competition with it in ordinary labor. We must recognize this feeling, then, as a natural one and one that must be counted upon when it comes to political action.

ORIENTALS NOT EASILY ASSIMILATED

Altho these races may not be considered in any way inferior to ourselves, it is a fact that they are materially different: that they are not so easily assimilated as are the members of the European races; that they do not readily marry with our people nor our people with them.

FORM A SEPARATE CLASS

On the Pacific Coast they have, as a matter of fact, usually made an entirely separate working class. Generally speaking, when they have entered largely into a business, or when they have undertaken certain classes of work, there has been a rapid separation between them and the American workingmen, they taking the harder kinds and the members of the white races taking types of work entirely different. In this way they have become, to a considerable extent, almost a separate caste. Indeed, there is a feeling on the part of many people who have carefully observed conditions in that region that they have almost made a servile caste; and many of the most thoughtful, most cultivated, most kindly people on the Coast have thought that, inasmuch as these are facts, and must be recognized, it is wise for us to take action accordingly.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTION OF CHINA AND JAPAN

The Governments of China and Japan have really no reason to object to our wishing not to admit the working people of their races in large numbers. As a matter of fact, Americans are not admitted to China or to Japan on even terms with the natives there. They can go into the country as residents only in very limited communities; they are not permitted to buy land; and they are not admitted to citizenship in those countries. As a matter of fact, our country has treated the members, particularly, of the Japanese race, more liberally than the Japanese have treated the Americans. The Japanese have been allowed to buy land, in many instances in large tracts; and tho

at the present time we are taking rather active measures to exclude them from coming in large numbers, up to date, at any rate, we have treated them more liberally than they have treated us.

It may be well said, then, that it is better for them, better for us, better for the civilization of the world at large, that each country attempt to work out its own problems independently instead of each working them out in the country of the other.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER NATIONS

We should not fail to recognize, nevertheless, the great advantage that comes from intimate association with people who are different from ourselves. One of the mistakes that we often make in our social intercourse, as well as in our political relations, in associating with people of similar tastes and habits, is to form a little clique or society of persons like ourselves, forgetting that in our intimate intercourse with them, while we may derive enjoyment, we obtain very few new ideas. In talking with men trained as we have been trained, meeting the same people, thinking along lines similar to our own habits of thinking, it is not likely that we shall give them many new thoughts, or that we shall derive much from them. On the other hand, when we meet with people of a different type from ourselves, from them we gather many new ideas, if we are thoughtful and can free ourselves from prejudice. It is they, rather than our most intimate associates, perhaps, from whom we learn most and to whom we owe most in our advancement. Indeed, it is often true, that from people who are really opposed to ourselves, we learn the most. By opposing our ideas, they rouse us to activity.

Advantage of Association With Educated Orientals

We ought, then, not to fail to get the benefit from associating with foreigners, especially those whose racial customs differ widely from ours. In order, however, to secure this advantage, it is not necessary that they come in large numbers, and especially that they come as people of the unskilled laboring classes. Rather should we encourage our own people to travel in foreign countries; to get the ideas that come from the study of different civilizations; and to encourage the coming to our shores of people of the more intelligent classes, travelers, scientists, students, merchants, and others from whom we can gather new plans of work. While it may, for economic as well as for social reasons, be wise to exclude the common laborer, it can not but be unwise to exclude trained men and women who come to us usually merely for a temporary sojourn, and from whom we may learn much that will tend to benefit our own civilization. Moreover, by exchanging ideas and giving to them the benefit of our civilization, which differs from theirs, we may give to them an equal advantage, and thus the civilization of the world will be promoted. Whatever views we may hold with reference to the ordinary immigration question, so far as the Orient is concerned, there can be no doubt but we ought to uphold a policy of friendly intercourse between the oriental nations and our own, in order that each may get the benefit of the civilization of the other.

Population of the Pacific Coast

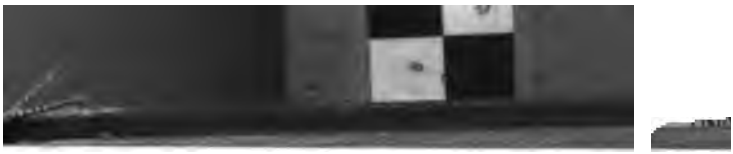
EUROPEANS AND MEXICANS

In the eleven States and Territories of the western division of the United States, more than 20 per cent. of the population are foreign-born. About 2 per cent. of the population, and about 10 per cent. of the foreign-born, have emigrated from Asia. About 12.7 per cent. of the total population, more than 60 per cent. of the foreign-born, have emigrated from the North European countries. The Germans rank first, the English next, the Irish next. Moreover, some 90,000 immigrants from Canada, 2.2 per cent. of the population, might be included with the North Europeans as being largely of the same stock. Beside these, considerably more than 100,000 have emigrated from southern and eastern Europe, forming some 2.75 per cent. of the population of the western coast. Of these South European immigrants, the Italians are the most numerous, followed by the Austrians, Finns and Portuguese.

Another group entirely different, and so distinct in their qualities that they might almost in many respects be classed with the orientals, on account of their differences in ways of living, are the Mexicans, with nearly 30,000, less than one per cent. of the entire population.

CHANGES SINCE 1900

During the last decade there have been some material changes in the nature of the population. Between 1900 and 1910 came a rapid increase in the number of the Japanese, with a few Koreans. Some



of these came from Japan and others from Hawaii, until the number of that race in the western part of the United States is probably somewhat more than 90,000, more than half of whom are in California, one-sixth of them, perhaps, in the State of Washington. The number of Chinese on the Pacific Coast is rapidly diminishing, the decline being due in part to the exclusion law, and in part to a tendency among the Chinese to move to Eastern cities, while during the ten years a rapid incoming of Mexicans was continued until their numbers in the Western States have increased many times over. The number of English, Scandinavian, and other North Europeans, continued to increase in part by direct immigration from these countries of Europe, and in part by western movement of the workers from the East, as the increasing number of South and East Europeans in the East made the working conditions harder; partly, also, this was a westward movement of families to locate in better conditions on farms. There has been, also, an influx of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, the smaller part of them coming direct from their native land, except perhaps in the case of the North Italians, the Portuguese and one or two other races of less importance numerically, the larger number coming from the Eastern States to engage in common, unskilled, and partly-skilled labor in the mines, smelters, and other industries where unskilled labor is required in large numbers.

Doubtless, beyond the figures recorded by the Immigration Bureau, a considerable number of Chinese and Japanese have been smuggled in, but as compared with the entire number, this number of Chinese is probably so small that we need take no special account

of it, especially as during late years the effectiveness of the Immigration Bureau in excluding smugglers has doubtless increased.

DISPLACEMENT OF AMERICANS BY EUROPEAN WORKMEN

As in the East, so also in the West, there have been found a few instances of race displacement by Europeans working at a lower wage than the natives. Generally speaking, the immigrants, introduced for railroad section work, have been paid the same wages as those previously paid. In certain cases they have been paid even more than the laborers previously employed, the latter being insufficient in number to meet the increasing demand.

On several occasions it is found that East European races have been introduced as strike-breakers; for example, in the coal mines of Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington, and in the metalliferous mines of Colorado. In these instances the keeping of the old scale of wages was only possible because of the failure of the strikes. In this way they, as in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, discouraged the efforts of the trade-unions. There have been, however, few such instances.

The availability of a comparatively large supply of the South and East European races, including the Greeks, has assisted to a considerable extent in the expansion of industry in some cases. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that it has seriously retarded the advance of wages in those occupations where such labor could be used to advantage. One specific example is found in the case of section hands on the railroads, where the wages have varied little

during the last fifteen years, altho the wages in other lines of industry have advanced materially. Moreover, the wages of the South and East Europeans and Mexicans have in many cases increased only slightly, if at all, while the wages of Japanese, even when in the same line of work, have been materially advanced. Again, in certain fields of work where, in certain localities, the Europeans from the north and east of Europe are employed, and in other places those from southeastern Europe and from Mexico, it has been found that, among the latter, wages have not advanced, whereas among the earlier classes they have advanced. For example, in the State of Washington, where natives and North Europeans constitute the majority of those employed, wages for the maintenance of way, and for construction on the railways, have varied from $2.25 to $2.50 per day. In another community not far away, where the Greeks and Italians were largely employed, similar labor received wages varying from $1.75 to $2.25 per day. Other instances in the State of California have been found where among the gangs, made up mostly of southern and eastern Europeans, the prevailing wages were less by some 25 to 75 cents per day than those where the North Europeans were chiefly employed.

UNSKILLED IMMIGRANTS

The immigrants from South and East Europe have been mainly unskilled laborers, and, on the whole, have not shown the same readiness to join trade unions and to insist upon American working conditions as have those coming from the older immigration from the north and west of Europe. Again.

there is clearly a tendency on the part of some employers to segregate their unskilled workmen into colonies under the leadership of a man of their own race. In this way, by keeping the gangs separated one from the other, they are able to avoid any display of race antipathy. They simplify supervision, and doubtless, in very many cases, they are able to prevent any organization into unions, so as to bring pressure for an increase of wages.

KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH

There seems to be, also, a material difference between these classes of immigrants as regards their tendency to assimilation, so far as this may be indicated by their knowledge of English. Approximately four-fifths of the number of the non-English-speaking North European races, who have resided in this country less than five years, speak English, while less than half of most of the races of the other groups from southern and eastern Europe speak English. Even among the South and East Europeans, however, there is quite a material difference, the Finns, Dalmatians and Croatians showing greater progress than the Russians, Slovaks and Italians.

The difference between the North and the South and the East Europeans tends, of course, to disappear with the length of residence. As years go by, the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe are showing inclinations much more like those found in the races from northern Europe.

In the case of seasonal labor, such as the maintenance of way on railroads, lumbering, fishing, certain parts of the coal and oil mining industries, are found chiefly the recent immigrants, who are either

unmarried, or whose wives have not been brought with them. These immigrants, living more freely than others in bunk-houses in race groups, are largely drawn from South and East European races. Those, however, who remain in the United States for a comparatively long period, show a much greater proportion of married men. As time goes by, they bring their wives and children from Europe; especially is this to be noted among the Italians and Slovaks, Slovenians and Finns. These families usually get into the more settled kinds of unskilled labor, such as is found in the coal and ore mines and the smelters.

In the larger cities, where the races have remained for a considerable length of time, they have become much more strongly Americanized. The great majority of them speak English, and those who are better-to-do show a tendency to leave the colonies of their own people, and to go into the better resident districts. Their children differ little from those of the American-born, unless they are brought up throughout their childhood in the race colonies. Various races have organized benevolent societies for the care of those of their own people who are unfortunate. These societies, beyond any question, tend somewhat to prevent the race from being Americanized, or perhaps they are rather an evidence that they are not fully Americanized. At the same time, such plans can hardly be regretted since, altho they may somewhat retard the process of assimilation, these societies encourage thrift, and show an independence of State aid, which is extremely commendable.

ITALIAN COLONIES, PORTUGUESE, ETC.

With the exception of a few California communities, the Italian farmers are generally closely colonized. In most cases they are engaged in market gardening, in other cases in grape culture and wine making. The Italians are good farmers; they have converted large tracts of land, formerly used for stock raising and general farming, into vineyards and orchards, and have added greatly to the wealth of the State. The Italians frequently cooperate in leasing land.

The Portuguese, on the other hand, seldom cooperate, each individual wishing to rent alone his separate land. The Portuguese, while endeavoring to establish themselves independently, have, perhaps, not progressed quite so rapidly in the way of securing land and of becoming prosperous as have either the Italians, Japanese, or the German-Russians. In some special instances, the German-Russians seem to have succeeded unusually well. A considerable number of them came to Fresno County, California, some twenty years ago. Altho they began earning their livelihood as unskilled laborers, many have since established themselves as farmers. They now control about 5,000 acres. These same people have also made settlements in Colorado, and in some cases the sugar companies have brought large numbers of families of this race from Nebraska to do the hand work employed in growing sugar beets. They are industrious and thrifty, and have made an excellent record in becoming tenant and even independent farmers. These, with the Italians and Portuguese, have perhaps succeeded better than the other races in becom-

ing farm owners, and in really settling down to develop into prosperous American citizens.

Mexicans

Altho the Mexicans are not to be looked upon as Europeans or Asiatic laborers, nevertheless, as they are chiefly found on the Pacific Coast, present a separate and difficult problem, and in many respects are assimilated with very great difficulty, it is thought best to touch briefly upon their situation here.

NUMBER

In 1900, as reported by the census, the number of Mexicans in the United States was 103,410. Since that time their immigration has been very rapid. During the nine years between July 1, 1900 and 1909, 23,991 were entered by the Bureau of Immigration. Presumably the number immigrating has been very much larger, perhaps as high as 50,000 a year, altho the majority of those who come over for the first time go back to Mexico, coming largely simply for seasonal work.

The Mexicans are practically all of them engaged in unskilled work. Their chief employments are general construction work, as section hands, members of extra gangs on the railroads, as common laborers in railway shops, in coal and ore mining, as general laborers at the smelters, and at times as seasonal farm hands in Texas, Colorado and California. Usually the Mexicans seem to be without ambition or thrift, are content with the wage relations, and their progress in consequence has been slow, much more so than that of the Japanese or Chinese.

From the records of the Immigration Commission, it appears that in 1909 about one-sixth of the section hands and the members of the extra gangs on the railroads in the Western Division were Mexicans.

Their wage was the lowest of that paid to any of the laborers who were simply on the maintenance-of-way work, being say 25 per cent. less than that of the Japanese. In some cases they have been able to take the places of the higher paid Japanese or Hindus.

Some of them have been taken as far north as Colorado and elsewhere, to work, but mostly when they are taken far away from the Mexican border, arrangements are made by which they can be returned home at the expense of the railway company that engages them. Probably 50 per cent. of those entering the country at El Paso claim their transportation back to that place.

As workers, the Mexicans are stronger physically than the Japanese, more tractable and more easily managed. They are inferior in that they are more likely to drink to excess, and are more irregular in their work, especially after pay-day. Very few of them rise to the rank of foremen; they are, nevertheless, tho unprogressive, intelligent enough to work fairly well under careful supervision.

In certain cases earlier, especially in 1903 and 1904, they were employed as strike-breakers, but not of late years.

Where they have been employed in agriculture, even in growing sugar beets, or otherwise where they come into competition with the Japanese, they are found less efficient. For example, where the pay is by the acre, from $18 to $20 for the hand work, the Japanese will care for from 11 to 12 acres each,

and the Mexicans about 8. The Mexicans will earn, say, $2 or over per day, while the season lasts. In a few cases the Mexicans are preferred by the employers as hand workers to the Japanese, but in most cases they are considered inferior.

Where they have settled in colonies as, for example, in Los Angeles and other such places, the Mexican quarters are usually by far the poorest in the city. Generally, they are located in the least desirable districts, are overcrowded, and are kept in a filthy condition. In Los Angeles the investigations of the Immigration Commission show that their family incomes are the smallest, their standard of living lowest, their lack of thrift the greatest, of all of the immigrant races investigated. Approximately $8 per month was the cost of subsistence among the railway laborers. Their food is largely vegetable, beans taking the place rice takes among the Asiatics.

They are not readily assimilated. They have poor educational facilities at home, and apparently in our country, where opportunities are furnished, they do not like to attend school. The large percentage of illiterates is noteworthy. Of those investigated by the Commission, 50.58 per cent. only reported that they could read and write. Moreover, they learn English very slowly; less than 14 per cent. of those investigated could speak English. Of those who had resided in the United States less than five years, only 7.1 per cent. could speak English.

Even when their children go to school their attendance, and apparently their intelligence, are decidedly less than the average. Generally, as workers, the Mexicans are looked upon as inferior; marriages between Mexicans and Europeans are very rare, and

tho when they go back home, apparently they have taken some American ideas and American institutions with them, they have shown very little progress toward assimilation.

Unlike the Chinese and Japanese, also, they are very likely to become public charges. They are also likely to be quarrelsome, and inclined toward crime, the principal offenses being petty larceny and drunkenness, with fights and other crimes usually brought about by drink. It would seem from the records that the Mexican is even less desirable as a citizen than he is as a laborer, but it should be borne in mind that a very considerable proportion of them are seasonal laborers, and never intend to become permanent residents of the United States.

XIII

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION TO THE PACIFIC COAST STATES

The Chinese

NUMBER

According to the Census of 1900, the number of Chinese in the continental United States was 93,283, 88,758 of whom were males, and 4,525 females. Owing to the conditions under which the Chinese live, it is probable that the number of males was somewhat larger than these returns.*

It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of Chinese now in the United States. Many of those enumerated have died; some have returned to China; others who were on a visit to China have returned here; and men, women and children of the eligible classes have been admitted into the United States from time to time, nearly 20,000 having been admitted according to records. Further than this, a considerable number of the Chinese are smuggled across the border, while a good many others come from China representing themselves either as native-born Americans, or as belonging to one of the eligible classes (for example, students or travelers), when, as a matter of fact, they are coolies, and intend to settle in this country permanently as laborers. On the whole, however, since the reasonably careful enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, the number of Chinese is, on the whole, steadily diminishing. Furthermore, a consider-

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vols. 23-25.

able number of Chinese formerly living on the Pacific Coast have migrated to the East, so that in districts under consideration the decrease has been material.

OCCUPATIONS IN EARLY YEARS

The first great migration of Chinese laborers to this country dated from the time of the great rush to California in search of gold in the early fifties. Before the end of the sixties, on account of the absence of cheap labor, they had gone into a variety of occupations. They were industrious, thrifty, and the form of organization of the Chinese laborers, by which it was possible for employers to secure the services of almost any number desired through some one contractor, placed a premium upon their employment. Probably the larger number of them were engaged in gold mining, some 20,000 in 1861. Somewhat later many thousands were employed in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad; others engaged in gardening, laundrying, domestic service, and other occupations. In 1870, in San Francisco alone, domestic servants of the Chinese race numbered 1,256 out of a total of 6,800. A decided majority of the somewhat more than 2,000 laundrymen in San Francisco were Chinese; as laborers in domestic and personal service, they numbered considerably more than 2,000, about 25 per cent. of all. There were a considerable number of them among the skilled laborers; in the manufacture of boots and shoes, in cigar-making (in the latter industry 1,657 out of the entire 1,811 employed being Chinese), and a few were employed in the manufacture of woolen clothing. Later, when the salmon-canning industry developed in Oregon and Washington and later still

in Alaska, they were employed almost exclusively in canning the fish caught by white fishermen. Even now they constitute a large percentage of those engaged in that industry and of the general laborers employed in powder factories.

Perhaps of greatest importance, in the earlier days, was the employment of Chinese as hand laborers in the orchards, fields, hop-yards and vineyards of California, and in the fruit-canning industry. In the latter part of the eighties they did most of the hand work on the farms, hoeing, weeding, pruning, harvesting, in all localities in the central and northern part of the States, where intensive farming was carried on. At that time it was extremely difficult to obtain cheap and reliable white laborers, and the presence of the Chinese made possible the high degree of specialized farming which came to prevail. They had much less to do in general farming. They were not good teamsters, and their work was limited almost entirely to hand work.

WAGES: EFFICIENCY

The reason why the Chinese easily secured positions in those days was, first, because they were the cheapest laborers available for unskilled work; second, next to the native-born they outnumbered any [illegible]ce, something like 14 per cent. of the total [illegible]ons engaged in gainful operations being Chinese, while the Irish, the next most numerous, numbered only 13 per cent.

Inasmuch as the Chinese worked for lower wages, it was natural that a division of labor should grow up, the Chinese being generally employed in certain occupations, while white persons were employed in

other occupations which required skill, knowledge of English, and other qualities which the Chinese did not possess. Moreover, the most disagreeable work was ordinarily performed by the Chinese.

In some lines of industry they were not considered very efficient, for example, in the manufacture of cigars, or in that of boots and shoes; but in fruit, fish and vegetable canning, and in hand work in orchards and gardens, they, through long hours and faithfulness and care, became very skilful workers and were highly prized.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Moreover, in the case of other employees, it was necessary to furnish board and lodging. The Chinese, however, provided their own subsistence. Furthermore, lodging was far more easily provided for them than for white men, as they were less dissatisfied than were the whites when put into small bunkhouses and closely crowded together.

ANTI-CHINESE FEELING

Shortly after their coming into California in large numbers, agitation against them began, even in the early days of the mining camps in California, as early as 1852. Soon, in order to check their coming, a miner's license was required of them tho not exacted of other people. Somewhat later a similar license was exacted from them in the cigar trade and in other industries. The most important objection to them was race antipathy, this being based upon color, language, habits; but, doubtless, in many cases their apparent readiness to underbid in wages had much to do with the feeling.

Not only in San Francisco, but in other towns in California, in Washington, in Wyoming and elsewhere, there has been much opposition to the Chinese, and in a number of cases there have been race riots. This opposition, as was intimated in the beginning of this chapter, was not by any means, however, limited to the laboring men, but in many cases even the employers themselves joined in wishing to restrict Chinese immigration. Doubtless, the reasons affecting the well-to-do and employing classes were those already assigned, or the tendency toward the organization of a caste system where a race of so different habits of living and of so different ideas of life, and with so marked a difference of social customs, were employed. It was thought not desirable to have a separate class and especially a servile class, in the State.

Present Occupations of Chinese

At the time the Chinese Exclusion Act went into effect, in 1882, it had been estimated that the number of Chinese in the United States was 132,300. This number did not lessen materially for a number of years, but recently, as has been said before, the number has materially decreased.

SALMON CANNERIES

During the year 1909 some 3,000 of the Chinese were employed in the salmon canneries in Oregon, Washington and Alaska, they having come largely from San Francisco and Portland. The number of Japanese was about the same. In most cases in this industry a Chinese holds the contract for the work

done, employing his countrymen mainly for the more skilled work, while the Japanese, under a Japanese boss, are given the work demanding less skill. In this industry the Chinese secure considerably higher wages than the Japanese; but in some cases, on account of the race feeling against Orientals, the companies refuse to employ any of them and now are using the European immigrants of the later immigration—Italians, Greeks and Portuguese.

RAILROADS

In railway work only a few Chinese are still employed. Altho earlier many were in that industry as section hands, and in other occupations, they have now been largely replaced by Japanese, Mexicans and others.

AGRICULTURE

The Chinese formerly took a very active part in the growing of sugar beets. Of late they have been underbid and displaced by the Japanese, who are apparently more progressive and quicker. In the hop industry, in the same way, they have been underbid by the Japanese, who, in many cases, are fully as careful, possibly more rapid workers, and who also have a similar organization by which they can be engaged through one boss, a method which makes it very easy to deal with them. On the other hand, generally speaking, they are not so trustworthy as are the Chinese, so that where the option is given, the employer prefers a Chinese, even tho at somewhat higher wages.

In a good many localities the Chinese are still able to lease orchards, and where they can do so, or even

where they are not themselves leaseholders, they are employed on many of the older ranches. In this industry, too, the Japanese have been gradually replacing the Chinese.

LAUNDRIES: MERCHANDIZING

In many of the small towns in California and the other Western States, many Chinese are engaged in laundry work, in small merchandizing, and in conducting gambling houses. Formerly they were generally employed in domestic service. At the present time those employed in that capacity are mostly high-priced cooks in private families, in hotels and saloons. Inasmuch as they are so trustworthy, and, on the whole, skilful, and as their numbers are becoming fewer with the passing years, they doubtless, in many cases, receive wages much higher than the normal. On the whole, the Chinese are becoming steadily a less important factor in industry than formerly, both on account of their decreasing numbers, and because it seems impossible for them to compete in many instances with the more aggressive Japanese.

The Japanese

NUMBER

Before the year 1898 the number of Japanese immigrating to the continent of the United States was not large, it never having reached 2,000 in any one year. In 1900 the total number in the United States, excluding Alaska, was given in the census as 24,336. During the following year, however, the number of those arriving from Japan, Mexico and Canada in-

creased very rapidly, 4,319 coming in 1905; in 1907-08, 9,544; altho, by exception, in the year 1900, as many as 12,626 came. It is probable that the total number of Japanese in the United States is nearly 100,000, certainly 95,000 or more.

The number varies considerably in localities in the different seasons, as many of them move from place to place to engage in the various kinds of industries. Probably more than half of the entire number of Japanese are permanently located in California; 16,000 or more in Washington; after that, the largest numbers are found in Colorado and Oregon.

PICTURE BRIDES: PROXY MARRIAGES

Among these Japanese some 7,000 are adult females, married women in most instances, altho a considerable number are known to have been imported for immoral purposes. Many of the married women come as so-called "picture brides," that is, to join men with whom the marriage arrangements have been made through their parents, they never having seen each other and having become acquainted only by photographs or pictures. They are married first by proxy, in accordance with Japanese customs in their own country, and then are married on their arrival in this country in accordance with the American law.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENTS

Until within a late period, say about ten years, the Japanese came without any special objection on the part of their home government or of that of the United States. As it was apparently profitable, immigration companies were organized among the Japanese to facilitate their coming; and had some ac-

tive efforts not been put forth by the United States Government, they would soon have been coming in much larger numbers. Since the year 1905, however, there has been an insistent demand on the Pacific Coast, particularly in California, for the exclusion of Japanese. It is urged that the Japanese (many of whom are adults) should be separated from white children in the public schools, and, as is well known, in many instances there have been manifestations of an anti-Japanese sentiment, a number of anti-Japanese measures even having been introduced into the State legislature in 1906 and 1907.

Moreover, the Japanese Government itself did not care to encourage the emigration of its citizens to the United States. In consequence, it was comparatively easy for the United States Government to make an arrangement, in 1907, whereby thereafter the Japanese Government should issue passports only to such members of the laboring class as had been residents in this country and were returning here, or were parents, wives, or children of residents of this country, or had already secured a right to agricultural land. The granting of passports to the non-laborers, that is to travelers, merchants, students, and others, remained as before. The immigration law was so amended as to give the President authority to exclude certain immigrants holding passports to other countries or to our dependencies or the Canal Zone from entering to the "detriment of local conditions." The President, under an order of March 14, 1907, denied admission to "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, Hawaii, and come therefrom" to the continental territory of the United States.

CANADA AND JAPAN

In 1908 an agreement was reached between Japan and Canada by which the number of passports to be granted in any one year to Japanese emigrating to Canada was limited to 400, and the Japanese Government has also stopt the practise of the emigration companies, of sending contract laborers to Mexico. In these ways, also, the immigration of Japanese into the United States has been checked, inasmuch as rather large numbers who have come to Mexico and Canada were in the habit of coming either openly or secretly from both countries into the United States. Since the year 1909 the total number of Japanese is, on the whole, decreasing in this country, more emigrating than are immigrating. Especially is this true of the laboring classes.

OCCUPATION

The great majority of the Japanese immigrants at home were doubtless small farmers or agricultural laborers. Most of them, when leaving home, were young men under twenty-five. In this country the great majority have been employed in unskilled construction work on railroads and elsewhere, as agricultural laborers, cannery hands, lumber-mill and logging-camp laborers. At times they engage in domestic service and in business establishments managed by their own countrymen. Smaller numbers have been found in coal and oil mining, meat packing, and salt making. They have done comparatively little in the building trades, altho they have done some cabinet work, especially for their own countrymen. They have not done so much inside factory

work, like cigar-making, as did the Chinese earlier, probably in part because of hostile race sentiment. Very many of the Japanese laborers are those who are ready to migrate from one section of the country to another, in order to meet the seasonal demand for laborers.

On the Pacific Coast, it may be roughly stated, during the year 1909 about 10,000 were employed by railway companies, some 6,000 or 7,000 of these as section hands. Probably 2,200 or more were employed in lumber mills, 3,600 in salmon canneries in Alaska, Washington and Oregon; in the mines of Wyoming, Utah, southern Colorado and New Mexico, probably not far from 2,000; while one or two hundred were employed in the smelters. Of farm laborers, probably some 30,000 were employed in California, and 9,000 or 10,000 in the other Western States. The number engaged in city trades and in business on the Pacific Coast would probably be estimated at from 22,000 to 26,000.

Advantages of Japanese Workmen

In the report made by the Immigration Commission there were certain observations regarding the Japanese in industry, which may be briefly summarized:

STRIKE-BREAKERS

The first employment of the Japanese in a good many cases has caused breaks in strikes. This is especially true of coal mining in southern Colorado and Utah in 1903 and 1904, and later in the case of the smelting industry in 1906. Usually, however, they have been introduced to replace Chinese, or when the

employers found it difficult to get a sufficient number of the white men to work as common laborers.

JAPANESE CONTRACTORS

The Japanese have been more readily employed because they were so easy to engage through the Japanese contractors, without inconvenience to the employers. These bosses usually undertake to provide any number of men required, to keep their time, pay them off, do interpreting, etc. Generally they receive an interpreter's fee of $1.00 per month, and often make commission on their earnings. In addition to that, of course, they secure certain advantages by dealing themselves directly with the men.

WAGES

Usually the Japanese have worked for lower wages than have the members of any other race excepting the Mexicans and at times the Chinese. In the lumber industry other races have usually been paid higher wages than the Japanese doing the same kind of work, altho in some of the lumber mills in Vancouver the Japanese, where they have a rigid organization, have been paid higher wages than either the Chinese or the East Indians.

In 1907, where the Japanese were working in the mines they were finally accepted as members of the United Mine Workers, and in that way they secured the benefit of the standard wage from collective bargaining on the part of these unions with employers. Generally speaking, where serving as construction laborers on the railroads, they have received less than other races excepting the Hindus and the Mexicans. When the feeling arose against the Japanese on

account of their arriving in so large numbers, and it seemed likely that hostile action would be taken, their contractors became much more skilful in bargaining, and gradually worked their wages up until frequently the difference between their wages and those paid to white men was very slight.

EFFICIENCY

Altho the Chinese and the Mexicans are sometimes preferred, the former, usually, on railroads, it seems that the road masters and section foremen generally prefer the Japanese to either Italians, Greeks, or Slavs, as section hands. Also in the railway shops they are usually given a higher rank than the Mexicans or Greeks, and at times, than the Italians. In salmon-canning, as has been noted above, the Chinese are considered much more desirable, and even the Filipinos are often preferred. Preference for the Chinese is not merely on account of the hostile feeling for the Japanese, but because they are more trustworthy in keeping their contracts and in doing their work with care. Usually when contracts are made with a Chinese contractor a stipulation is put in that the percentage of Japanese laborers shall be restricted to a certain amount named. Generally they are not to exceed the number of Chinese.

RACE FEELING

In spite of these conditions, and the advantage that they sometimes have, they have in many cases found it difficult to advance. They are not employed, generally speaking, in the lumber industry, altho they have been employed in a good many special establishments. Often in other industries where large groups

of men are brought together, especially where the different races must work in association, the race prejudice against the Japanese is found to be a hindrance.

Because of the attitude of other laborers, and the fact that the Japanese have to be directed largely through an interpreter, they have usually been employed in unskilled work. Only rarely have they been given positions of supervision, or put into places of responsibility.

AGRICULTURE

There seems, on the whole, to be no tendency further for the Japanese to be engaging in manufacturing industries; rather they are turning more generally to agriculture, as will be seen.

It is possible that not far from 30,000 Japanese were engaged in agriculture in 1909, in California alone, during the summer months. In most of the specialized intensive agriculture which prevails in many regions, they have a permanent position, occupying practically that held by the Chinese twenty years ago in similar industries. The Japanese do practically all of the hand work in growing the various berries, two-thirds of that in the sugar-beet fields, possibly one-half of that in the vineyards, and a somewhat smaller part of that in the fields where vegetables are raised, and in the orchards. Generally speaking, in the raising of hops, they are not employed in so large numbers, and on general farms they are comparatively seldom employed. Usually, they are not given the care of teams, and do only hand-work. Wherever there has been specialized seasonal farming, the Japanese, being readily organ-

ized into gangs under a single contractor, are readily moved from place to place, and in consequence secure a large part of this specialized seasonal work. As already intimated, the Japanese have an advantage, as had the Chinese earlier, in that, where large numbers of men are to be employed for comparatively short periods of time, it is easy for the Japanese or the Chinese to board themselves and to take lodgings that would not be accepted by other laborers. This fact, with their organization, has made it easier for the grower to deal directly with the contractor and secure these people.

They were first engaged as fruit pickers about 1888 or 1889. By 1895 they had found employment in lines in which the Chinese had been engaged in every locality in California as far south as Fresno. Since 1900 they have gone into southern California, and since 1904 have been found in most localities in that part of the State also.

The Japanese have in many cases displaced the Chinese, and in some instances, at any rate, the white laborers. Usually at the beginning the Japanese worked for lower wages per hour, altho very frequently, inasmuch as they worked at piece-rates and longer hours, their daily wage was higher.

ADVANCE OF JAPANESE LABORERS

During late years the wages of Japanese laborers have advanced rapidly, both in the agricultural industries and others. Wherever there has been a strong demand for labor, the Japanese have been quick to take advantage of the opportunity. In this regard their organization under contractors has aided them materially, especially in connection with the supply of

seasonal labor. In very many cases it is reported that the Japanese are untrustworthy, and that after they have taken a contract, at a certain fixt wage per day, just before the time of the maturing of the crop, when it is too late to secure other labor, they have struck for higher wages and have forced the employers to pay more than the contract wage. By the adoption of measures of this kind, in certain cases they have been able to force their wages even above those of white men; but ordinarily, if they have received more than white men, it has been because they have worked longer hours, or because the work in its character was especially disagreeable. More frequently they have worked at the same rate, and occasionally, even in late years, at a lower rate. The following brief table, giving the average wages per day earned by a specified number of farm laborers in California, by race, throws light upon the wages received by the different races:

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY EARNED BY EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF FARM LABORERS IN CALIFORNIA, BY RACE

Race	Farm laborers employed regularly				Farm laborers employed temporarily			
	With board		Without board		With board		Without board	
	No.	Average wage per day	No.	Average wage per day	No.	Average wage per day	No.	Average wage per day
Chinese	108	$1.406	26	$1.559	35	$1.454	99	$1.743
East Indian	...	.....	66	1.534	...	.....	253	1.441
Italian	101	1.108	22	1.667	181	1.121	...	.....
Japanese	93	1.396	863	1.623	40	1.421	2654	1.615
Mexican	...	.....	85	1.422	...	.....	82	1.721
Misc. white	411	1.311	199	1.889	53	1.286	286	1.855

FARM OWNERS AND LEASEHOLDERS

Within the last few years the Japanese have become, to a very considerable extent, farm owners, or have taken to leasing farms. According to the returns made by the secretaries of the Japanese Association, in 1909, they owned 16,449½ acres of agricultural land and leased 137,233½ acres more, 80,232 acres being leased for cash, the others on shares. These figures show that within the preceding five years the land owners have very greatly increased. In the year 1904 only 2,442 acres were owned and a correspondingly smaller number were leaseholds. Besides this amount of land ownership in California a considerable amount is controlled by the Japanese in other States: in Colorado, approximately 20,000 acres, in Idaho 7,072, in Washington 7,000, and so on, more than 90 per cent. of it being leased.

The investigation shows that the farms fall regularly under the control of the race which controls the farm labor, especially in the case of the growing of sugar beets, vegetables and fruits. This advantageous position of the Japanese in the labor market has enabled them to secure land in this way in rather large tracts.

The conditions may be summed up as follows:

1. Because of the convenience of the tenant system and the difficulty experienced at times in securing laborers, there has been a strong inducement to lease land to a member of the race that could control labor most easily.

2. A further inducement has been found in the fact that both Chinese and Japanese, especially the Japanese, in order to establish their position, have

offered so high a rent that in that way the owner could get the best returns on his land.

3. With the exception of one or two localities, the Japanese have been the strongest bidders for land, overbidding Chinese, Italians and native whites. Sometimes this bidding has been successful because they would cultivate land that white men would not lease for such small net returns.

4. Much of the leasing is of the nature of a labor contract, under which the tenant does certain kinds of work and obtains a share of the crops. Recently, however, there has been a strong tendency for the Japanese to work independently either as cash tenants or as land owners.

5. Little capital has been required for the Japanese to become tenant farmers, because (1) they form partnerships readily among themselves; (2) the land owner often provides the necessary equipment for share tenants; (3) the shippers and others who wish to control the crops often advance money; so that many of the Japanese farmers have begun leasing with very little capital.

6. The leasing of land to the Japanese, as well as to Chinese and Italians, has resulted in displacing laborers of other races, partly because white persons in general are disinclined to work for them, or because they themselves prefer to employ persons of their own race.

7. The Japanese farmers usually pay to their Japanese laborers more than the local rate, but this is because the working day is longer, and because they are able to make a selection of the best men of their own race.

8. In growing strawberries, asparagus, and certain

vegetables, the Japanese farmers have increased the acreage sometimes to so great an extent that the industry has become unprofitable to both themselves and others.

9. Because they have a strong desire to remain independent of wages, and because there have been limitations placed upon the various occupations in which they may engage, the Japanese farmers have been ready to gain control of land even tho the prospect was for only a very small profit.

DOMESTIC SERVICE AND MERCHANDIZING

The Japanese are employed somewhat as domestic servants, having 12,000 to 15,000 on the Coast in private families, together with help in hotels, barrooms, etc. Probably 10,000 or 11,000 more are engaged in independent business for themselves. In the case of those engaged in domestic service, a very considerable proportion are boys in school or college, who work half time, and receive small pay together with their board.

The Japanese, more than the Chinese, have entered into trade, especially in lines in which white men have been inclined to compete. Most of the Japanese establishments which compete with white people have started within the last seven or eight years, being run in good part by men who had formerly been wage laborers. More and more, also, they are showing an inclination to seek the patronage of Americans. In attempting to establish themselves, as a rule, they set up establishments on a small scale with only a few employees. They cater first largely to people of their own race as customers. In attempting to compete with the whites, they usually underbid in prices.

Very few white persons are employed in Japanese establishments. Usually, where there is competition between the whites and the Japanese, the Japanese work longer hours and pay lower wages. They have, in a number of cases, succeeded in cutting into the business of shopkeepers, especially those located near the Japanese quarters of the city.

SOCIETIES AND GUILDS

The Japanese are pretty well organized into societies and trade guilds. Moreover, they have their own charitable organizations, so that they seldom become public charges. Generally speaking, they make much less trouble than do the Mexicans or many of the other races as regards crime and misdemeanors, altho there have been many Japanese women engaged in prostitution.

ASSIMILATION

They have also shown considerable capacity for assimilation, much more so than the Chinese or even the Mexicans of the lower working class. They seem desirous to learn Western ways and methods, and externally, at any rate, they conform to the customs of the time. They make very earnest efforts to learn English; they take up the studies that the Americans have in their schools; they adopt American dress; and altho in religion they are, as a rule, either free thinkers or Buddhists, still they make no opposition to the Christian faith, and a considerable number of them are professing Christians. It is thought by many that they often join the missions (and the Chinese are said to have done likewise) for the sake of obtaining good schooling at low rates, but presumably in many

cases their belief in the Christian religion is sincere. In spite of this external assimilation they, nevertheless, beyond doubt, maintain their race characteristics, to a greater degree than do most of the European races. The difference in color, in ideals particularly, perhaps their competition with laborers, has tended to put them, in the minds of most Americans, largely into the same class as the Chinese. There are very few cases of intermarriage, and in other ways the effort is made to hold them apart as a separate race, even when they themselves apparently manifest a strong desire for assimilation. And this effort appears to grow more earnest in expression and purpose, on the Pacific Coast, as time goes by, and seems not likely soon to change.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING

Generally speaking, the Japanese, altho at first received with favor, are now looked upon with dissatisfaction, especially in comparison with the Chinese. The Chinese are considered to be much more careful workmen, much more faithful to their employers, uncomplaining, easily satisfied with living quarters, not ambitious to establish themselves as independent farmers, while the Japanese, on the other hand, are often inclined to take advantage of every opportunity to push themselves forward as regards wages and also socially, even at the expense of violating an existing contract. Apparently now, in California, the preference is strongly for Chinese, in case it should seem best to admit any Asiatic race, but such admission is not considered with general favor, probably will not be, in this generation.

The East Indians or Hindus

NUMBER

It is only of late years, especially since 1905, that the East Indians have come in large numbers into the United States. The Census of 1900 showed only 2,050 persons in the United States who had been born in India. These were nearly all of the student and business classes, and were largely settled in the Eastern States. In 1906 the number arriving in the United States was 271; in 1907, 1,072; in 1908, 1,710. Of immigrants proper in 1909, 337 were reported by the Immigration Bureau; in 1909-10, from July to July, 1,782. Probably at the present time there are some 5,000 or 6,000 in the United States, about 85 per cent. being Hindus wearing the turbans, the others being Mohammedans, or Afghans.

IMMIGRATION FROM CANADA

The beginning of the immigration to America was, as is perhaps natural, into Canada, a British Colony. They came first largely from the efforts of steamship agents and contractors who were employing laborers for British Columbia corporations. After arriving in British Columbia they had their attention turned toward the United States, partly on account of the warmer climate, more nearly like that to which they were accustomed, partly on account of the higher rates of wages; and after they had begun coming into the United States they, reporting back home to their friends, brought many others after them.

The Canadian authorities took rather rigid means of excluding them from coming in large numbers to

Canada: First, by increasing the amount of money that they should have in their possession from $25 to $200; second, by not permitting them to come unless they came by direct route without change of ship, a matter that was almost impossible; third, in part also, by direct arrangements with the steamship companies.

EXCLUSION AS LIABLE TO BECOME PUBLIC CHARGES

In the United States, inasmuch as they have been so disliked by the other working classes, and also by employers, it has been difficult for them to find work, so that the immigration authorities have felt justified in excluding many of them, on the ground that they might become public charges, even tho they have $25 or more in their possession, and are in good physical condition. Altho 4,901 East Indians have been admitted to the United States during the four years ending June 1, 1910, 1,597 have been denied admission; 750 on the ground that they were likely to become public charges; 447 because they had trachoma; 112 because of loathsome or contagious disease; 177 on surgeon's certificate of mental or physical defects; 73 because they were contract laborers; 2 because idiotic; 2 criminals; 34 because they were polygamists.

UNSKILLED LABORERS

Of those who were investigated by the Immigration Commission, it was found that 85 per cent. had been farmers and farm laborers in India. Of the others, some had been soldiers, some business men, and a somewhat larger number laborers in other lines. Usually they have little money in their possession when they arrive, and come with the expectation of accumulating a fortune of some $2,000, then going

back to their native land. Some of them express dissatisfaction with the British Government in India, but it can by no means be said that they are fleeing from political oppression.

Usually they have come without their families, but some, having decided to remain here, hope to have their families join them.

Usually they have been engaged in the roughest and most unskilled labor, to a considerable extent in the lumber mills, sometimes on the railroads, sometimes in the sugar-beet fields, and many of them as hand laborers in fruit picking.

WAGES AND EFFICIENCY

Where they work in competition with the other races they have sometimes been paid higher wages than the Japanese—as a rule lower wages than white men, they not being recognized generally as a white race. In some cases, certainly in Canada, they have been considered less desirable laborers than either Japanese or Chinese. Physically they are weak as compared with white men, or with the Japanese; generally they are slow to understand instructions, and practically always they require close supervision. Probably four-fifths of the 5,000 or more found in the United States are in California. Practically none of the laboring class are found outside of the Pacific Coast States. In some instances they have found employment without much difficulty because the people desire to break the monopoly control of the labor supplied by the Japanese, or because the Japanese and the Chinese were demanding what they considered too high wages.

In many cases where there has been competition

they have been willing to accept some 25 cents to 50 cents a day less than the Japanese and Chinese. There seems to be little doubt that they are, on the whole, in the most insecure position of all the Asiatic races. Moreover, it seems likely that they are the most undesirable as workers, both on account of their physical and mental qualifications and of their habits of living.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The standard of living of the Hindus is lower than that of any of the races with whom they compete, altho, of course, where wages improve, their standard of living rises, if that may be judged by expense. Generally speaking, they are without families; they live in groups sometimes as large as 50; generally they are provided with free lodging in shacks or barns, if they are on farms; often they live in the open. They sleep in blankets on the floor or on the ground. On account of their caste system they cook individually, or the members of each caste form a mess and have the food provided by some one of their own number. They usually will not buy meat that has been prepared by other hands. They eat, therefore, for meat only poultry and lambs that they have butchered themselves. Many of them are vegetarians; those who are not, eat but little meat. Most of them are originally total abstainers from all kinds of intoxicating liquors, and even from tea and coffee; but since coming into this country and getting something of a greater degree of freedom from the customs of their own country, some have been changed from total abstainers to rather free users of intoxicating liquors. They dress very poorly, the

cost of clothing averaging perhaps not more than $30 per man per year. In some investigations made in Oregon and Washington, it was found that their average cost of subsistence was about $12 per month, but this is, of course, considerably better than those who live on the farms.

ILLITERACY

The percentage of illiteracy among the Hindus is larger than among any other immigrant race, not excepting the Mexicans. In many cases as many as three-fifths of the entire number are unable to read and write. A somewhat larger number of them speak English, especially if we count those who have come in lately, as they have either studied English in India, come here by way of Canada, or come in contact elsewhere with English-speaking people.

ASSIMILATION

They are not readily assimilated, and there seem to be practically none of the people on the Pacific Coast who are not opposed to their immigration, certainly more strongly opposed to them than to the Chinese, and possibly than to the Japanese.

Conclusion

DEMAND FOR LABOR

The conditions in the Western States, where the labor supply is, relatively speaking, much less than in the East, tend to lead one to arrive at an entirely different conclusion regarding immigration. It can not be said that there is an oversupply of immigrant

labor that is tending to reduce the standard of living, as is clearly the case in the East.

EFFECT OF COMPETITION ON WAGES

On the other hand, there can be no doubt that in the case of the Japanese, particularly, and also of the Mexicans, there has been at times a direct scaling down of the rate of wages in order to secure work. This, however, has been in exceptional cases. A much more serious charge is the one against the Japanese of securing labor to begin with by undercutting and then, after securing practically a monopoly of the labor supply, by deliberate violation of contracts, forcing wages in exceptional circumstances to far above the normal rate, especially perhaps as hand laborers on fruit ranches. Often, too, as leaseholders, they are charged with undue cropping, to the serious detriment of the land. It is probable, however, that these charges are true in only exceptional cases, so far as the injury to the farms is concerned; but there can be no doubt that they have made both labor conditions and leasing conditions in many instances very difficult.

OBJECTIONS TO ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION—SOCIAL, POLITICAL

The chief objection, however, to all of these races comes from the social and assimilative viewpoint. We must grant that, in a good many instances, they have taken an active part in developing industries, especially fish canning and intensive agriculture; but in some cases these industries have been developed on the whole to the detriment of labor conditions in the localities.

Altho they have developed the farming industry in certain cases, in others, by holding control of the labor market and by their severe terms of lease, they have doubtless prevented the coming in of members of white races who might be more easily assimilated.

Moreover, unpleasant as the fact may be, race feeling, not to say race prejudice, has been so strong on the Pacific Coast that in many cases they have brought about serious race conflicts which have been very troublesome from the international point of view as well as from the viewpoint of developing civilization.

Altho there are certain classes of employers that, for the sake of a more rapid development of industry, favor a limited immigration of Asiatics, generally speaking, not only on the Pacific Coast but throughout the country, the feeling is against such further immigration. The Immigration Commission thought it wise to recommend that no changes be made in the laws regarding the immigration of Chinese and Japanese, and that the United States Government take up with the British Government the question of practically excluding the East Indians. It seems probable, all things considered, that this is the wisest policy for Congress to adopt.

THEY PREVENT IMMIGRATION OF WHITE RACES

Another special reason why this should be done is that the presence of these races in large numbers on the coast doubtless prevents the migration from Eastern cities of white immigrants, for there seems to be little doubt that if the number of Asiatics decrease, the moving in of families from the East and the Middle West will be to a very considerable extent stimulated.

Moreover, after the completion of the Panama Canal, there is good reason to believe that Italians and Portuguese in considerable numbers will come directly from their home countries for work along the Pacific Coast. In spite of the criticism of the immigrants from southern and eastern Europe, there is every reason to believe that they are much more easily assimilated than are the Asiatics, and that in a comparatively short time they will become available as part of the general labor supply and prove to be, both as laborers and as citizens, more satisfactory than the Asiatics.

XIV

AGENCIES OF PROTECTION, DISTRIBUTION AND ASSIMILATION

Needs and Present Methods of Distribution

It has been the general feeling, not only of those who have studied carefully the immigration problem, but also of casual observers, that one of the greatest evils that spring from immigration is the congestion of the newly arrived immigrants in our great cities. In consequence, it has been thought that any methods that could be adopted by which these immigrants could be more widely distributed over the different sections of the country, particularly in the agricultural districts, would not merely relieve the evil of the overcrowding, but would also improve the general economic condition of the country. It has been thought that every effort possible ought to be made: (1) To give information to the people in Europe who are about to come to America, regarding the sections of the country and the opportunities for work in different lines, so that they may go directly to the place best suiting their means. (2) That when the immigrant lands he should have the opportunity of getting information along the same lines, so that even at the beginning he may change his mind and go to a new section where conditions will suit his needs. (3) Particularly, however, it is desirable, after the immigrant has remained in this country for a time and has learned to know our language, our institu-

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tions, and the kind of work for which he is best adapted, that he should learn through some trustworthy agency conducted by the Government where he can find the type of work for which he is best adapted, the cost of transporting himself from his present location to that district, and the amount of money required for him to make a proper investment.

In very many instances, after immigrants have remained in this country from two to five years, they have accumulated considerable money which they wish to invest properly. Now they are often sending the money back to Europe for investment, even tho there are better opportunities for investment here. If the Government could call their attention to the section of the country in which good farming lands, for example, were available, at cheap rates, they could make their investment here, would find it safe to move from the overcrowded cities into the country districts, and could thereby benefit both themselves and the country that they have chosen to be their home. The discussion in Chapter VI, regarding the congestion and living conditions, especially in our great cities, but also in our smaller mining and manufacturing communities, shows how great this need is.

Of equal importance to that of distribution are the needs of protecting the newly arrived immigrant from exploitation on the part of those who see in him a prey for plunder, and especially of furnishing him with opportunities for learning the English language, acquiring a knowledge of American business methods and information regarding American political and social institutions that will lead him to wish to fix his interests here and to become an American

citizen of the better type—in brief, to become assimilated.

In the present chapter are discust the conditions of a number of institutions already in existence, which are attempting to meet these needs. Later will be suggested a way of improving these institutions, or of providing better institutions to carry these purposes through.

Immigrant Homes and Aid Societies

When the immigrant reaches his port of destination in the United States, it is desirable that he be so received as to make upon him a good impression, and particularly that he shall not, through his ignorance of the language and of the new conditions, fall into difficulties which may either cause him suffering or prejudice him unfavorably against the institutions of the country of his adoption.

WORK OF AID SOCIETIES

Usually, immigrants to the United States know, in advance, that they are going to join relatives or friends who have preceded them. Often, however, these friends are situated hundreds or even thousands of miles from the port of entry; in other cases, through some misunderstanding, they fail to meet their friends when they enter the port. Very often the immigrants need advice or a place where they can remain in safety for a few days while they are getting their bearings and learning just what it is best to do. In order to meet these needs there have been established at a number of our important ports societies that, with the permission of the Government, send repre-

sentatives to the port of entry, in order that they may note those immigrants who are in need, may give them advice; may, if necessary, furnish them a place where they can remain for a few days until their first needs are met. Usually, the immigrants who need this assistance are:

(*a*) Those whose friends and relatives failed to meet them at the immigrant station, and whom the authorities do not deem it wise to land, unless some one becomes responsible for their care, but for whom some provision must be made.

(*b*) Those who are without sufficient money to enable them to reach their destination and who must therefore be cared for until their friends may send them the necessary funds; and

(*c*) Particularly women and girls who have no friends or relatives in this country and who are in need of some home where they may stay in safety until they can secure employment—this class calling for special consideration.

It is the usual custom at Ellis Island for those immigrants when friends fail to call for them within five days, either to leave the immigrant station in company with a representative of some philanthropic or religious society, or to return to Europe on a steamship of the line which has brought them hither. It would thus seem that there is an opportunity for a properly organized and properly conducted immigrant home or immigrant aid society to accomplish a work of the very greatest importance both to the immigrant and to the country. It is, however, desirable that this work be very carefully done, under discreet supervision, in order to assure the best and most humane results.

NUMBER OF WORKERS AND PERSONS ASSISTED

At the port of New York alone, in the year 1907, over 14,800 immigrants were put into the hands of missionaries and representatives of these immigrant homes. Moreover, these figures are much below those that might be shown if all cases were noted. One home alone, for example, provided with board and lodging during that year 5,378 men, 1,822 women, and 60 children. Of this number only 922 men, 1,062 women and 34 children were sent to the home by the immigration authorities.

In New York, in June, 1908, there were 41 separate organizations engaged in this work, that kept at Ellis Island no fewer than 87 missionaries and representatives. All these representatives are supposed to furnish their services free of charge to the immigrants and to be persons of high character, into whose hands it is safe to place the needy immigrant ignorant of the customs of this country. Unfortunately, investigations have shown that in many instances these representatives are not worthy people, and that the homes have been so conducted as to be not a help but a menace to the immigrant.

These missionaries and representatives of the homes, when meeting the immigrants, are supposed to write letters for them, to help them get into communication with their friends and relatives, to trace lost baggage, to give religious consolation in time of need, to escort them without charge to their destinations in the city, to assist them in going to their destinations in different sections of the country and to notify in advance the friends and relatives or the representatives of organizations in those cities, so that

they may be properly met. Besides this, they often distribute clothing, Bibles, and other literature, and sometimes sell Bibles or other books to those who wish to purchase them. Moreover, for immigrants who have been detained by the immigration authorities, and whose cases may perhaps be treated with undue haste, owing to the pressure of business, they appear before the Board of Special Inquiry and assist them in presenting their case.

COOPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

The Government, recognizing the need, has, generally speaking, welcomed these missionaries and representatives of the immigrant homes. In some of the stations it has provided them office room, and given them access to the immigrants whenever this seems to them desirable. Unfortunately, it has seemed that the missionaries are sometimes not worthy of the confidence that has been reposed in them. In many cases they seem to feel that they are doing their work best when they get the largest number of immigrants put into their care. Moreover, in some instances at least, they wish to get these immigrants, in order that they may make a profit. One or two have even declared that their institutions could not exist unless they received immigrants from the immigrant station. Altho they are supposed to furnish their services free, or at actual cost, there have been instances where a representative of a home has brought immigrants that were placed in his charge back to the station, saying that he could not receive them because they had no money.

DETAILS OF WORK

The work done by the representatives of these societies in appearing before the Board of Special Inquiry and seeing to it that the immigrants get justice, is often a worthy work, altho in some cases they push unduly the claims of the immigrants and even violate the spirit of our immigration law. According to the report of one of the societies, in 1907 their representatives appealed 1,906 cases. As the result of this appeal, 1,252 were admitted and only 654 debarred. This shows that in this case, at any rate, the societies' work was needed.

On the other hand, there have been instances where the agents of the societies have attempted to secure the admittance into this country of contract laborers contrary to law. Agents of the Immigration Commission, representing themselves to be agents of firms who wished to employ immigrants from Europe, asked some of these representatives if they could import workmen. In certain instances they agreed to do so. One asked to think the proposition over, with the evident intention of engaging in the work, while some stated that they would be glad to go back to their own country to get the immigrants to come and to see to it that they were well placed in positions here—even tho this entire activity is contrary to law. With scarcely any exceptions, it was found that at the immigrant stations there were some worthless, unprincipled missionaries and representatives, altho, of course, in many cases, these representatives were worthy people. The certainty of the unworthiness and lack of principle is shown from the fact that one, a clergyman, frequently went to an immigration sta-

tion intoxicated; in another instance a minister charged the relatives of detained immigrants large fees for getting the immigrants out of the detention room; other representatives went so far as to insult girls and women who were placed in their care.

Results of Investigation of Immigrant Homes

The Immigration Commission investigated carefully no less than 44 representative immigrant homes in seven different cities. In most cases these homes were located in good neighborhoods; in some instances, however, they were not in localities that were really safe for immigrants.

In certain instances these homes, altho they accommodated both men and women, or even women and girls only, were managed by men, with no matrons on the executive staff.

A large majority of the homes investigated were clean, comfortable, and reasonably sanitary; but a considerable proportion, perhaps 30 per cent., were overcrowded, badly ventilated, filthy, unsanitary.

In a majority of the homes investigated, the food furnished was sufficient and good enough in quality, but in many individual instances the food was not sufficient in quantity and left very much to be desired in quality. Of course, it is to be expected that in such places the food must be simple and plain, but it ought invariably to be wholesome and sufficient in quantity. The prices charged by these homes are sufficient to cover the cost of good, wholesome, tho simple food.

The investigation showed also that altho the boards of directors of these institutions are probably acting

conscientiously and are at any rate usually men of good standing, frequently clergymen, and altho these societies are supported in good part by religious organizations, sometimes with subventions from some foreign government, due care was not shown in selecting either the local superintendent in charge of the home or the representatives that met the immigrants. Altho the boards of directors in some cases reported that they frequently inspected the homes and supervised them carefully, in many cases this supervision was greatly lacking.

Perhaps the worst charge brought against the homes was that the managers were not sufficiently careful in investigating the places to which girls who applied for positions as servants were allowed to go. In a majority of the cases investigated it was found that people, representing themselves as agents and managers of disreputable houses, were able, by payment of a small fee, to have placed in their charge for work in one of these houses as ordinary servants, young immigrant girls, who in many instances did not know the kind of place to which it was purposed to send them. Of course, it is the duty of the managers of these institutions to do what they can to secure good, paying positions for the girls who are in their care, but certainly they should exercise discretion enough not to permit them to go into houses where their morals would be decidedly endangered.

When a girl is sent to fill a position, a home of this type ought to investigate the place before letting her engage to work there. Moreover, after the girl has been placed in a position, the home ought to see whether she has reached the place and to follow the case up for a few weeks, in order to know that the girl is properly started in the new country. Due care has

not been shown. The Immigration Commission made an investigation of the addresses of 228 immigrant girls in charge of the missionaries and representatives of immigrant homes and reported upon by the managers of these homes as having been placed. The investigation was made within seven months, at the longest, from the date on which the girls left the home. In some cases they had been gone not over a month. Out of the 228 addresses given, only 178 were really correct; 39 were absolutely false, the girls having never been at the addresses given; 8 of the addresses were fictitious, that is, there was no such place, while 3 were well-known disorderly houses.

Since this investigation was made, the Commissioner at Ellis Island has taken care to have a number of the houses investigated again; in every case he has found the charges made by the earlier investigators correct, and he has taken strong measures to prevent such abuses in the future.

Influence of Immigrant Churches

The influences for and against assimilation exercised by immigrant churches upon the immigrants may, for the sake of clearness, be classified as follows, according to their direction:

TOWARD SEGREGATION

The influence toward segregation of aliens from native Americans is quite strong and is always present, except that the Germans, Irish, English, Scotch and Scandinavians usually settle in the native sections of the cities and towns.

Another segregating influence is the maintenance of

religious separation among immigrants by denominations. The exceptions to this influence are so rare as almost to escape notice. The church denomination of the immigrant is invariably that with which he was identified before emigration from his native land. Not even racial ties are able to destroy denominational lines. Evidences of the strength of denominational rivalry constantly occur in the courts. Magistrates in the foreign sections of industrial towns state that a considerable number of cases for assault and battery, as well as for more serious crimes, arise from denominational differences that lead to personal encounters and bitter rivalries of all kinds.

A third segregating influence is racial. The denominations of each race strive to have their own separate churches. The sectarian influence frequently proves stronger than the racial, but it does not seem to be permanent in any case.

All of these segregating tendencies are further strengthened by the parochial schools. The first step toward religious segregation after a number of immigrants of a given race and denomination have settled in a community is the sending of a missionary from the ruling body to arouse interest among the settlers. Then an organization is effected, and a priest or pastor, as the case may be, is placed among them and supported by them. Services are regularly held in rented buildings, and the work of gathering funds for erecting a church edifice is begun. Frequently the members are called upon to give even more than they can afford, altho in some instances a large part of the money is given by one man who has acquired means. Sometimes the cooperation and assistance of industrial concerns are obtained, the officials of manufacturing

establishments realizing that the erection of a church means a more stable population and a more sure supply of alien labor.

TOWARD PERMANENCY OF RESIDENCE

Many of the priests and pastors of immigrant churches state that they are desirous of increasing the number of persons in their parishes and congregations, and that they encourage their members to induce their friends and relatives to come to this country. This condition of affairs mainly encourages immigration, as has been before stated, but it also tends to bring about permanent residence in this country of the new arrivals. The effort of the priests and pastors is not directed to immigrants in the larger cities or towns in the United States, where churches have been already organized for the different races and denominations, but to immigrants in any locality where there are no religious organizations for the race or denomination in question, and to friends and relatives in their native land. The work of the ministers along this line seems to be actuated by at least two considerations: First, their duty in strengthening the whole church body in America by concentration; second, their desire to increase the size of their own parishes or congregations, and hence to strengthen their own churches.

From the same motives and frequently from a sense of civic duty as well, the priests and pastors do all in their power to encourage permanency of residence among immigrants. Their statements to this effect have been corroborated by the testimony of the immigrants themselves. This phase of the work of the immigrant church not only takes the form of mere verbal persuasion, but also that of encouragement of

property owning, marriage, and home making, and frequently of assisting the local benefit associations. It can not be denied that the influence of immigrant churches is strong in the two directions outlined. The logically resultant effect of the forces thus created is distinctly against assimilation. Segregation prevents the removal of such barriers to assimilation as separation from natives, and racial and religious differences among themselves.

The settling influence is, on the other hand, in itself distinctly permanent residence on the part of the immigrants, not only in the United States, but also in a certain locality, whereby they are enabled to have their friends and relatives with them here, and to become accustomed to the local environment as well as to have a home in a definite place. The result of these two opposing influences is the growth of certain "foreign sections" of the city made up of a large number of permanent residents of all the principal races so segregated from the natives as to foster a peculiar communal life, in not only the foreign "sections," but also in "colonies" formed by individual races.

Work of Native Churches and Religious Organizations Among Immigrants

The work done by native churches among the immigrants is regarded as of a purely missionary nature. There is little tendency to promote association among natives and foreigners such as exists among natives. Indeed, one of the most striking features of the whole immigration situation is the almost entire indifference of the native churches to the immigrants, and the general lack of religious and welfare work among them.

The native American churches claim that their efforts have largely resulted in failure because of the immigrant churches and the segregation of the immigrant population. However this may be, it is undoubtedly true that the American churches are passing by a great opportunity for social service. Their inertness is principally due to race prejudice and the general alienation of the church from the workingman.

The Work of Other Organizations

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian Association has for the past few years made efforts to do work of a purely secular character among the immigrant races. Its work has been mainly of an educational kind, especially night and day classes in the English language. Advertisements are printed in different languages and distributed among immigrants residing in a community. All taking these classes are required to pay a membership and tuition fee to the association. The classes are two, one for beginners and another for advanced students, and usually meet twice a week for two hours during a period of six months, beginning in October of each year. Male native teachers are usually employed.

The courses in the English language are designed to bring the immigrants to an intelligent understanding of American Government and institutions. For example, the "Reader" used in three classes contains selections on citizenship, the meaning of the American flag, outlines of the Government, iron and steel making, and other industrial [redacted]es, what trade-unions are trying to do, and a nu[redacted]of similar topics. In addi-

tion, a course of four lessons is given to classes on "How to become a citizen of the United States."

Plans have already been made by the organization, and are also gradually being put into operation, to secure direct contact and working relations with the incoming immigrant as well as to the more intelligent and successful conducting of agencies leading to his Americanization. Several years ago a group of young men were sent abroad to study the principal races of recent arrival in the United States in their home countries, to learn their languages, and to acquire insight into their living conditions and aspirations. Thus equipped, it was thought that these representatives could much more effectively carry on the work of the organization in immigrant communities in this country. It is the intention to send other groups of men abroad at intervals with the same object in view. An arrangement is also being perfected, through the International Committee of the organization, by which an immigrant from any country may be guided and protected throughout his entire journey to his final destination in the United States. The Young Men's Christian Association, briefly stated, is endeavoring to relate its work to incoming Americans (1) at the ports of embarkation, (2) en route on the ships, (3) at the ports of entry, (4) in transit from ports of entry to destination, and (5) at the points of destination.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CIVIC LEAGUE

The North American Civic League for Immigrants is another organization which, conceived in a patriotic spirit, is doing an important work in the protection and Americanization of the re[illegible]migrant. This body has no attitude toward i[illegible]tion as a policy. It

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simply takes conditions as they exist, and attempts to safeguard the incoming immigrant and educate him to a knowledge and use of American standards and institutions. The organization was first established in Boston, and the main activities are principally confined to that city and New York, altho it is expected to extend the work before long to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Chicago. The work is conducted through salaried secretaries and assistants, and is supported by voluntary contributions of interested persons. From the multitude of things which the league might do, emphasis so far has been placed upon the following:

(1) Agitation and organization—to the end that all Americans may become conversant with existing conditions and so conduct themselves as to hasten rather than hinder the assimilation of immigrants.

(2) The positive work required to protect immigrants at the time of disembarkation and in transit to the place where they expect to settle.

(3) The teaching of the English language to those unfamiliar with the tongue, together with the rudiments of citizenship.

ALIEN SOCIETIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

A work somewhat similar to that of the North American Civic League is done in Chicago under the auspices of a local and independent organization. A considerable number of protective organizations have also been organized by the members of the principal races of recent immigration for the purpose of safeguarding their own countrymen upon their arrival at New York City and other ports of entry.

A notable and important work in the distribution of Hebrew immigrants has been accomplished through

the assistance of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, established by the public-spirited Hebrew banker of that name in 1891. Not only have the Hebrew immigrants been assisted in settling upon the land, as has already been pointed out,* but an elaborate organization has been perfected throughout the country for the purpose of adjusting the supply of labor to the demand and for preventing the congestion of Hebrew immigrants at ports of entry. This adjustment is made by representatives of the organization in interior towns and cities notifying other representatives of the organization at the points of disembarkation of the labor needs of the interior communities. Skilled or unskilled Hebrew immigrants, according to the varying demands of interior communities, are accordingly distributed.

State Bureaus

Mention has already been made of the work of the employment agencies and their part in distributing the immigrants from the ports of entry throughout the United States. Institutions of the same character are also maintained in a number of States by public funds. They perform their services without charge.† Many of the States also maintain Immigration or Agricultural Bureaus for the purpose of encouraging immigration into their limits. The activities of these organizations are mainly centered upon advertising the industrial and business opportunities offered by their respective States, of listing farm lands for rent or sale, and of placing the demand for labor before the incoming immigrant or the population of immigrant

* See Chapter VI, The Recent Immigrant as a Farmer.
† See Chapter X, The Floating Immigrant Labor Supply.

communities. Some of the State Bureaus of this description, especially those of the South, have sent representatives abroad to lecture and to distribute advertising matter upon the resources and opportunities offered by their commonwealths. The South Carolina bureau went so far in 1907 as to collect and bring in a shipload of 400 immigrants; but on account of legal and other obstacles, the experiment was a failure, and other similar attempts have not been made.

The Activities of the Railroads

The railroads, as is well known, have been important factors in the distribution of incoming immigrants. They have been led to such activities, of course, by self interest, or the desire to dispose of land holdings and to build up centers of population and industry along their lines. This has not detracted from the importance of the service, however, and a great deal of good work directly connected with the distribution of southern and eastern Europeans is now done by the railroads traversing the South and West. The problem is more difficult than in the case of the British and northern European races of former years, because of the more general inability of the recent immigrant to speak English and his consequent refusal to enter a district where a number of his countrymen have not already preceded him.

Bureau of Information of the Federal Government.

Under the law of 1907 there was established in the Bureau of Immigration a Division of Information, with the purpose of supplying to immigrants in-

formation regarding the conditions in different sections of the country so that their choice of a home might be intelligently made.

As a matter of practical experience the division has not proved very successful thus far. Immigrants are usually induced to come to this country by representations of relatives or friends who are already located. The experience of the immigration authorities shows that more than 97 per cent. of the immigrants have determined upon their destination before reaching this country. It is, therefore, practically impossible to influence them much at that time. The division has, however, collected considerable information regarding the demand for labor, especially on farms and for domestic service, which they have been ready to furnish not only to immigrants, but to others; and especially, perhaps, in the State of New York have they been able to supply laborers to farmers during the harvest season and have furnished employment to a good many inquirers. Their information regarding labor conditions in industry has also in certain instances proved fruitful. On the whole, however, the division has not succeeded in making any especial impression upon the overcrowded population of the great cities.

Many immigrants within a few years of their arrival succeed in saving considerable sums of money, even several thousands of dollars. Frequently this money is sent back to Europe for investment, the immigrants themselves intending to return to their home country later to remain. In other cases this money is invested in business in the cities with greater or less success. It would, however, be extremely desirable, both to relieve the congestion of the cities and to im-

prove the condition of the immigrants, if those who are thrifty, especially those who have had training as farmers in Europe, could be distributed to sections of the United States where they might invest their savings in farms and engage in agricultural pursuits. The Immigration Commission recommended that some department of the Government take active measures to bring about such results.

Lately the Bureau of Immigration has prepared a circular letter which it sends to Governors of States and others in authority, asking for the cooperation of the State authorities in securing information regarding any free government land in the State, prices and qualities of other lands for sale that would be suitable for settlers, information regarding climate, water supply, markets, prevailing crops and other matters that would enable a thrifty farmer to judge of the conditions so that he could see where it was wise for him to make investments. It is the intention of the Bureau, through the Division of Information, by thus cooperating with the States, in getting information, especially regarding agricultural conditions, to take a more active part in the distribution of immigrants. It is proposed to furnish this information freely to associations of immigrants and to all inquirers who might be able to make good use of it. By so doing it is hoped that larger numbers of the immigrants who have proved most thrifty may be induced to invest their earnings in this country and to become permanent agricultural settlers. Doubtless along the same line inquiries will be made and information furnished which may prove of advantage in the distribution of immigrants from the great cities into other lines of industry.

XV

ASSIMILATION AND PROGRESS

Process of Assimilation Slow

Progress in the development of social institutions, of whatever nature, is necessarily slow. Such institutions are in good part the result of the influence of the environment, natural and social, and in consequence any change of a social or economic nature is likely to bring about changes in the social structure very slowly. Moreover, for that reason the institutions are likely to be those best adapted to the people, and every people is loath to change materially the nature of its institutions. In consequence, when a new race of people, or persons from countries with different political customs, come as immigrants, it is desirable that as soon as possible they shall adapt themselves to the new conditions and take on the institutions of their adopted country—in other words, that they become assimilated.

BENEFITS FROM IDEAS OF IMMIGRANTS

This fact naturally does not preclude the possibility of immigrants bringing with them from their homeland some ideas that may gradually be worked into the structure of the institutions of their adopted country in such a way as to improve those institutions, but any such change, as a matter of fact, must be slow and, generally speaking, such changes will be few. It is largely on this account that when the immigrant race is widely different in customs from that of the

country to which it comes, there is likely to be roused a feeling of hostility growing out of race prejudice that often produces trouble. Such has been the feeling on the western coast of the United States against the Chinese, Japanese and Hindus, owing to the very decided difference in personal appearance and in habits of living of these people, entirely aside from the question of their influence on wages and the welfare of the wage-earning classes.

DESIRABLE TO EXCLUDE THOSE WHO CAN NOT BE ASSIMILATED

Such a feeling is merely natural, altho, of course, one can not justify race prejudice as such. The coming in of people who will not be assimilated creates discord and makes separate classes or castes in a community; and usually this process would not tend toward an improvement of political institutions, but rather toward their deterioration, entirely aside from the question as to whether the immigrants were lower or higher in the scale of civilization. If they were so different that they could not be adapted to the new conditions, they would produce discord, even tho their their habits were fundamentally no worse, either politically or morally, than those of the country to which they had come. Of course, if they were powerful enough so that they could promptly mold the institutions of the new type into harmony with their ideas, the situation would be different, but such a situation has not arisen and will not arise with any group of immigrants.

It may therefore be assumed that the immigrant who can not be adjusted with a reasonable degree of readiness to the customs and institutions of his adopted

country brings an undesirable element into the community and would better be excluded.

Those immigrants who can be readily assimilated will be desirable, if their energy is needed to develop the resources of the country to good advantage, tho it may be injurious if they come in so large numbers that regardless of their personal qualifications they can not be assimilated.

Changes in Bodily Form

CHANGES NOTEWORTHY

It has generally been thought that under the educational, social and political conditions now existing in this country, the immigrants from Europe gradually change their habits of living and their ways of thinking and thus soon become Americans. Indeed, some observers, in noting the fact that they rapidly adopt American customs, have said that they also change their looks, but until lately no sufficiently careful study has been made to determine whether as a matter of fact the new environment in America produces any marked change in the bodily form of either the immigrants or their immediate descendants. The investigations of the Immigration Commission, however, show that some changes in bodily form of the descendants of immigrants are very noteworthy.*

SHAPE OF SKULL

Not merely do the children of the immigrants in many instances show greater height and weight than the same races in their mother country, but in some instances even the head form, which has always been

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vol. 38.

considered one of the most stable and permanent characteristics of races, undergoes very great changes. For instance, the East European Hebrew usually has a round head (brachycephalic). His American-born child becomes more long-headed than his parent, while the descendant of the South Italian, who in Italy has a head of the long type (dolichocephalic), becomes more short-headed than his parent. In consequence, in this country, the heads of the descendants of these races that are so markedly different in Europe approach a uniform type, so far as this characteristic of the shape of the head is concerned.

This fact, however, is extremely suggestive, inasmuch as it shows that even those characteristics of people that seem to be most permanent are subject to very marked changes in the American environment. If these physical changes are so great, we may well conclude that the whole mental and even the moral constitution of the people may also rapidly change under the new conditions.

The fact of this physical change seems to be very definitely established. Moreover, it is found that the variations from the European type of the parent are greater, the longer the parents have been resident in this country before the birth of their children.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The features of bodily form that were especially studied by the Immigration Commission are stature, weight, length of head, width of head, width of face and color of hair. The types that were examined were the Bohemians, Slovaks, Poles, Hungarians, Russian Hebrews, Sicilians, Neapolitans and Scotch. These were selected because they represent divergent

European types, and because, also, they have come to this country of late years in so large numbers. The changes that have been observed, as summarized by Professor Franz Boas of Columbia University, who was in immediate charge of the investigation, are as follows:

The Bohemians, Slovaks and Hungarians, and Poles, representing the type of Central Europe, exhibit uniform changes. Among the American-born descendants of these types the stature increases, and both length and width of head decrease, the latter a little more markedly than the former, so that there is also a decrease of the cephalic index. The width of the face decreases very materially.

The Hebrews show changes peculiar to themselves. Stature and weight increase; length of the head shows a marked increase, and the width of the head decreases, so that the cephalic index decreases materially; the width of the face also decreases.

Sicilians and Neapolitans, representing the Mediterranean type of Europe, form another group which shows distinctive changes. These are less pronounced among the Neapolitans than among the Sicilians, who are also purer representatives of the Mediterranean type, notwithstanding the many mixtures of races that have occurred in Sicily and the adjoining parts of Italy. The stature of the Sicilians born in America is less than that of the foreign-born. This loss is not so marked among the Neapolitans. In both groups the length of the head decreases, the width of the head increases, and the width of the face decreases.

It should be observed that all these studies were made in the vicinity of the city of New York and that, in consequence, the results could hardly be spoken of as general. While the children of Hebrews that in Russia had been city dwellers increase in stature and weight in this country, as might be supposed from the more favorable food, the children of Sicilians, who in

their own country have been country dwellers, seem to lessen in stature, probably because they have become city dwellers here. But the important fact to be kept in mind is that whatever the cause may be, and whether the change in type is for the better or worse, the influence of the new environment is very marked indeed, and we may therefore expect that the degree and ease of assimilation has probably been somewhat greater than has been heretofore assumed.

Industrial Progress and Efficiency

As the period of residence increases, the industrial progress and efficiency of the immigrant is noticeable. Handicapped as the southern and eastern European is, however, by an absence of industrial training and experience and the inability to speak English, progress must needs be very slow. The greatest obstacle, moreover, to a more rapid industrial advancement, as in the case of other lines of progress, lies in the fact that the recent immigrant can not speak English and, as a rule, is so isolated in his working and living arrangements, that he has little opportunity to acquire the language. In this connection his attitude toward the industry in which he is employed should also be considered. In general, it may be said that the southern and eastern European does not intend to remain permanently in the country or at the work in which he is engaged. His original object is to earn as much as possible within a limited period of time under the conditions of employment obtaining at the time he begins his work. He is not looking to advancement in the scale of occupations, or to gaining permanently a position in any branch of mining or of

manufacturing. Consequently, industrial progress is an individual and not a racial phenomenon, and representatives of all the races of recent arrival in the United States are found scattered through the higher and more remunerative occupations in the principal branches of mining and manufacturing. Very rarely, however, is a recent immigrant employed in a supervisory or administrative position of any importance. The great mass of foreign-born workmen remain in the ranks of unskilled laborers. In cotton and woolen goods manufacturing, in coal mining and other branches of industry, the southern and eastern European works in connection with machines, but these machines have eliminated the skill formerly required and the immigrants' duties are largely mechanical. From the standpoint of the general industrial situation it may be said that recent immigrant wage-earners as a whole have made substantial advancement in earning ability after a more or less extended period of residence, but the great majority remain in the unskilled occupations, and the comparatively few cases of marked industrial progress are a matter of individual effort and intelligence.

Naturalization and Interest in Public Affairs

The tendency toward the acquisition of citizenship and permanent residence by recent immigrants is not very marked and is largely dependent upon period of residence. A study of 68,942 males who had been in the United States five years and who were twenty-one years of age or over, was made by the Immigration Commission in connection with its industrial investigations, and may be considered representative of the

recent alien population. Of this number, all of whom could have been citizens, exactly one-third were fully naturalized, and an additional 16 per cent. had secured first papers. In other words, a fraction less than 50 per cent. of these foreign-born employees had either become citizens or intended to become such. On account of the difference in the length of time the various races have been coming to the United States, a comparison of the older with the more recent immigrants is hardly fair. For this reason it is best to separate the races into two groups, one including all races of older immigration and the other all races of more recent immigration. When this is done, about seven-tenths of the older, as compared with about three-tenths of the more recent, are shown to be either fully naturalized or had declared their intention to become so. Altho one race may show a much larger proportion fully naturalized than some other, this other race may and in some instances does show a much larger proportion with first papers only. Therefore the only conclusion to be drawn is that the one with the largest proportion fully naturalized was quicker than the other to appreciate the advantages to be gained by becoming citizens.

This is perhaps better illustrated by the recent immigrants than by the older. For instance, the Italians show 35 per cent. fully naturalized and only 10 per cent. additional holding first papers, while the Austrians show 22.1 per cent. fully naturalized, but an additional 31 per cent. holding first papers. Thus it will be seen that the Austrians in reality have manifested greater interest in American citizenship than have the Italians. For this reason it is considered best to combine the proportion of each race fully natural-

ized with the additional proportion having only first papers. By such a combination it will be seen that the interest in acquiring citizenship manifested by the more recent immigrant races ranges as follows:

PERCENTAGE OF RECENT IMMIGRANTS NATURALIZED AND HOLDING FIRST PAPERS

Race	Per cent.	Race	Per cent.
Bohemian and Moravian	76.2	Italian, South	30.1
Hebrew (other than Russian)	61.6	Russian	28.0
Finnish	61.2	Magyar	26.8
Hebrew, Russian	57.2	Slovak	22.8
Austrian (race not specified)	53.1	Croatian	22.5
Armenian	49.2	Rumanian	21.9
Italian, North	45.8	Syrian	20.7
Italian (not specified)	45.0	Greek	20.2
Bulgarian	36.8	Ruthenian	19.9
Slovenian	35.8	Spanish	13.6
Polish	33.1	Servian	12.8
Lithuanian	32.5	Cuban	12.1
		Portuguese	5.5

As contrasted with the foregoing, the following proportions represent the situation among the older immigrants:

PERCENTAGE OF OLDER IMMIGRANTS NATURALIZED AND HOLDING FIRST PAPERS

Race	Per cent.	Race	Per cent.
Swedish	92.3	Scotch	79.1
Swiss	92.1	Belgian (race not specified)	76.5
Welsh	87.0	French	66.6
Danish	86.8	Canadian (other than French)	56.7
German	85.7	Canadian, French	31.5
Norwegian	85.6	Mexican	10.0
Irish	82.6		
English	80.6		
Dutch	79.9		

Of the total number of industrial workers studied by the Immigration Commission who had a residence of five years to nine years, only 6.2 per cent. were

fully naturalized, as compared with a degree of citizenship of 56.9 per cent. of those with a period of residence of ten years or over. The Swedes, Irish and Finns exhibited the greatest interest in acquiring citizenship shortly after they were eligible. More than three-fourths of the Bohemian and Moravian, Danish, German, Irish, Norwegian, Scotch, Swedish and Welsh races who had been in the United States ten years or longer had been fully naturalized. The lack of political or civic interest of southern and eastern Europeans on the other hand, is shown by the following percentages of fully naturalized representatives of some of the principal races with a residence of ten years or longer:

Race	Per cent. fully naturalized	Race	Per cent. fully naturalized
Croatian	26.8	Magyar	26.9
Hebrew, Russian	48.3	Polish	39.8
Italian, North	49.3	Russian	33.6
Italian, South	34.0	Slovak	25.3
Lithuanian	41.1		

Investments

Thrift among immigrants shows itself in two ways; in the accumulation of bank accounts, and in the purchase of homes or business property. Closely connected with the first is the remitting of funds to the old country.* Immigrants expecting to return to their former homes, those who have relatives there dependent upon them for support or who intend to bring relatives to this country, are in the habit of accumulating funds in the bank. On the other hand, races or individuals that have arrived at the stage where per-

* See Chapter VII, Recent Immigrant Institutions.

manent settlement of the entire family in this country has been accomplished, are in the habit of investing their savings in homes and sometimes in business.

No general statistics are available as to the property holdings of recent immigrants. Undoubtedly a very large amount of business, residence and farming property has been acquired by representatives of the different races.

Mention has already been made of the movements of the southern and eastern Europeans to the land, of the success which they have had in agriculture, and of the extent to which they have secured farm holdings.* In the large urban centers and the large industrial cities, as might be expected, the acquisition of property has not proceeded beyond small business places on account of the high real estate value. In the smaller industrial towns and cities, however, wherever the opportunity has presented itself, the recent immigrants, and especially the representatives of some races, have purchased homes and small business establishments. In the bituminous mining localities of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and Alabama, the southern and eastern Europeans have not to any large extent acquired homes for the reason, as already mentioned, that the company-house system is found in all mining villages and there is no opportunity to purchase property. The same situation is found in a modified way in the copper and iron-ore mining territory of Michigan, Minnesota, and the South. In the Northwest and Southwest the company-house system exists in many villages, but not so extensively as in Western Pennsylvania and the South. As a consequence, a large number of immigrant mine-workers have purchased

* See Chapter VI, The Recent Immigrant as a Farmer.

homes. Practically the same condition of affairs is found in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania and in the bituminous coal mining communities of the Middle West and Southwest. Even in the bituminous mining areas of western Pennsylvania the southern and eastern Europeans have purchased homes and places of business in the urban centers around which the mining villages cluster. As typical of conditions, the extent of the property holdings in Windber, Pennsylvania, a bituminous coal mining community of this character, may be cited.

In this city the Italians, North and South, show a greater tendency to save than any other race. The majority of the South Italians save their money and send it abroad, while most of the North Italians buy real estate. Next to the Italians, the Slovaks save their earnings, usually investing them in real estate. The tables on p. 276 shows property holdings of the foreign races in Windber. That the Slovak holdings are greater than those of the combined Italian races is accounted for by the fact that the Slovaks outnumber the Italians. The figures represent taxable property only, but may be accepted as exhibiting the order in which the several races in the community invest in real estate.

The disposition to purchase homes is most noticeable among the North Italians, Slovaks, Scotch and Magyars. These races, in the order named, own the largest amount of taxable property in the town. Immigrants of all races invest in land, even the South Italians, who, however, send most of their savings to Italy to purchase land in that country, or to redeem mortgages and pay taxes on property which they already own abroad.

IMMIGRANT PROPERTY HOLDINGS IN WINDBER, PA.

Race	Value of Property Owned		
	Real	Personal	Total
English	$14,500	$120	$14,620
French	1,825	....	1,825
German	3,508	20	3,528
Hebrew	24,584	140	24,724
Italian	67,092	560	67,652
Lithuanian	9,417	....	9,417
Magyar	30,035	140	30,175
Polish	8,553	60	8,613
Russian	208	20	228
Scotch	38,668	480	39,148
Slovak	89,815	1,430	91,245
Swedish	21,810	80	21,890
Syrian	17,000	180	17,180
Welsh	2,000	....	2,000
Total[1]	329,015	3,230	332,245

[1] This table, to show accurately the relative holdings, should include the number of each race in the community. Unfortunately, such data were unobtainable, and the table should not be used as a basis for conclusions. The Slovaks, Italians, and Magyars, in the order named, are numerically the strongest in the community.

In the larger industrial cities and towns, where the manufacturing companies do not rent houses, the ownership of homes is more common than in mining localities. In the New England textile and other manufacturing centers the acquisition of property by southern and eastern Europeans is not so extensive as in the smaller industrial localities of the Middle States, the Middle West and the Northwest and Southwest. As representative of the conditions in cities and towns, the statement next presented shows the aggregate assessment value of the property owned by recent immigrants in Steelton, Pennsylvania, an iron and steel manufacturing community with a population of about 18,000.

AGGREGATE ASSESSMENT VALUE OF PROPERTY OWNED, BY RACES, IN STEELTON, PA.

Race	Wards					Total
	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	
Bohemian	.....	$4,740	.....	.....	.....	$4,740
Croatian	$19,500	.....	$3,300	.....	$17,620	40,420
Dalmatian	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,820	2,820
Italian	17,700	21,700	.....	.....	.....	39,400
Jewish	21,480	8,440	13,600	.....	28,840	72,360
Macedonian	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,100	8,100
Magyar	760	.....	.....	.....	.....	760
Polish	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,400	7,400
Servian	6,060	.....	.....	.....	800	6,860
Slovak	.....	.....	5,260	.....	800	6,060
Slovenian	35,960	.....	1,200	.....	5,200	42,360
Doubtful	2,700	.....	3,000	$1,040	4,400	11,140
Total	104,160	34,880	26,360	1,040	75,980	242,420

The number of property holders of each race was as follows:

FOREIGN-BORN PROPERTY HOLDERS IN STEELTON

Race	Total	Race	Total
Bohemian	1	Polish	7
Croatian	28	Servian	7
Dalmatian	2	Slovak	3
Italian	37	Slovenian	30
Jewish	37	Doubtful	6
Macedonian	4		
Magyar	1	Total	163

It will be noted that in point of property owned the order of races is quite different from that in the preceding table. The Jews as property owners come first in amount of property owned; then the Slovenians, Croatians, Italians; while the Servians, Macedonians and Magyars are near the end of the list. The Croatian population, it may be explained, consists of a minority who have been in the country for a long term

of years, and a majority of more recent comers. The former have secured property, the latter are still intending to return to Austria-Hungary.

In the second table the Italians and Jews are found tying for first place in regard to the number of property owners, with the Slovenians and Croatians not far behind. Referring to the population of these races a truer view of the progress that each has made in the acquisition of property is obtained.

Race	Population	Number of property owners	Value of property owned
Jewish	250	37	$72,360
Macedonian	300	4	8,100
Italian	375	37	39,400
Magyar	400	1	760
Slovenian	500	30	42,360
Croatian	1,100	28	40,420
Servian	1,400	7	6,860

The Italians stand easily first in the acquisition of homes, as the Jews stand first in the number of business places established.

Numerous other cases might be put forward, but the two mentioned are representative. As a general proposition the purchase of homes and the acquisition of property vary with period of residence, and the tendency toward home ownership does not become noticeable until the immigrant or his family has decided to remain permanently in the United States. Before that decision is reached all savings are accumulated in the form of cash or are sent abroad each month or pay period. As already pointed out, no personal property is accumulated, the clothing and furniture of the immigrant households and their members being confined to the barest necessities.

Immigrant business men, who are found in all foreign colonies and communities as well as in the American sections of mining and manufacturing localities, have in the aggregate accumulated a large amount of property chiefly in the form of small business establishments, together with their equipment and stocks of goods. It is not uncommon to find southern and eastern European business men of this class whose possessions will range in value from twenty to one hundred thousand dollars.

OWNERSHIP OF HOMES

Under favorable conditions the tendencies toward acquiring their own homes, exhibited by families the heads of which are of foreign birth and employed in the industries of the United States, may be taken as an indication of progress toward assimilation and of an intention to settle permanently in this country. It may be true that the wage-earner is living and working in a large urban or industrial center where the acquisition of real estate is beyond his resources. In many industrial localities, also, as already pointed out, especially in those connected with the mining industry, the so-called "company-house" system prevails, under which the industrial worker is practically not permitted to buy a home, but must live in a house owned by the operating company and rented to him. Under these and similar conditions, therefore, racial inclinations toward the acquisition of property can not have full play, and statistics as to home ownership based on returns from heads of families engaged in different industrial pursuits and in widely separated industrial localities must be accepted with some qualification. As a consequence, some reservations must be made

in the case of the figures in the table which immediately follows, and an absolutely accurate treatment can be secured only by reference to separate industrial studies and localities. The tabulation, however, showing, as it does, by general nativity of head of family, the number and percentage of families owning their homes, is indicative of tendencies within certain limitations. The families the heads of which were native-born, whether of native or of foreign father, were studied for purposes of comparison with those the heads of which were foreign-born. The table, which is based upon an investigation of 17,628 families, the heads of which were employed in the principal divisions of mining and manufacturing enterprise, follows:

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF FAMILIES OWNING HOME, BY GENERAL NATIVITY OF HEAD OF FAMILY

	Total number families	Owning homes	
		Number	Per cent.
Native-Born of Native Father, White..	1,187	259	21.8
Native-Born of Foreign Father.....	788	202	25.6
Foreign-Born.....	15,511	3,306	21.6

Upon comparing the general nativity groups it is seen that slightly more than one-fifth, 21.8 per cent., of the families the heads of which were white persons of native birth, and 21.6 per cent. of those the heads of which were of foreign birth, own their homes. The families of the second generation, or those whose heads were of native birth but of foreign father, report a slightly larger proportion than the two nativity groups mentioned above, 25.6 per cent. owning their homes.

The figures for the families the heads of which were foreign-born show that the races of older immigration

from Great Britain and northern Europe are more extensive home-owners than are the members of races of recent immigration. The percentage of home ownership among representative races of the old immigration is as follows:

Race	Per cent.	Race	Per cent.
Danish	50.0	Norwegian	50.0
Dutch	70.3	Scotch	33.6
English	15.6	Swedish	44.5
German	39.7	Welsh	51.6
Irish	30.2		

The principal races of recent immigration from southern and eastern Europe make the following showing as to the acquisition of homes:

Race	Per cent.	Race	Per cent.
Canadian, French	7.5	Portuguese	19.5
Croatian	23.5	Rumanian	2.6
Greek	1.5	Russian	1.2
Hebrew	6.3	Ruthenian	6.7
Italian, North	27.8	Servian	4.4
Italian, South	14.9	Slovak	17.6
Lithuanian	18.0	Slovenian	25.3
Magyar	13.7	Syrian	4.7
Polish	18.1		

The geographical location of the Bohemians and Moravians in Europe would class them among the more recent immigrants, but the period of time during which they have been coming to the United States would place them among the older immigrant races. They show the largest proportion of home-owning families, of all races, the heads of which were native-born of foreign father or foreign-born. On the other hand, the Finnish families, which show a percentage of home ownership amounting to 56.3, should be geographically classed with the older immigrants from

Great Britain and northern Europe, but by period of residence in this country the larger proportion should be termed recent immigrants. Of the families of recent immigration, the North Italians, Slovenians, Croatians, Portuguese, Poles, Lithuanians, Slovaks, South Italians and Magyars have, in the order named, shown proportions ranging from 27.8 to 13.7 per cent. owning their homes. An almost negligible proportion of Russians, Greeks, Rumanians, Servians and Syrians, varying from 1.2 to 4.7 per cent. in the order mentioned, have acquired homes.

School Attendance and Progress

Possibly the chief force that has been active heretofore in the assimilation of immigrants, making them like Americans born, and especially the chief assimilative force among the children whether born here or abroad, is our public schools. In consequence, it seemed to the Immigration Commission* that much emphasis should be laid upon the school attendance of the children of immigrants. The report of that body included information for a total of 2,036,376 school children, of whom 221,159 were in parochial schools, the others in the public schools. The records covered also 49,067 public-school teachers and 32,882 students in colleges and universities. The study of the public schools was made in 37 different cities, including practically all of the large cities in the country, the first 20 cities in point of population, with the exception of three. The study of parochial schools was made in 24 cities. Seventy-seven of the higher educational institutions sent reports on their students.

* Reports of Immigration Commission, Vols. 29-33.

In the public schools 766,727, or 42.2 per cent., were children of native-born fathers, while 1,048,490, 57.8 per cent., were children of foreign-born fathers. Of these pupils some were themselves born abroad, some in the United States. Of the total number of children of native-born fathers, 39.5 per cent. were children of white fathers, 2.7 per cent. of native-born negro fathers. Among the children of foreign-born fathers, 318,822 were Hebrews, 17.6 per cent. of the total number. Second in order numerically were the Germans with 11.6 per cent. of the grand total. The Italians were represented by 114,887 pupils, or 6.4 per cent. of the whole. No other race had as many as 100,000 pupils; only two others, the Irish and English, were represented by as many as 50,000. A number of cities show a very high percentage of pupils with foreign-born fathers. The highest per cent. was found in Duluth, Minnesota, and Chelsea, Massachusetts, with 74.1 per cent. of their pupils with foreign-born fathers. In New York City 71.5 per cent. have foreign-born fathers; in Chicago 67.3 per cent.; in Boston 63.5 per cent.

New Orleans shows the lowest proportion of pupils of foreign-born fathers, having only 18.1 per cent.; Kansas City ranking next with 21.3 per cent. Where so large a percentage of all the children attending the public schools have foreign-born fathers, it can readily be seen how extremely important is the assimilative force of the public schools in determining what the nature of our citizenship, and, in consequence, of our Government and of our social institutions of the future, is to be.

This assimilative force is so great that in a second generation practically all these pupils become to a very

noteworthy extent almost typical Americans. It nevertheless is a matter of great interest to see how the different races compare in different cities. In the appendix is given a table* showing the foreign races that rank first and second in the number of school children in each of the cities studied. The children of German fathers rank first in twelve and second in thirteen of these 37 cities. In Milwaukee they form as high as 32 per cent. of the school population; in Detroit, 18.6 per cent. In Chelsea, on the other hand, the Hebrews form 42.5 per cent. of the school population; in New York City, 33.3 per cent.; in Newark, 20.7 per cent. The total composite nature of our population is evidenced by some other examples showing the different nationalities. For example, in Duluth the Swedes have the highest percentage, 21.9 per cent.; in Bay City, Michigan, Canadian, other than French-Canadian, 15.5 per cent. In Boston, the Irish, 16.5 per cent.; in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the Bohemian-Moravians, 18 per cent.; in New Bedford, Massachusetts, the Portuguese, 23.4 per cent.; while in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, the Lithuanians rank first with 30.3 per cent.; in Scranton, the Irish, 10.3 per cent.; in Providence, the South Italians with 11.5 per cent.; and again in New Orleans, the South Italians rank first, tho only with 4.6 per cent.; the Germans ranking second with 3.4 per cent.

A considerable variation is found in the different cities, when the different grades in the schools are noted. Naturally, the children of the more newly arrived races rank highest in the lower grades, altho the characteristics of some of the races, and their attitude toward keeping their children in school, are apparently shown also. For example, the Canadians, other

*Appendix C.

than French, have 10.3 per cent. of their children in the high schools; the German Hebrews have 7.8 per cent.; the Scotch, 9.7 per cent., and the Welsh, 7.8 per cent. On the other hand, the Slovaks have only 0.7 per cent.; the South Italians, 0.8 per cent.; the Poles, 1.6 per cent.; the Portuguese, 0.5 per cent. The average of all the different races in the high schools is 4.7 per cent., altho the native-born white show 9.1 per cent. and the negroes 4.2 per cent. In the primary grades the Portuguese have 79.6 per cent. of their children; the Scotch only 46.9 per cent.; the South Italians, 72.7 per cent.; the Lithuanians, 75.3 per cent.; with correspondingly small percentages in the high schools. In the number of children attending the kindergarten, the Slovaks rank first with 8.6 per cent., the South Italians second with 7.8 per cent., whereas the Portuguese have the lowest proportion, only 1 per cent. No inferences may be made, however, as to the proportion of different races in different grades because of the varying periods of residence in the United States of the families of the school. It is, of course, to be expected that the races of recent immigration will show the largest proportion of their children in the elementary and intermediate grade, while a large proportion of the children of older immigrants will be found in the higher grades.

Of much greater importance in many respects, is the condition of affairs as regards retardation; that is, the percentage of the pupils of any race that are older than the normal age for that grade, and the reason why their children are retarded in the public schools, if such is the case. It is assumed that the normal age of children in the first grade is seven years, and that, in consequence, those who are eight years or over are

retarded. For the fifth grade the normal age is eleven, for the eighth grade fourteen. The study shows some very striking figures in this regard. Taking into consideration all the children enumerated in the public schools in all the cities included in the Commission's report, it was found that 34.1 per cent. of the white children with native-born fathers were retarded. Of the native-born negro children 63.5 per cent. were retarded. The average retardation among all the foreign-born races was 36 per cent., only a little higher than that of the average white American-born children. Some of the races, however, rank very much higher. The highest degree of retardation was found among the South Italians, 48.6 per cent.; next to them rank the Poles with 48.1 per cent.; the French-Canadians also rank high with 43.1 per cent.; the North Italians with 45.9 per cent., and a number of others rank above 40 per cent. On the other hand, the children of several of the foreign-born races show a less proportion retarded than those of native-born white children with white fathers. Best of all rank the Finns, with only 27.7 per cent. of retardation; the Swedes, with only 28.7 per cent.; the German Hebrews, 29.9 per cent.; the Dutch, with 31.1 per cent.; the Welsh, 32 per cent.; the English, 33.7 per cent.; the Norwegians, 33.9 per cent.

In a much more detailed study in a number of cities, a study covering 61,231 pupils, and only pupils of eight years of age and over, some additional interesting facts were given. For example, among those children whose foreign-born fathers were able to speak English and those who were not, a marked difference was found. Among the German pupils whose fathers spoke English, 31.7 per cent. were retarded, of those whose

fathers did not speak English, 40.6 per cent. were retarded. Among the Russian Hebrews, where the fathers spoke English, 34.9 per cent. were retarded; where they did not, 66.6 per cent. The corresponding figures for the South Italians were 59.2 per cent. and 72.7 per cent.

Somewhat similar figures were shown when the foreign-born fathers had taken out their first or second naturalization papers. Among the foreign-born English who have not taken out any naturalization papers, 31.9 per cent. of the children were retarded; if they have taken them out only 24.1 per cent. were retarded. Corresponding figures for the German were 42.6 per cent. and 31.6 per cent.; for the Russian Hebrews, 59.4 and 36.4 per cent.; for the South Italians, 71.2 per cent. and 59.6 per cent. Naturally, the figures are much higher if they have not taken out their naturalization papers. That is a sign of length of residence, of interest in America, of readiness to assimilate, of enterprise.

Similarly we find corresponding results if the parents speak or do not speak English at home. Of the pupils in homes where English is used, of the German, 30.4 per cent. are retarded; where English is not used at home, 37.4 per cent. The corresponding figures for the Russian Hebrews are 33 per cent. and 60.7 per cent.; for the South Italians, 56 per cent. and 67.3 per cent.

We should expect to find much better results among those who attend school regularly than among those who do not, and this appears in the report. Of the pupils eight years of age or over who attended school three-fourths or more of the time, of the native-born whites, 26.2 per cent. were retarded. If they at-

tended less than three-fourths of the time, 43.9 per cent. Among the foreign-born, the figures in some instances are higher, and in some instances lower. Among the English, if they attended school three-fourths or more of the time, 22.9 per cent. were retarded; if they attended less than three-fourths of the time, 45.3 per cent. Of the Germans, the corresponding figures are 29.1 per cent., 54.8 per cent.; of the Russian Hebrews, 37.5 per cent., 45.5 per cent.; of the South Italians, 56 per cent., and even as high as 85.6 per cent., if they have attended school less than three-fourths of the time.

It was found that altho questions were asked of the teachers regarding the cause of retardation, apparently there had been some misunderstanding so that it was not possible to get the facts accurately enough to tabulate them. Retardation might perhaps be due to a later entrance in school, to a lack of knowledge of the English language, to sickness, to frequent changes of schools, to ill health, mental defects, and other causes. It is unfortunate that the opinions of the teachers were not definite enough so that they could be tabulated. The figures already given, however, indicate the fact that the inability of the children to speak English, and the use of a foreign language in the home, are very important factors. The races arriving later in the United States show almost invariably a much higher percentage of retardation than others. The fact, then, that the children of certain races show a greater degree of retardation than do others, is not necessarily a sign of less mental ability, but rather of some external circumstances that in another generation may entirely disappear.

The reports of the parochial schools, as compared

with the public schools, show certain interesting differences, especially as regards the race distribution of pupils in the different schools. For example, the children of foreign-born French-Canadian fathers form only 0.6 per cent. of the total of the public schools, while they are 4.5 per cent. of the total of the parochial schools. The children with foreign-born Hebrew fathers make 17.6 per cent. of the total in public schools and 0.1 per cent. of those in the parochial schools. On the other hand, children with foreign-born Irish fathers make 4.8 per cent. of the total with foreign-born fathers in public schools and 26.9 per cent. of those in the parochial schools. Generally speaking, of course, the races of the Roman Catholic religion have much larger numbers in the parochial schools than do the races with the Protestant religion or especially the Hebrews. In only five of the 24 cities the same race ranks first among foreign races in both the public and parochial schools. In Boston the Irish rank first in both kinds of schools; in Kansas City and Los Angeles, the Germans; in Manchester, New Hampshire, the French-Canadians; in New Orleans, the South Italians.

The report on students of higher educational institutions is of some interest, but of not so great value for the study of the immigration problem. In the colleges the percentage of native-born children of native-born parents is much higher than in the public schools, as is of course to be expected, forming, in the institution studies, 64 per cent. of the whole. A considerably larger proportion of the males than of the females were foreign-born; 11.6 per cent. of the males, 5.4 per cent. of the females. Some interesting figures are found in regard to the apparent tendency of certain

races to enter special occupations. For example, among the male students, native-born of foreign fathers, there are 11.6 per cent. of the Irish studying theology, 6.3 per cent. law, 3.7 per cent. medicine; while among the Hebrew students, male, native-born of foreign fathers, 7.3 per cent. of the total study law and only 0.1 per cent. of the total study theology. Evidently the Irish are much more inclined toward the study of theology than the Hebrews.

On the whole, the study of the schools shows an extremely hopeful feature, the foreign-born, generally speaking, taking great interest in the schools which form the chief assimilative force among them.

ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Inability to speak English, as a matter of fact, is the greatest obstacle to the proper distribution of the recent immigration population. It causes segregation of the immigrant races in industrial towns and large cities, and prevents proper contact with American life and institutions. Moreover, the recent immigrant, until he has acquired a knowledge of English, must remain in the ranks of unskilled labor, even if he has been a farmer or has had technical training abroad. As soon as a knowledge of English is obtained, not only standards of living change, but there also occurs a distribution and proper adjustment upon an industrial basis. This condition of affairs is quite plainly seen among members of races of southern and eastern Europe who have had a long period of residence in this country.

There is a rapid advancement in the proportions of persons able to speak English corresponding to an increased period of residence in the United States. Of

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the total number of 211,000 immigrant workers studied by the Immigration Commission who had been in this country less than five years, only 28.6 per cent. could speak English, as contrasted with 59.6 per cent. with a residence of five to nine years and 83.1 per cent. who had been in the United States ten years or over. The smallest proportion of employees able to speak English with a residence under five years were, in the order named, the Cuban, Portuguese, Bulgarian, Turkish, Ruthenian, Polish, Macedonian, Greek, Finnish, Lithuanian, South Italian, Russian and Rumanian races, all of which fall below the general showing for the total number of foreign-born wage-earners. Of the employees with a residence of five to nine years, the Cubans exhibited a percentage of only 15.2 , and the Spaniards of 16.4, with ability to speak English, while the French-Canadians, South Italians, Montenegrins, Poles, Portuguese and Ruthenians showed less than that for the average within this residence period. Of the employees who had been in the United States ten years or longer, the Cubans, Spaniards, Mexicans, Portuguese, South Italians, Servians, Syrians, Poles, French Canadians and Magyars, all of whom had less than four-fifths of their number able to speak English, indicate, in the order mentioned, the least progress in this regard.

As regards the males from southern and eastern Europe with a residence of ten years or over, the smallest proportion of employees able to speak English was exhibited by the Servians; the showing of the Poles, Portuguese, Magyars and South Italians being but slightly more favorable. The lowest percentages are found in the case of the Cubans and Spaniards, almost three-fifths of whom can not speak English.

The males not only show a larger proportion than the females in each period of residence with the ability to use our language, but exhibit greater progress in acquiring it after specified periods of residence. This is due, of course, to the greater segregation of the females and their more limited opportunities for contact with American life and institutions. Of the southern and eastern European females who have been in this country ten years or longer, the South Italians exhibit the smallest proportion with ability to speak English. The Polish, Portuguese, Finnish and Syrian women make a somewhat better showing than the South Italians, but fall below the proportion for the total foreign-born females.

A much greater proportion of immigrants who were under fourteen years of age when they came to the United States can speak English at the present time than of those who were fourteen years of age or over when they immigrated to this country. This is due, naturally, not only to the greater adaptability of the younger immigrants, but also to their greater opportunities in the way of attending the public schools and in mingling with native Americans.

Progress and assimilation along all lines is conditioned more upon knowledge of our language than upon any other factor. Congestion in large cities and industrial localities as well as the establishment of immigrant colonies arises largely from the inability of the southern and eastern European to use English readily. Immigrant banks and similar institutions have their origin in the same cause. The exploitation of the immigrant has its foundation upon the same lack of English-speaking ability. On the other hand, with a larger proportion of immigrants who can speak the

language, a much greater dissemination
born population may be expected
more rapid absorption and assimila
industry, in business, in the trades a
in the accumulation of property, are all p
sult of the development in the recent immigra
lation having an English-speaking ability.

Summary Conclusions

The causes opposing the Americanization of the recent immigrant population may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) Isolation from the natives of a large part of the immigrant population.

(2) Indifference, and to some extent prejudice, on the part of natives toward immigrants.

(3) Illiteracy of a large proportion of immigrants.

(4) Ignorance resulting from the peasant origin of nearly all of the southern European immigrants, and their unpreparedness for so decided changes in environment.

(5) The influence of immigrant churches and parochial schools in emphasizing and maintaining racial and denominational distinctions.

(6) Inability to speak English.

Those favorable to the Americanization of the southern and eastern European are:

(1) Employment of immigrants in American industries.

(2) Employment of immigrant women as servants in American households.

(3) Residence to some extent of immigrants among natives and the association resulting therefrom.

(4) Attendance of immigrant children in American public schools and the teaching of the English and American branches in the immigrant parochial schools.

(5) The influence of immigrant priests and pastors. in bringing about permanency of residence through the stimulation of property owning and home-making.

(6) The tendency on the part of immigrants, especially young immigrants, to take on American habits and customs which are aggravations of certain tendencies already present in them.



XVI

LEGISLATION AND ADMINISTRATION

There was no immigration legislation by the National Government until the year 1882. Before that time the regulation of immigration and the inspection of incoming immigrants was in the hands of the different States.

The history of legislation relative to immigration by both the State and Federal Governments may be roughly divided into four periods: (1) from colonial times until 1835; (2) the "Native American" and "Know-Nothing" period, 1835-1860; (3) end of State control, 1861-1882; (4) period of national control, 1882 to the present time.

During the period first mentioned only the States concerned themselves with immigration. The only Federal legislation enacted, and practically all that was proposed, was the law of 1819 for the regulation of the steerage passengers at sea. This law also for the first time provided that statistics relative to immigration to the United States be recorded.

The "Native American" and "Know-Nothing" Movements

The second period, from 1835 to 1860, is sharply defined by the so-called "Native American" and "Know-Nothing" movements, which, as is generally known, were largely based on opposition to the immigration of Roman Catholics. This hostility early took

the form of a political movement. In 1835 there was a Nativist candidate for Congress in New York City, and in the following year that party nominated a candidate for mayor of the same city. In Germantown, Pennsylvania, and in Washington, D. C., Nativist societies were formed in 1837, while in Louisiana the movement was organized in 1839 and a State convention was held two years later. It was at this convention that the Native American party, under the name of the American Republican party, was established. The chief demands of this convention were a repeal of the naturalization laws and the appointment of only native Americans to office.

While these societies were stronger in local than in national politics, and were organized chiefly to aid in controlling local affairs, their few representatives in Congress attempted to make Nativism a national question. As a result of their efforts, the United States Senate in 1836 agreed to a resolution directing the Secretary of State to collect certain information respecting the immigration of foreign paupers and criminals.* In the House of Representatives, on February 19, 1838, a resolution was agreed to which provided that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider the expediency of revising the naturalization laws so as to require a longer term of residence in the United States, and also provide greater security against frauds in the process of obtaining naturalization. The committee was further instructed to consider the propriety and expediency of providing by law against the introduction into the United States of vagabonds and paupers deported from foreign countries. This resolution was referred to a select com-

* See Chapter IV, Social Effects of Immigration.

mittee of seven members, and its report was the first resulting from a congressional investigation of any question bearing upon immigration. Four members of the committee were from New York and Massachusetts, which States were then the chief centers of the anti-foreign movement. Its majority report recommended immediate legislative action, not only by Congress, but also by many of the States, so that the alleged evils could be remedied and impending calamities averted. Two southern members of the committee and the member from Ohio did not concur in the report. A recommendation to this committee by the Native American Association of Washington urged that a system of consular inspection be instituted, a plan that in recent years has been repeatedly recommended to Congress. The plan was to make the immigrant, upon receiving his passport from the consul, pay a tax of $20.

The bill as presented upon recommendation of the committee provided that any master taking on board his vessel with the intention of transporting to the United States any alien passenger who was an idiot, lunatic, maniac, or one afflicted with any incurable disease, or any one convicted of an infamous crime, should be fined $1,000, or be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than three. It was further proposed that the master should forfeit $1,000 for any alien brought in who had not the ability to maintain himself. Congress did not even consider this bill, and during the next ten years little attempt was made to secure legislation against the foreigner.

As a consequence of the sudden and great increase of immigration from Europe between 1848 and 1850,

the old dread of the foreigner was revived, and in the early fifties the native American movement again became active. The new, like the earlier, agitation, was closely associated with the anti-Catholic propaganda. The new organization assumed the form of a secret society. Its meetings were secret, its endorsements were never made openly, and even its name and purpose were said to be known only to those who reached the highest degree. Consequently, the rank and file, when questioned about their party, were obliged to answer, "I don't know"; so they came to be called "Know Nothings."

By 1854 much of the organization's secrecy had been discarded. Its name, "Order of the Star Spangled Banner," and its meeting places, were known; and it openly endorsed candidates for office and put forward candidates of its own. It is recorded that in 1855, in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, California, and Kentucky, the Governors and legislatures were "Know Nothings"; while the party had secured the choice of land commissioner of Texas, and the legislature and comptroller of Maryland. Encouraged by this success in local affairs, the party in 1855 began to make plans for the presidential election. In that year a national council was held at Philadelphia. A platform was adopted which called for a change in the existing naturalization laws, the repeal by the legislatures of several States of laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote, and also for a repeal by Congress of all acts making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

In the following year a national convention of

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the party was held in Philadelphia, and 27 States were represented by 227 delegates. Almost all the delegates from New England, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Iowa withdrew from the convention when a motion was made to nominate a candidate for President. The withdrawing minority wanted an anti-slavery plank. Those remaining nominated Millard Fillmore for President. The principles of the platform adopted at this convention were that Americans must rule America, and to this end native-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal government employment in preference to all others. A change in the laws of naturalization, making continued residence of twenty-one years an indispensable requisite for citizenship, and a law excluding all paupers or persons convicted of crime from landing in the United States, were also demanded.

Millard Fillmore was also nominated for the presidency by the Whig party in a convention held the following September, but the Whigs did not, however, adopt the platform of the "Know Nothings," and even referred to "the peculiar doctrines of the party which has already selected Mr. Fillmore as a candidate." At the November election in 1855, Mr. Fillmore received only 874,534 votes, carrying but one State, Maryland. It is impossible to say how many of these votes were due to the fact that he was a candidate of the "Know-Nothing" party.

The "Know Nothing" strength in Congress was greatest in the Thirty-fourth Congress, 1854 to 1856. They had no openly avowed representatives in the Thirty-third Congress, while in the Thirty-fourth they claimed 43 Representatives and 5 Senators, aside

from 70 Republicans who were said to be members of "Know Nothing" councils. In the Thirty-fifth Congress the "Know Nothings" claimed 5 Senators and 14 Representatives, and about the same number were in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh; but in the Thirty-eighth Congress the party was not represented in either branch.

Being in a minority in Congress, the "Know Nothings" had but little influence on national legislation. In naturalization bills introduced they proposed to lengthen the period of residence, usually demanding that it be made twenty-one years, but their proposed laws affecting immigration were, as a rule, only directed against the exclusion of foreign paupers and criminals. The "Know Nothings" disappeared without having accomplished anything against immigration, adopted citizens, or Catholics. As a matter of fact, some national legislation favorable to foreigners was passed during this period of agitation. In 1847, and again in 1848, the passenger law of 1819 was amended in order to improve conditions in the steerage of immigrant ships.

State Legislation Abandoned

Altho the national Government did not assume control of immigration until 1882, Congress in 1864 passed a law to encourage immigration. This law, which was repealed in 1868, represents the only attempt of the Government to promote immigration by direct legislation, altho the States have frequently made such attempts. In his annual message to the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, President Lincoln favored a scheme of the Territories for



encouraging immigration, and in a subsequent message, December 8, 1863, he strongly recommended national legislation of the same nature. The bill which was the outcome of this message, and which became a law July 4, 1864, provided for the appointment by the President of a Commissioner of Immigration, to be under the direction of the Department of State. All contracts that should be made in foreign countries by emigrants to the United States whereby immigrants pledged the wages of their labor for a term not exceeding twelve months to repay the expenses of emigration, should be held to be valid in law, and might be enforced in the courts of the United States, or by the several States and Territories, and no such contract could in any way be considered as creating a condition of slavery or servitude. An immigration office was to be established in New York City, in charge of a superintendent of immigration, who was charged with arranging for the transportation of immigrants to their final destination and protecting them from imposition and fraud.

Following the enactment of the law of 1864, several companies were established to deal in immigrant contract labor, but they were not satisfied with the law and wanted its scope enlarged. In 1866 the House of Representatives passed a bill amending the act of 1864, the principal provision being to increase the number of commissioners of immigration, the additional commissioners to be stationed in several cities along the Atlantic coast. The Senate, however, did not agree to the amendment.

During the ensuing years a strong sentiment developed against the importation of contract labor. A movement was also started with the object of

protecting immigrants within the country, and of securing the proper regulation of immigrant voters. The discussion during the next ten years is chiefly important in revealing the inadequacy of State control of immigration, and the development of a movement for national control. In 1876 a decision of the Supreme Court practically left no other alternative but national regulation.

State Control Declared Unconstitutional

Before this time various questions relating to the subject of immigration had been considered by the Supreme Court of the United States. The first of these cases was that of the State of New York vs. Miln, which tested the constitutionality of a law passed by the Legislature of the State of New York in 1824, requiring all masters of vessels arriving at the port to make a report in writing and give the name, age, and the last legal residence of every person on board during the voyage, and stating whether any of their passengers had gone on board any other vessel or had been landed at any place with a view of proceeding to New York. Another section made it lawful for the mayor of the city to require a bond from every master of a vessel to indemnify the mayor and the overseer of the poor from any expense incurred for passengers brought in and not reported. The United States Supreme Court held that the New York act was not a regulation of commerce, but police; and, being so, it was in exercise of a power which rightfully belonged to the State.

Justice Story, dissenting from the decision of the

court, thought the law unconstitutional, and said, in part:

> The result of the whole reasoning is that whatever restrains or prevents the introduction or importation of passengers or goods into the country authorized or allowed by Congress, whether in the shape of a tax or other charge, or whether before or after their arrival in port, interferes with the exclusive right to regulate commerce.

This law being held to be constitutional, New York, in 1829, in providing for the support of the marine and quarantine hospital established on Staten Island, ordered that the health commissioner should collect from the master of every vessel arriving from a foreign port, $1.50 for every cabin passenger; $1.00 for every steerage passenger, mate, sailor, or marine; and 0.25 for every person arriving on coasting vessels. The money so collected, after deducting 2 per cent., was to be used for the benefit of the above-named hospital.

In 1837 Massachusetts enacted a law which provided for an inspection of arriving alien passengers and required a bond from the owner of the vessel bringing such aliens as security that such of these passengers, incompetent in the eyes of the inspectors to earn a living, should not become a public charge within ten years. It also provided that $2 be paid for each passenger landed, the money so collected to be used for the support of foreign paupers.

In 1849 these two legislative acts were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, in what are known as the "Passenger Cases." Immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court, the New York statute was modified with a view to avoiding the constitutional objection. As modified, the law pro-



vided for the master or owner of every vessel landing passengers from a foreign port to make a report similar to the one recited in the statute declared to be valid in the case of New York vs. Miln, in which report the mayor was to endorse a demand upon the owner or master that he give a bond for every passenger landed in the city to indemnify the commissioners of immigration, and every county, city, and town in the State against any expense for the relief or the support of the person named in the bond for four years thereafter; but the owner could commute for such bond and be released from giving it by paying $1.50 for each passenger landed.

In several other States similar laws were in force. Cases were brought up to the Supreme Court from New York, California, and Louisiana, and the laws were declared unconstitutional. The most interesting part of this decision, however, was that in which the court, in a most unusual proceeding, recommended that Congress exercise full authority over immigration, saying:

> We are of the opinion that this whole subject has been confided to Congress by the Constitution; that Congress can more appropriately and with more acceptance exercise it than any other body known to our law, state or national; that, by providing a system of laws in these matters applicable to all ports and to all vessels, a serious question which has long been a matter of contest and complaint may be effectively and satisfactorily settled.

Control by the Federal Government

By the above decision the States were left without the means, except by taxing their own citizens, of providing suitable inspection of immigrants or of

caring for the destitute among those admitted. The only alternative was the recommendation of the Supreme Court that Congress assume control of immigration legislation, and New York representatives in Congress immediately endeavored to secure the passage of a general immigration law. The above-quoted case was decided by the Supreme Court, March 20, 1876, and on July 6 following, Senator Conkling and Representative Cox of New York introduced bills for the national regulation of immigration. No legislation was enacted, however, until the year 1882.

THE LAW OF 1882

In his message of December 6, 1881, President Arthur called attention to the subject of immigration control and recommended supervisory legislation. On August 3, 1882, the first general immigration law was approved. This law provided for a head tax of 50 cents to be levied on all aliens landed at United States ports, the money thus collected to be used to defray the expenses of regulating immigration, and for the care of immigrants after landing, no more being expended at any port than was collected at such port. The Secretary of the Treasury was charged with executing the provisions of the act. For that purpose he was given power to enter into contracts with such State officers as might be designated by the Governor of any State to take charge of the local affairs of immigration within such State. This law provided that foreign convicts, except those convicted of political offenses, lunatics, idiots, and persons likely to become public charges, should not be permitted to land.

The males not only show a larger proportion than the females in each period of residence with the ability to use our language, but exhibit greater progress in acquiring it after specified periods of residence. This is due, of course, to the greater segregation of the females and their more limited opportunities for contact with American life and institutions. Of the southern and eastern European females who have been in this country ten years or longer, the South Italians exhibit the smallest proportion with ability to speak English. The Polish, Portuguese, Finnish and Syrian women make a somewhat better showing than the South Italians, but fall below the proportion for the total foreign-born females.

A much greater proportion of immigrants who were under fourteen years of age when they came to the United States can speak English at the present time than of those who were fourteen years of age or over when they immigrated to this country. This is due, naturally, not only to the greater adaptability of the younger immigrants, but also to their greater opportunities in the way of attending the public schools and in mingling with native Americans.

Progress and assimilation along all lines is conditioned more upon knowledge of our language than upon any other factor. Congestion in large cities and industrial localities as well as the establishment of immigrant colonies arises largely from the inability of the southern and eastern European to use English readily. Immigrant banks and similar institutions have their origin in the same cause. The exploitation of the immigrant has its foundation upon the same lack of English-speaking ability. On the other hand, with a larger proportion of [illegible] can speak the

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lation having an English-speaking ability.

Summary of Situation

The causes operating to retard the assimilation of the recent immigrant population may be briefly summarized as follows:

(1) Isolation from the native of a large part of the immigrant population.

(2) Indifference and in some cases prejudice on the part of native-born Americans.

(3) Lack of a large proportion of immigrants

(4) Ignorance resulting from the peasant origin of nearly all of the eastern European immigrants and their unpreparedness for a higher degree of environment.

(5) The absence of immigrant churches and the racial schools in maintaining and transmitting racial and denominational characteristics.

(6) Inability to speak English.

Those favorable to the assimilation of the southern and eastern European are

(1) Employment of immigrants in American indus- ply
tries. and
rally

(2) Employment of immigrant women in mmi-
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(3) Residence in some cases of immigrants
natives and the association resulting there-

of the transportation company or person bringing such alien into the country.

THE INVESTIGATIONS OF 1893

Notwithstanding the new law, however, the question of immigration continued to receive attention in Congress, and was extensively agitated throughout the country, a strong movement for restriction being developed, owing to the industrial depression, 1890-1896, and the general curtailment of employment. Extensive investigations were also conducted by joint committees of Congress and by the Industrial Commission, but with the exception of an amendment to an appropriation act in 1894, raising the head tax on immigrants from 50 cents to $1.00, no immigration legislation was enacted until 1903. The agitation of the subject in Congress continued, however, and the period is interesting chiefly because of the adoption by both houses of Congress of a bill providing for an educational test for immigrants and the veto of the bill by President Cleveland.

The final report of the Industrial Commission, containing recommendations relative to immigration legislation, was submitted to Congress on February 20, 1902, and shortly afterward a bill was introduced in the House which was substantially in accord with the recommendations made. The principal object of the bill was to codify in concise form all immigration legislation before enacted, from the act of March 3, 1875, to the act of 1894, and to arrange the legislation in regular order and sequence according to the specific subjects dealt with in the bill.

When the Industrial Commission bill was before

the House, an amendment was added providing for the exclusion of all persons over 15 who were unable to read the English language or some other language, excepting the wives, children under 18 years of age, and parents and grandparents of admissible immigrants. This amendment was adopted in the House by a vote of 86 to 7, and the bill thus amended passed the House on May 27, 1902. The Senate did not act upon it until the following session. Besides eliminating the educational test, and raising the head tax from $1 to $2, the Senate added provisions making it unlawful for any person to assist in the unlawful entry or naturalization of alien anarchists. These amendments were accepted by the House. Before the final passage of the bill a provision was added providing that no alien, even if belonging in the excluded classes, should be deported if liable to execution for a religious offense in the country from which he came, but this provision was eliminated in conference. The bill was approved by the President, March 3, 1903.

From the act of March 3, 1903, until the act of February 20, 1907, no laws of general importance affecting immigration were enacted by Congress. On February 14, 1903, the Department of Commerce and Labor was established, and the Commissioner-General of Immigration was placed under the jurisdiction and supervision of that department. By the law of June 29, 1906, providing for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens, the designation of the Bureau of Immigration was changed to the "Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization," and it was charged with the administration of the new naturalization law.

THE IMMIGRATION LAW OF 1907

In the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, following the popular demand for the further regulation of alien immigration, several bills were introduced and bills were passed by both the Senate and House, but were not finally enacted into law until the second session of that Congress. A bill introduced by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, which provided for some important administrative changes in the immigration act of 1903, was reported from the Senate committee, March 29, 1906. This bill, as reported, proposed several changes in the law. The head tax on immigrants was increased from $2 to $5; imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, unaccompanied children under 17 years of age, and persons "who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such aliens to earn a living," were added to the excluded classes; the provision of existing law excluding prostitutes was amended to include "women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose"; steamship companies were required to furnish lists of outgoing passengers; and the creation of a division of information in the Bureau of Immigration was authorized.

In the Senate the bill was amended by the insertion of a literacy test which provided for the exclusion from the United States of "all persons over sixteen years of age and physically capable of reading, who can not read the English language or some other language; but an admissible immigrant or a person

now in or hereafter admitted to this country may bring in or send for his wife, his children under 18 years of age, and his parents or grandparents over fifty years of age, if they are otherwise admissible, whether they are able to read or not." The bill as amended, passed the Senate May 23, 1906, and in the House was referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. This committee recommended the substitution of a House bill which, however, did not differ materially from that of the Senate. The head tax provision was the same, and the additions to the excluded classes practically so. A literacy test similar to that of the Senate was also included. The bill as originally reported by the House committee also provided for the exclusion of every adult male who had not $25 in his possession, and every female alien and every male alien under 16 years of age not possest of $15, provided that $50 in the possession of the head of the family would be considered a sufficient amount for all members of such family, except grown sons.

In a subsequent bill and report, presented June 11, 1906, however, the money qualification feature was omitted. The reports of the House Committee were accompanied by a minority report, signed by two members of the committee, Mr. Bennet and Mr. Ruppert, both of New York, in which the increased head tax and the educational test provisions were disagreed to. In the House of Representatives the bill was amended by striking out the increased head-tax provision and the provision for a literacy test, by inserting a section creating the Immigration Commission, and by adopting the so-called Littauer amendment, which provided as follows:

That an immigrant who proves that he is seeking admission to this country solely to avoid prosecution or punishment on religious or political grounds, for any offense of a political character, or prosecution involving danger of punishment, or danger to life or limb on account of religious belief, shall not be deported because of want of means or the probability of his being unable to earn a livelihood.

In conference between the two Houses the Senate receded from its provision relative to a literacy test; the House receded from the Littauer amendment; the head-tax provision was compromised by making it $4 instead of $5, as provided by the Senate, and $2 as provided by the House; the House amendment creating the Immigration Commission was agreed to with an amendment, which provided that the Commission should consist of three Senators, three members of the House of Representatives, and three persons to be appointed by the President of the United States; instead of two Senators, three members of the House, and two citizen members, as was provided in the House amendment. The Commission was directed to make a complete investigation and to report its findings to Congress. The President was also authorized at his discretion to call an international conference for the purpose of regulating immigration.

The conferees also added a new section (Sec. 42) to the bill amending Section 1 of the passenger act of 1882 relative to air space allotted steerage passengers, and amended Section 1 of the immigration bill under consideration by inserting the following provision:

That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States, or to any insular possession of the United States, or to the Canal Zone, are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to

the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

Later this provision of law was utilized for the purpose of excluding Japanese and Korean laborers from the United States. This bill was approved February 20, 1907, and is the present law upon the subject of immigration.

Legislation for the Suppression of the White-slave Traffic

By the act of March 26, 1910, sections two and three of the immigration law of February 20, 1907, were amended to prevent more effectively the importation of women and girls for immoral purposes and their control by importers and others after their admission to the United States, following recommendations of the Immigration Commission on that subject.

By the act of March 26th the following were added to the classes excluded by Section 2 of the Immigration Act: "Persons who are supported by or receive in full or in part the proceeds of prostitution." Under the terms of the act of 1907 "women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose," were specifically excluded from the United States. Under that law, however, there was no specific provision for the exclusion of that particularly reprehensible class of persons referred to in the act of March 26,

1910. By the amendment of Section 3 of the law of 1907, additional means were provided for the punishment and deportation of aliens who in any way profited or derived benefit from the proceeds of prostitution. The agitation of the white-slave traffic in Congress also resulted in the enactment of a law prohibiting the importation of persons from one State to another for the purposes of prostitution, and punishing severely those engaged in the traffic.

Chinese Immigration Laws and Treaties

As early as 1862 the Pacific coast States and cities attempted to restrict Chinese immigration, but their regulations were declared unconstitutional. Recourse was then had to the Federal Government.

The first treaty in which emigration from China to the United States was considered was the Burlingame treaty, proclaimed July 28, 1868. Sections 5 and 6 of that treaty state the position of the United States respecting the rights of Chinese in this country. The inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects, respectively, from the one country to the other, for the purpose of curiosity or trade, or as permanent residents, were recognized, but "any other than an entirely voluntary emigration" was reprobated. The attitude of the United States as exprest in this treaty was not popular in the Pacific States, however, and these States continued their efforts to secure legislation restricting the further immigration of the Chinese.



In 1872 the legislature of California had instructed their Representatives in Congress to urge the making of a new treaty with China providing for the exclusion of certain Chinese subjects, and continued agitation finally resulted in the enactment of the law of March 3, 1875. Besides prohibiting the importation of women, especially Chinese women, for the purpose of prostitution, and the immigration of convicts, the principal provision of the act of 1875 was that the transporting into the United States of residents of China, Japan, or any oriental country, without their free and voluntary consent, for the purpose of holding them to a term of service, was to be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year and by a fine not exceeding $2,000. It further provided that any person attempting to contract in this manner to supply coolie labor to another should be guilty of a felony and imprisoned for not more than one year and pay a fine of not more than $5,000.

On November 17, 1880, a treaty somewhat more satisfactory to the Pacific coast was negotiated, the article relating to the limitation and suspension of Chinese immigration into the United States being as follows:

> Whenever in the opinion of the Government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States, or their residence therein, affects or threatens to affect the interests of that country, or to endanger the good order of said country, or of any locality within the territory thereof, the Government of China agrees that the Government of the United States may regulate, limit or suspend such coming or residence, but may not absolutely prohibit it. The limitation of suspension shall be reasonable, and shall apply only to Chinese who may go to the United States as laborers, other

classes not being included in the limitations. Legislation taken in regard to Chinese laborers will be of such a character only as is necessary to enforce the regulation, limitation, or suspension of immigration, and immigrants shall not be subject to personal maltreatment or abuse.

After the treaty of 1880 was concluded, a bill to execute certain stipulations contained therein was passed by the Senate and House. As this bill went to the President for approval it provided that within ninety days after its passage, and until twenty years thereafter, the coming of Chinese laborers should be suspended. Exception was made to Chinese laborers who were in the United States on November 17, 1880, and those who should come before the act went into effect. Also a complete system of registration, certification and identification was provided. Skilled Chinese laborers were specifically among those excluded, and all State or United States courts were denied the right to admit Chinese to citizenship. On April 4, 1882, President Arthur returned the bill with his veto, his principal reason for refusing to sign it being that the passage of an act prohibiting immigration for twenty years was an unreasonable suspension of immigration, and consequently a breach of the treaty. The features relating to registration he also claimed served no good purpose. Subsequently, a modified bill was passed by Congress, and, altho containing some of the provisions objectionable to the President, he approved it on May 6, 1882. This law provided that all immigration of Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled, should be suspended for a period of ten years.

During the next Congress to prevent evasions of

the law through the "possible interpretations of words 'merchants' and 'travelers,' together with the notorious capabilities of the lower classes of Chinese for perjury," the certificates of the exempt classes were made more elaborate and the word "merchant" was defined to exclude hucksters, peddlers, and fishermen. The certificates were made the only evidence admissible to establish a right to reenter. These certificates also had to be verified by the United States diplomatic officer at the port of departure. This act was approved by the President.

In 1886, China of her own accord proposed to prohibit the emigration of her laborers to the United States, and also to prohibit the return of any laborers who had gone back to China. She asked that negotiations be entered into for a treaty embodying such provisions. Such a treaty was agreed to and signed by the representatives of the two countries on March 12, 1888.

The treaty as signed provided that Chinese laborers should be excluded for twenty years. No Chinese laborer returning to China was to be allowed to reenter the United States unless he left a wife, child, or parent, or property to the value of $1,000. To avail himself of this right he had to return within a year. Chinese subjects other than laborers had to obtain certificates of identification from consular representatives of the United States at ports of departure. As in the earlier treaty, the Chinese lawfully residing here were granted all the privileges of citizens of the most-favored nations. Finally the indemnity fund of $276,619.75, which was asked for losses and injuries suffered by the Chinese in various

anti-Chinese riots in the Pacific coast States was included. Before ratifying it the Senate changed two articles of the treaty. By the first, all Chinese laborers not then in the United States, but who held return certificates under existing laws, were not to be allowed to enter. The other required the possession of the certificate of identification to insure entry.

No ratification of the treaty followed, however, and on receipt of unofficial reports that China had rejected it, Congress passed a bill prohibiting the coming to the United States of Chinese laborers. President Cleveland withheld his approval of the bill for some time, but finally, on the refusal of China to ratify the treaty unless the term of years was made shorter, and other conditions were changed, on October 1, 1888, he signed it. In his message accompanying the approval President Cleveland justified his action, claiming that China's delay was a breach of the existing treaty, and such a breach as justified Congress in legislatively dealing with the matter.

On December 10, 1891, Senator Dolph, of Oregon, secured the passage of a bill providing that the act of May 6, 1882, should be continued in force for another ten years. By its terms, all existing laws were continued in force for ten years. All Chinese laborers within the United States were required to secure certificates within one year, and if any was found without such certificate he was to be liable to deportation.

Shortly after the passage of these acts China asked for the opening of negotiations looking to a new treaty. Negotiations were successful, and on December 8, 1894, a treaty was proclaimed. This provided for the exclusion of all Chinese laborers for

a term of ten years. Those going back to China were allowed to return here, providing they had a wife, child, or parent, or property worth $1,000 somewhere in the United States. Registration was still required. It practically covered the same grounds as existing legislation, except that the act of October 1, 1888, refusing to Chinese laborers the right to return, was repealed.

After the annexation of Hawaii on July 7, 1898, Chinese immigration to these islands was declared to be regulated by the laws of the United States. On April 30, 1900, provision was made for the registering of all the Chinese in these islands, and Chinese living there were forbidden to enter the United States.

The Chinese Exclusion Law of 1902

As the time came for the lapse of the period of exclusion provided by the act of 1892, interest in the exclusion laws again became intense, especially on the Pacific coast. The Chinese minister, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated December 10, 1901, brought the matter to the attention of the United States, "urging an adjustment of the questions involved more in harmony with the friendly relations of the two governments." On the 16th of January, 1902, Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, introduced a bill to prohibit the coming of Chinese into the United States, and regulating their residence within her territories. A similar bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Kahn, of California. On March 26, 1902, the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported Mr. Kahn's bill with a substitute. Several provisions of the bill

were stricken out because they were considered unconstitutional. The committee proposed excluding all Chinese laborers, but wanted to avoid any discourtesy or annoyance to any genuine merchants, students, etc., on the ground that this attitude was necessary in the interests of commerce with China. It also struck out a clause forbidding the employment of Chinese on ships carrying the American flag on the Pacific Ocean, because of the injury that would accrue to American shipping. Following in the main the committee's recommendations, the bill passed the House. The clause relating to seamen, however, was restored and all laws were extended to the insular possessions.

In the Senate the Mitchell and Kahn bills were considered too severe, and before passing that body they were amended by providing that all existing laws be reenacted, and continue in force until a new treaty should be negotiated. Congress and the President approved it April 29, 1902.

The Chinese Exclusion Law of 1904

Upon the refusal of China to continue the treaty of 1894 after 1904, on April 27, 1904, Congress again reenacted, extending and continuing without modification, limitation, or condition, all laws then in force in so far as they were not inconsistent with treaty obligations.

All legislation was extended to insular possessions, and Chinese immigration from these islands to the United States, or from one island group to another, was prohibited, altho moving from island to island of the same group was allowed. Certificates of resi-



dence were also required in the insular possessions. The law of 1904 is still in force.

Legislation Relative to Japanese Laborers

During 1906 the question of Japanese immigration became acute, and the Pacific States demanded exclusion legislation for the Japanese of the same sort as existed for the Chinese. This was finally settled in the passport provision inserted in the immigration law of February 20, 1907. This provision authorized the President to refuse admission to any aliens making use of any passports to the insular possessions, to the Canal Zone, or to any other country than the United States, in order to gain admission to the continental United States. The President, in his proclamation of March 14, 1907, availed himself of this provision, and excluded "Japanese or Korean laborers, skilled or unskilled, who have received passports to go to Mexico, Canada, or Hawaii, and come therefrom." To give this full force, an understanding with Japan was reached that the existing policy of discouraging the emigration of her subjects to this country should be continued. This agreement, by which the two governments cooperate to secure an effective enforcement of the regulation, contemplates that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are non-laborers, or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing there, or to assume active control of an already possest interest in a farming enterprise in this country.

The Administration of the Law

The general administration and supervision of the immigration service has been placed by Congress in the hands of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. His official status is that of a bureau chief in the Department of Commerce and Labor. Final authority is, of course, vested in the Secretary of the Department. The Commissioner-General at the most important ports of entry is represented by a Commissioner of Immigration, who has charge of the immigrant station and a number of inspectors; in smaller stations an inspector is placed in charge.

The immigrant station in New York is the largest, and may be taken as representative of the entire system of administration and inspection of incoming aliens. The immigrant inspectors with the health officials board incoming vessels carrying aliens. The steerage passengers, together with any aliens in the ship's hospital, are transferred by barges to Ellis Island, the sick aliens being sent to the immigrant hospital. The other aliens are first reqiured to pass in single file before two surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service, who simultaneously make a double examination, one into the general physical condition of the alien, the other for signs of trachoma. If there is any doubt about an immigrant's physical or mental condition, he is detained for a more rigid examination. The women are examined separately by matrons. Any pregnant woman is held for a special examination, on the ground that she is liable to become a public charge.

After the physical test, those who successfully pass are arranged according to the order of their names on the ship's manifests, and are then passed in single



file before other inspectors for further examination. These inspectors ask the same questions which the immigrants were required to answer in filling out the manifest, and make note of any discrepancies in their replies in red ink. The immigrant is also required to show the money he has in his possession. Any persons concerning whose status the inspectors have a doubt, are detained. The others are allowed to pass through the gates, where they can buy tickets to their final destination, or receive assistance in finding relatives and friends.

The aliens who have been detained are required to appear before Boards of Special Inquiry, appointed by the Commissioner-General. They consist of three inspectors, the decisions of two being final. An appeal may be taken from these boards to the Commissioner of the port, from him to the Commissioner-General, and from the Commissioner-General to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The President may, of course, if he wishes to do so, review any case. The proceedings before the Board of Special Inquiry are private, but a complete copy is made of the record. In case of appeal, the record goes to the Commissioner of the port, and the detained immigrant appears before him in person. After the Commissioner renders his decision, the papers in the case are sent to Washington and placed on file.

Immigrants detained either because of special inquiries or appeals, are maintained by the Government at the expense of the steamship companies. Those who are to be deported are held until the vessel on which they came is ready for its return voyage. Diseased aliens are treated in the immigrant hospital on Ellis Island until the time for their return to

their native countries. In the case of contagious diseases which are not dangerous, or other curable diseases, when the alien intends joining a husband or wife in this country, he or she is allowed to stay in the hospital until a cure is effected.

INSPECTION ON LAND BORDERS

On the borders of Canada and Mexico, inspectors are placed on all trains entering the United States, at ferries, and near the principal roads, so that proper inspection may be made to exclude undesirable persons. The procedure followed, including the work of physicians and of Boards of Inquiry in doubtful cases, is substantially the same as that followed at sea ports, and similar appeals lie to the authorities in Washington.

DIFFICULTIES OF ADMINISTRATION

The enormous difficulties of a just, humane, and still strict enforcement of the law appear when one considers that at the port of New York sometimes 5,000 immigrants are admitted in one day; that it is impossible, in consequence, to give much time to each doubtful case; and that the cases themselves are often of extreme complexity, involving judgment of health, of character, of purpose, of future promise. Often the law commands the separation of a family, or the turning back of all its members from what has been to them a land of promise, on account of the defects of a single member. At times the rigid enforcement of the law means the public disgrace of one who to family and the world at large has borne hitherto a good reputation, and whose exposure would seem to work only injury to all. Sometimes even the de-



cision to reject what the law requires, seems little else than the death warrant of the applicant.

With such responsibilities carried always with the welfare of the whole people in mind, the immigration service should demand and pay for officials of ability, training, and the highest character.

XVII

REMEDIES

Few New Laws Needed

From the discussion in the preceding chapters it appears that in many directions our immigration laws are satisfactory, and are administered with a satisfactory degree of efficiency. On some few matters, however, further legislation or some changes in the administrative methods seem desirable.

It appears from the investigations of the Immigration Commission, as has been stated in preceding chapters, that the health of our country is fairly well protected along all lines affected by immigration, with the exception of the diseased alien seamen, who, owing to the laxity of our laws regarding the inspection of seamen, frequently bring contagious or loathsome diseases into this country.

There seems little need of further legislation to exclude paupers or those likely to become a public charge. The present rather rigid enforcement of the laws—as shown by the customs regarding certain classes of immigrants, such as the Hindus, who are held likely to become public charges, not so much because they are physically or mentally weak, but because of the race prejudice against them—is likely to prevent any serious danger from this source.

On the other hand, it seems desirable that more

effective measures be taken to prevent the further admission of criminals, both those coming as immigrants and passengers on our steamers, and especially, perhaps, those coming as alien seamen, with the intention of entering the country by desertion.

Efforts should be made to secure the better distribution of the immigrants.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS DEMAND RESTRICTION

Of far greater importance, however, than any legislation along these lines is the necessity of further restriction on account of our present industrial conditions.

As has clearly appeared from the preceding chapters, the great increase of immigration of late years has been such that there has been beyond doubt a strong tendency toward the lowering of the standard of living of our industrial laborers. Such a result would be detrimental not merely to our own people, but any lowering of the standard of living in this country could not fail to have a depressing effect in other sections of the world. It is, therefore, extremely desirable that this result be prevented; and the easiest and most effective way of guarding against this evil seems to be the adoption of further restrictions upon immigration, even tho it may not be necessary that such restrictions be maintained for any great length of time. Joined with these restrictive measures should be given, also, every stimulus to the forces which tend toward the better assimilation of the immigrant.

Recommendations of the Immigration Commission

As a recent brief summary of the main points which should be considered in the way of further legislation, there are printed here the recommendations of the Immigration Commission:

MAJORITY REPORT

Principles of Legislation

As a result of the investigation, the Commission is unanimously of the opinion that in framing legislation emphasis should be laid upon the following principles:

1. While the American people, as in the past, welcome the opprest of other lands, care should be taken that immigration be such both in quality and quantity as not to make too difficult the process of assimilation.

2. Since the existing law and further special legislation recommended in this report deal with the physically and morally unfit, further general legislation concerning the admission of aliens should be based primarily upon economic or business considerations touching the prosperity and economic well-being of our people.

3. The measure of the rational, healthy development of a country is not the extent of its investment of capital, its output of products, or its exports and imports, unless there is a corresponding economic opportunity afforded to the citizen dependent upon employment for his material, mental, and moral development.

4. The development of business may be brought about by means which lower the standard of living of the wage-earners. A slow expansion of industry which would permit the adaptation and assimilation of the incoming labor supply is preferable to a very rapid industrial expansion which results in the immigration of laborers of low standards and efficiency, who imperil the American standard of wages and conditions of employment.



CRIME

The Commission agrees that,

1. To protect the United States more effectively against the immigration of criminal and certain other debarred classes—

(*a*) Aliens convicted of serious crimes within a period of five years after admission should be deported in accordance with the provisions of House bill 20980, Sixty-first Congress, second session.

(*b*) Under the provisions of section 39 of the immigration act of February 20, 1907, the President should appoint commissioners to make arrangements with such countries as have adequate police records to supply emigrants with copies of such records, and that thereafter immigrants from such countries should be admitted to the United States only upon the production of proper certificates showing an absence of convictions for excludable crimes.

ALIEN SEAMEN

(*c*) So far as practicable the immigration laws should be so amended as to be made applicable to alien seamen.

ALIEN PAUPERS SHOULD BE DEPORTED

(*d*) Any alien who becomes a public charge within three years after his arrival in this country should be subject to deportation in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

WHITE SLAVES

2. Sufficient appropriation should be regularly made to enforce vigorously the provisions of the laws previously recommended by the Commission and enacted by Congress regarding the importation of women for immoral purposes.

STEERAGE

3. As the new statute relative to steerage conditions took effect so recently as January 1, 1909, and as the most modern steerage fully complies with all that is demanded under the law, the Commission's only recommendation in this connec-

tion is that a statute be immediately enacted providing for the placing of government officials, both men and women, on vessels carrying third-class or steerage passengers for the enforcement of the law and the protection of the immigrant. The system inaugurated by the Commission of sending investigators in the steerage in the guise of immigrants should be continued at intervals by the Bureau of Immigration.

BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY—ASSISTANT-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

4. To strengthen the certainty of just and humane decisions of doubtful cases at ports of entry it is recommended—

That section 25 of the immigration act of 1907 be amended to provide that boards of special inquiry should be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and that they should be composed of men whose ability and training qualify them for the performance of judicial functions; that the provisions compelling their hearings to be separate and apart from the public should be repealed, and that the office of an additional Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor to assist in reviewing such appeals be created.

5. To protect the immigrant against exploitation; to discourage sending savings abroad; to encourage permanent residence and naturalization; and to secure better distribution of alien immigrants throughout the country—

PROTECTION OF IMMIGRANT

(*a*) The States should enact laws strictly regulating immigrant banks.

(*b*) Proper State legislation should be enacted for the regulation of employment agencies.

(*c*) Since numerous aliens make it their business to keep immigrants from influences that may tend toward their assimilation and naturalization as American citizens with the purpose of using their funds, of encouraging investment of their savings abroad, and their return to their home land, aliens who attempt to persuade immigrants not to become American citizens should be made subject to deportation.



DISTRIBUTION

(*d*) Since the distribution of the thrifty immigrant to sections of the country where he may secure a permanent residence to the best advantage, and especially where he may invest his savings in farms or engage in agricultural pursuits, is most desirable, the division of information should be so conducted as to cooperate with States desiring immigrant settlers; and information concerning the opportunities for settlement should be brought to the attention of immigrants in industrial centers who have been here for some time and who might be thus induced to invest their savings in this country and become permanent agricultural settlers. The division might also secure and furnish to all laborers alike information showing opportunities for permanent employment in various sections of the country, together with the economic conditions in such places.

6. One of the provisions of section 2 of the act of 1907 reads as follows:

AMENDMENT TO CONTRACT LABOR LAW

And provided further, That skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country.

Instances occasionally arise, especially in the establishment of new industries in the United States, where labor of the kind desired, unemployed, can not be found in this country and it becomes necessary to import such labor. Under the law the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has no authority to determine the questions of the necessity for importing such labor in advance of the importation, and it is recommended that an amendment to the law be adopted by adding to the clause cited above a provision to the effect that the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the application of any person interested prior to any action in that direction by such person; such determination by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case.

A NEUTRAL IMMIGRATION

7. The general policy adopted by Congress in 1882 of excluding Chinese laborers should be continued.

The question of Japanese and Korean immigration should be permitted to stand without further legislation so long as the present method of restriction proves to be effective.

An understanding should be reached with the British Government whereby East Indian laborers should be effectively prevented from coming to the United States.

PRINCIPLES OF RESTRICTION

8. The investigations of the Commission show an oversupply of unskilled labor in basic industries to an extent which indicates an oversupply of unskilled labor in the industries of the country as a whole, and therefore demand legislation which will at the present time restrict the further admission of such unskilled labor.

It is desirable in making the restriction that—

(*a*) A sufficient number be debarred to produce a marked effect upon the present supply of unskilled labor.

(*b*) As far as possible, the aliens excluded should be those who come to this country with no intention to become American citizens or even to maintain a permanent residence here, but merely to save enough, by the adoption, if necessary, of low standards of living, to return permanently to their home country. Such persons are usually men unaccompanied by wives or children.

(*c*) As far as possible the aliens excluded should also be those who, by reason of their personal qualities or habits, would least readily be assimilated or would make the least desirable citizens.

METHODS OF RESTRICTION

The following methods of restricting immigration have been suggested:

(*a*) The exclusion of those unable to read or write in some language.

(*b*) The limitation of the number of each race arriving each year to a certain percentage of the average of that race arriving during a given period of years.

(*c*) The exclusion of unskilled laborers unaccompanied by wives or families.

(*d*) The limitation of the number of immigrants arriving annually at any port.

(*e*) The material increase in the amount of money required to be in the possession of the immigrant at the port of arrival.

(*f*) The material increase of the head tax.

(*g*) The levy of the head tax so as to make a marked discrimination in favor of men with families.

All these methods would be effective in one way or another in securing restrictions in a greater or less degree. A majority of the Commission favor the reading and writing test as the most feasible single method of restricting undesirable immigration.

The Commission as a whole recommends restriction as demanded by *economic, moral,* and *social* considerations, furnishes in its report reasons for such restriction, and points out methods by which Congress can attain the desired result if its judgment coincides with that of the Commission.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY

I recognize the great value of the work of the Immigration Commission and unite in the conclusions, so far as they are based on the reports, whether they coincide with my personal and previously formed opinions or not.

A slowing down of the present rate of the immigration of unskilled labor is justified by the report, and according to the report, restriction should be limited to unmarried male aliens or married aliens unaccompanied by their wives and families. The reports show that in the main the present immigrants are not criminal, pauper, insane, or seekers of charity in so great a degree as their predecessors. The educational test proposed is a selective test for which no logical argument can be based on the report. As the report of the Commission is finally adopted, within a half hour of the time when, under the law,

it must be filed, there is no time for the preparation of an elaborate dissent. I sincerely regret that I can not fully agree with the remainder of the Commission, and if time permitted I would point out the many excellent provisions contained in the report, some of my own suggestion. My main ground of dissent is the specific recommendation by the majority of the educational test, tho there are other instances in which it has not my full approval.

WILLIAM S. BENNET.

Discussion of Proposed Legislation

Few people will question the general principles laid down by the Immigration Commission as a basis for further legislation.

RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL REFUGEES

The chief objection raised at the present time against further restrictive measures has come from the Jews, who fear that any restrictive measure will tend to keep many of their people, especially those in Russia, under conditions of political and religious oppression. The answer to such an objection, of course, is found in the first principle laid down, which makes it clear that, in the judgment of the Commission, as well as of most other enlightened citizens, the United States should remain in the future as in the past, a haven of refuge for the opprest, whether such oppression be political or religious. Any restrictive measure should contain a provision making an exception of such cases.

On the other hand, we must not overlook the fact that the administration of such an exception to a restrictive measure would prove extremely difficult in practice. There are many extremists in religion and



politics who might easily feel themselves opprest, even tho the great majority of citizens believe that their activities and beliefs are detrimental to the public welfare. We have in our own country, in the case of the Mormons, and of certain extreme believers in Christian Science, not to mention others, examples of people of this type. But, whatever the difficulties the administration might encounter, we clearly ought not to close our doors against those whom the common opinion of the world would consider really the subjects of oppression.

THE DELINQUENTS

The recommendations of the Immigration Commission to restrict more carefully the immigration of criminals, paupers, or the immoral, need practically no comment. Public opinion seems to be absolutely convinced regarding the desirability of the exclusion of these persons, and the measures suggested by the Immigration Commission having, the most of them, become law, the other suggestions are not likely to meet with serious opposition.

BOARDS OF SPECIAL INQUIRY

It is very desirable that the doubtful cases which are found at our ports of entry be treated with great consideration. Thousands of immigrants every year come before the Boards of Special Inquiry, the decisions of which must either, on the one hand, bring great suffering to the immigrant, often separation of families, frequently loss of property, or even physical suffering, or, on the other hand, must result in the admission into this country of people whose influence is likely to be seriously detrimental to its welfare.

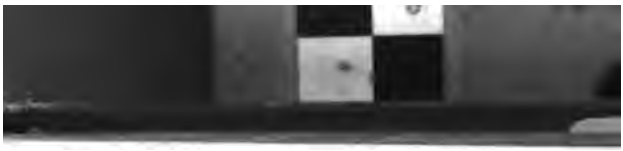
In the decision of crucial cases touching thus the deepest sentiments of humanity, all prejudice should be swept aside and the law should be administered humanely, tho firmly. To bring about these results, the Government ought to provide much more liberally than it does at present for the appointment of inspectors of the highest training and of rare personal qualities, even tho the expense be very considerably heightened, both on account of an increase in salaries and in the number of Boards of Inquiry, so that more time might be given to individual cases.

ANOTHER ASSISTANT-SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

Furthermore, the recommendation of the Commission that an additional Secretary of Commerce and Labor be appointed, to assist in reviewing appeals from the Boards of Inquiry, is very important. When one considers that from the immigrants themselves, through the head tax, all the money required for these reforms, and much more, is collected, there ought to be little hesitancy on the part of Congress in making sufficient provision.

EXPLOITATION AND ASSIMILATION

Emphasis also should be laid upon the recommendations which are intended to prevent the exploitation of immigrants, and to encourage the permanent residence and naturalization of those immigrants who are admitted. We wish those of the best quality, in order that they may make the best citizens, and it is desirable that those who come here with that intent should be prepared as thoroughly as possible for the new duties of citizenship.



Especial emphasis should be laid upon the measures that are now taken by many private associations, as well as by the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, to further the process of assimilation of the immigrant. Everything that can be done in the way of assisting immigrants of the better type to invest their savings in the rural districts, and thus to relieve the overcrowded conditions of cities, should be done.

The Government might well, also, cooperate in every possible way with the educational facilities afforded by the different States, and by private associations that are now conducting evening schools for the teaching of American history, American government, etc., as well as by manifesting their sympathy for the immigrants in the severe conditions which they often meet on their first arrival in this country. Too much emphasis can hardly be laid upon receiving the immigrant in a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness which will tend to strengthen his sense of civic and social obligation.

ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION

In the chapter on Oriental Immigration the discussion was perhaps made complete enough so that no further argument is necessary to justify the Government in continuing our present policy of the restriction of oriental immigration, tho the form of selection may well be modified, so as not to wound the national susceptibilities of any people. The recommendations of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that all be admitted "except laborers" is worthy of consideration.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW

Of greater importance, however, than any of these questions is that of protecting our industrial conditions by a general restriction of immigration. It seems probable that in some cases our government has emphasized too strongly our contract labor law, so that individuals whose service in special lines of employment would be distinctly beneficial to the country, have been excluded. Moreover, if it were not for the danger of importing men specifically as strike-breakers, or under such conditions that they would tend to retard the improvement of the conditions of our skilled workers, and the steady elevation of the standards of living among such classes, it would seem desirable that the immigrants coming to this country should arrive with some previous knowledge of the occupations which they are to enter; and their coming under contract, instead of being a detriment, would be a benefit to all parties concerned. Beyond doubt, there are very many evasions at the present time of the spirit of our contract labor law. If it were possible so to amend the law as to prevent our immigrants from being used as a means of oppressing American wage-earners, a decided modification of this law would be advisable.

It is certainly desirable that some change be made so that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor might determine in advance the exceptions to the law as it now stands; and it seems proper that some extension in the admitted classes be made, while maintaining strictly the principle of preventing importation which could prove detrimental to wage earners.

GENERAL RESTRICTION

In discussing the question of the further general restriction of immigration, emphasis should be placed upon the principles laid down by the Immigration Commission concerning the demand for labor. The point should be again recalled that a demand for labor is no sign that the welfare of the country would be promoted by additional laborers. As the Commission has well said, the measure of the wise development of a country is to a very great extent dependent upon the economic opportunity afforded to the wage-earning citizen for his material, mental and moral development, and this opportunity is dependent to a great extent upon a progressive improvement in his standard of living. It is undoubtedly true that an increase in wages so great that our home industries could not meet the competition of foreign countries might easily result in the injury of the wage-earners. Such a redistribution of wealth, therefore, as would probably be brought about from a restriction of immigration can be brought about only within the limits made possible on account of foreign competition, or by concerted action on the part of all competing countries.

Within these limits, however, the principle may be laid down that the most desirable progress of a country is very closely bound up with the progress of its wage-earning classes, and that any influence which tends toward the lowering of their standard of living must be detrimental.

The preceding chapters indicate, beyond possibility of contradiction, that tendencies toward lowering the American standard of living are at work at the present time in this country through our large immi-

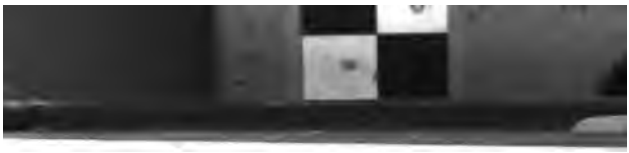
gration, and that, therefore, it is desirable that by some wisely effective method we restrict such immigration.

ASSIMILATION AND DISTRIBUTION

This in no way contradicts the belief on the part of many that every effort should be made to promote assimilation of the immigrants and the distribution of immigrants from our overcrowded industrial centers to the rural districts. Both classes of activities are necessary, if we are to promote our best interests. When we have finally thoroughly organized our assimilative and distributive relief measures, it is possible that no further restrictive measures will be needed; but for the time being, at any rate, there is no doubt as to their necessity.

LITERACY TEST

Regarding specific measures of restriction little need be said. A majority of the Immigration Commission favored the reading and writing test as the "most feasible single method" of restricting undesirable immigration. This is the only measure that has heretofore met with the approval of both houses of Congress. In one instance it has passed both houses, altho vetoed by President Cleveland; and in other instances it has passed either one house or the other. On that account it seems more generally acceptable than any other test. It seems probable, also, that altho this might in many individual instances work hardship, it would not be more likely to work hardship than any other restrictive measure. Any general legislation is certain in individual cases to result in hardship.



DISCRIMINATING HEAD TAX

The suggestion made by the Immigration Commission that a discriminating head tax might be levied in favor of men accompanied by their families, was intended to place a check chiefly upon those persons who come here with the intention of remaining but a short length of time, then returning to their home countries to invest their savings. This test, again, would doubtless result in many individual cases in the exclusion of thrifty men who have come here to make a home with the intention of bringing their families within two or three years. But here, again, this hardship might well be offset by the greater benefit of the exclusion of the classes that from the industrial view-point alone are the less desirable.

RESTRICTION TO FIXT NUMBER

The suggestion made that it might be possible to limit the "number of each race arriving each year to a certain percentage of the average of that race arriving during a given period of years," has a certain element of apparent fairness in it which makes it of interest. If for the time being we overlook the restriction placed upon the immigration of the oriental races, it would seem that all other races are presumably coming into this country in about their normal proportions, and any restriction which would apply closely to them by cutting off, say, 25 per cent. of the average number that has arrived annually during the last ten years, would be perfectly just. Some have thought, also, that a law passed in this form, by making no discrimination in name against any race, would meet the objections of the Chinese

to the present Chinese Exclusion Act. The Chinese Government now does not care particularly to have its laboring classes come to this country, but it does object to having its citizens selected by name, when other nations are not so mentioned, inasmuch as it seems to imply a degree of undesirability on the part of members of that race greater than that which applies to others. Inasmuch, however, as the Chinese and Japanese have been, within the last few years, positively discriminated against, such a law if passed now would simply continue that discrimination, with, however, the removal of the discrimination by name.

There is certainly much to be said in favor of such a measure, as a positive measure of restriction.

The Government could determine with almost absolute accuracy just the number of people that would come in.

On the face of it it makes no discrimination against any particular race.

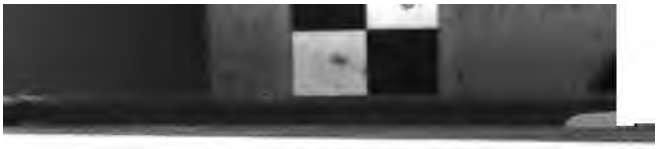
It would apparently continue, relatively speaking, the normal proportion of immigrants from the different countries.

As soon as the number were positively known in advance, the steamship companies would doubtless readjust their sailings and accommodations in such a way as to prevent serious hardship, as at first thought might seem to be brought upon them by the passage of such a law.

On the other hand, there is nothing in this law which would tend to make a selection in the character or quality of the immigrants, such as seems to be in part at least brought about by either the illiteracy test or a test of the discriminating head tax.

Discrimination in this respect is of exceedingly great importance. Presumably, if Congress passes any legislation within the next few years—and it is very desirable that some restrictive legislation be passed at once—the illiteracy test is the one, as the Commission has intimated, that is the most feasible and the most likely to be put into effect.





APPENDICES



THE KEY TO APPENDICES

A. Proposed amendments to Public Act No. 96, approved February 20, 1907; submitted to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor by the Acting Commissioner of Immigration, 1909.

B. Bill introduced by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, August 7, 1911, to amend Public Act No. 96, approved February 20, 1907.

C. STATISTICAL.

- (*a*) Political condition of foreign-born male employees.
- (*b*) Ability to speak English.
- (*c*) Literacy of workers.
- (*d*) Visits abroad made by foreign-born employees.
- (*e*) Occupations abroad of foreign-born male employees.
- (*f*) Congestion in industrial localities.
- (*g*) Congestion in large cities.
- (*h*) Location of wives of foreign-born husbands.
- (*i*) Contract laborers debarred and deported.
- (*j*) Industrial distribution of immigrant wage-earners.
- (*k*) Weekly earnings of workers according to sex, age, race, and industry.
- (*l*) Weekly earnings of industrial workers by race and age.
- (*m*) Family income of industrial workers.

(*n*) Sources of family income of industrial workers.
(*o*) A summary of immigration, 1901-1909.
(*p*) Distribution of the foreign-born population.
(*q*) Period of residence in the United States of foreign-born industrial workers.
(*r*) Affiliation with trade unions of foreign-born workmen.
(*s*) Total population and number of foreign-born persons in United States, by country of birth.
(*t*) History of Immigration.



APPENDIX A

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC ACT No. 96. APPROVED FEBRUARY 20, 1907.

(Alterations in, or additions to, the existing law are shown in italics.)

[Existing law in roman; amendments shown in italics and words stricken out.]

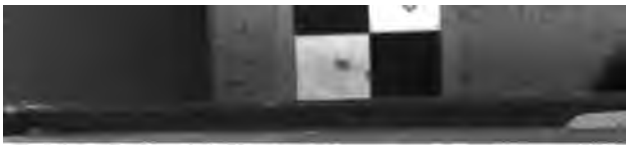
AN ACT To amend an Act approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following amendments and additions are hereby made to the Act approved February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, entitled "An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States."

Section two of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have been convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practise of polygamy; anarchists, or persons

who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; those who have been, within one year from the date of application for admission to the United States, deported as having been induced or solicited to migrate as above described; any persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes, and that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; all children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; *all Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, whether subjects of China or subjects or citizens of any other country foreign to the United States, unless such persons are members of the classes enumerated in section forty-five of this Act: Provided,* That nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further,* That the provisions of this section relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *And provided further,* That skilled labor may be imported, *with the permission of, and under regulations to be prescribed by, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, such permission to be*



granted only if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: *And provided further,* That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants."

Section three of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That the importation into the United States of any alien woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States, any alien woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien woman or girl for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, or harbor in any house or other place, for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, any alien woman or girl, within three years after she shall have entered the United States, shall, in every such case, be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not more than five years and pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars; and any alien woman or girl who shall be found an inmate of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution, at any time within three years after she shall have entered the United States, shall be deemed to be unlawfully within the United States and shall be deported as provided by sections twenty and twenty-one of this Act; *and if any alien woman or girl, or any alien procurer or importer of women or girls for purposes of prostitution, or other immoral purposes, excluded and deported or arrested and deported under any of the povisions of this Act shall later return to and enter the United States, such alien shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, and at the expiration of such term shall again be deported from the United States."*

Section four of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

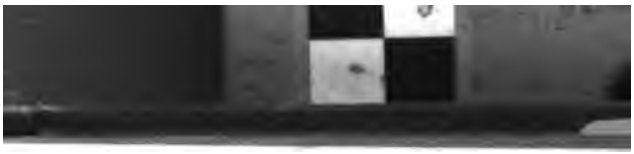
"SEC. 4. That it shall be a misdemeanor for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any contract labor or contract laborers into the United States, unless such contract laborer or contract laborers are exempted under the terms of the last provisos contained in section two of this Act, *or have been imported with the permission of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, in accordance with the third proviso of said section.*"

Section five of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. That for every violation of any of the provisions of section four of this Act the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, by knowingly assisting, encouraging, or soliciting the migration or importation of any contract laborer into the United States shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such alien thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; *or for every violation of the provisions of section four of this Act the person violating same may be sued in a criminal action and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned* separate suits may be brought for each alien thus promised labor or service of any kind as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit when brought by the United States."

Section six of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section four of this Act to assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien by promise of employ-



ment through advertisements printed and published in any foreign country; and any alien coming to this country in consequence of such an advertisement shall be treated as coming under promise or agreement as contemplated in section two of this Act, and the penalties imposed by section five of this Act shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided,* That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, repectively; *but such States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall be permitted to advertise such inducements and to make their advertisements effective by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers and by paying out of the ordinary State or Territorial funds regularly appropriated for that purpose the transportation of such alien settlers, povided always that the exception hereby made is not used by persons, companies, partnerships, or corporations as a means of evading the provisions of sections four, five, and six hereof."*

Section eight of the said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 8. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, *or who shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor in any building, vessel, railway car, or other place, conveyance or vehicle,* any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter *or to reside within the United States under the terms of this act* shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine *of not less than five hundred nor more than two thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year, nor more than five years,* or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every alien so landed or brought in or attempted to be landed or brought in, *or so concealed or harbored, or with respect to whom there has been such an attempt to conceal or*

harbor, or assisting or abetting another to conceal or harbor; that every vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle of whatever description, the master or owner of which shall knowingly use the same in violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed forfeited to the United States and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle may enter or in which it may be found."

Section twelve of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. That upon the arrival of any alien by water at any port within the United States, it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of the steamer, sailing or other vessel having said alien on board to deliver to the immigration officers at the port of arrival lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said list, state as to each alien the full name, age, and sex; whether married or single; the calling or occupation; *personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks for identification); place of birth;* whether able to read or write; the nationality; the race; the last *permanent* residence; the name and address of the nearest relative *or friend* in the country from which the alien came; the seaport for landing in the United States; the final destination, if any, beyond the port of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; whether the alien has paid his own passage or whether it has been paid by any other person or by any corporation, society, municipality, or government, and if so, by whom; whether in possession of fifty dollars, and if less, how much; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his or her name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States, and what is the alien's condition of health, mental and physical,



and whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause; that it shall further be the duty of the master or commanding officer of every vessel taking alien passengers out of the United States, from any port thereof, to file before departure therefrom with the collector of customs of such port a complete list of all such alien passengers taken on board. Such list shall contain the name, age, sex, nationality, *last residence in United States, country of last permanent residence, country of intended future permanent residence, occupation,* and the time of last arrival of every such alien in the United States, and no master of any such vessel shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has deposited such list or lists with the collector of customs at the port of departure and made oath that they are full and complete as to the name and other information herein required concerning each alien taken on board his vessel; and any neglect or omission to comply with the requirements of this section shall be punishable as provided in section fifteen of this Act. That the collector of customs with whom any such list has been deposited in accordance with the provisions of this section, shall promptly notify the Commissioner-General of Immigration that such list has been deposited with him as provided, and shall make such further disposition thereof as may be required by regulations to be issued by the Commissioner-General of Immigration with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: *Provided,* That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, when expedient, arrange for the delivery of such lists of outgoing aliens at a later date: *Provided further,* That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel sailing from ports in the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii to any port of the United States on the North American Continent to deliver to the immigration officers at the port of arrival lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation, giving the names of all aliens on board said vessel."

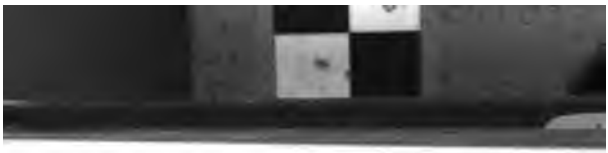
Section fifteen of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. That in the case of the failure of the master or

commanding officer of any vessel *bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States* to deliver to the said immigration officers lists or manifests of all aliens on board thereof, as required in sections twelve, thirteen, and fourteen of this Act, he shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom the above information is not contained in any list as aforesaid; *and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: Provided, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine and costs, such sum to be named by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.*" Provided, That in the case of failure without good cause to deliver the list of passengers required by section twelve of this Act from the master or commanding officer of every vessel taking alien passengers out of the United States, the penalty shall be paid to the collector of customs at the port of departure, and shall be a fine of ten dollars for each alien not included in said list; but in no case shall the aggregate fine exceed one hundred dollars.

Section twenty of said Act is hereby amended to read as follow:

"SEC. 20. That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of law, and such as become public charges from causes existing prior to landing, *within three years after such landing, and such as, within said period, are convicted of or admit having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude* shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported to the country whence he came at any time within three years after the date of his entry into the United States: *Provided, That any term of imprisonment imposed by reason of such a conviction of an alien within three years after landing shall not be regarded as a part of the period during which deportation may be effected hereunder.* Such deportation, including one-half of the entire cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall be at the expense of the



contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if that can not be done, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the "immigrant fund" provided for in section one of this Act, and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner or owners of such vessel or transportation line by which such aliens respectively came: *Provided,* That pending the final disposal of the case of any alien so taken into custody he may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States: *And provided further, That the limit of three years after entry fixed hereby as the period within which deportation of aliens may be effected shall not apply to the cases of aliens shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to have been at the time of entry anarchists, or persons who had been convicted of or admitted having committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, not of a purely political nature, or prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or persons procuring or attempting to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or any other immoral purpose; but aliens of said classes shall be deported under the provisions of this Act whenever found within the United States."*

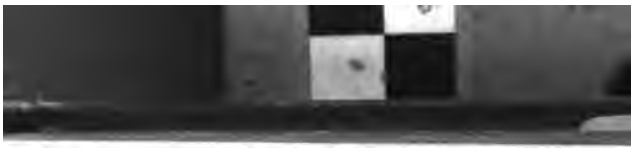
Section twenty-one of the said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 21. That in case the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be satisfied that an alien has been found in the United States in violation of this Act, or that an alien is subject to deportation under the provisions of this Act or of any law of the United States, he shall cause such alien within the period of three years after landing or entry therein to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, as provided by section twenty of this Act,

and a failure or refusal on the part of the masters, agents, owners, or consignees of vessels to comply with the order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to take on board, guard safely, and return to the country whence he came any alien ordered to be deported under the provisions of this Act shall be punished by the imposition of the penalties prescribed in section nineteen of this Act: *Provided,* That when in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of such alien is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to his or her final destination, and the expense incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner: *And provided further, That any Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, now residing in the United States, who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to procure for himself, in the manner and within the time prescribed by section forty-seven hereof, a certificate of residence, or any Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, who, not being a member of the excepted classes described in section forty-five hereof, shall enter the United States, or any Chinese person, or person of Chinese descent, who secures admission to the United States by claiming membership in such excepted classes and after entry engages in an occupation not contemplated in the description of such classes, shall be taken into custody on warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor whenever and wherever found in the United States, and be deported to the country whence he came; if practicable at the expense of the transportation company by which brought if apprehended within three years after entry, otherwise at the expense of the immigrant fund."*

Section twenty-two of said Act is hereby amended as follows:

"SEC. 22. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in addition to such other duties as may by law be assigned to him, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have charge of the administration of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder.



He shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such forms of bond, reports, entries, and other papers, *as may be necessary to control the entry of aliens to or the transit of aliens across the United States,* and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss, and shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens as may fall into distress or need public aid; all under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to detail officers of the immigration service from time to time as may be necessary, in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) of the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and other territory of the United States, and to inform the officers of such institutions of the provisions of law in relation to the deportation of aliens who have become public charges: *Provided,* That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, whenever in his judgment such action may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, detail immigration officers, and also surgeons, in accordance with the provisions of section seventeen, for service in foreign countries."

Section twenty-four of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 24. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officers, clerks, and employees shall hereafter be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided,* That said Secretary, in the enforcement of that portion of this Act which excludes contract laborers, may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil-service Act, or to the various Acts relative to

the compilation of the official register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw from the 'immigrant fund' annually fifty thousand dollars or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed, and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed. Immigration officers shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter *or to remain within* the United States, and, where such action may be necessary, to make a written record of such evidence; and any person to whom such an oath has been administered under the provisions of this Act who shall knowingly or wilfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in any way affecting or in relation to the right of any alien to admission to *or to residence within* the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes. The decision of any such officer, if favorable to the admission of any alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigration officer, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien whose right to land is so challenged before a board of special inquiry for its investigation. Every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a board of special inquiry."



Section forty of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 40. Authority is hereby given the Commissioner-General of Immigration to establish, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, a division of information *and distribution* in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall provide such assistance, *clerical or otherwise,* as may be necessary. It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States, *and of persons resident therein,* among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics *and industrial conditions of each State and Territory, and such other information as may be useful or necessary, and shall publish the same in different languages and distribute the publications among admitted aliens, either at the immigrant stations in the United States, or at such other points as may be found necessary, and to such other persons as may desire the same, and the division of information and distribution may distribute this information in the industrial centers as hereinafter provided, and on shipboard after leaving the last port of foreign embarkation, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall prescribe. Branches of the division of information and distribution may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be established in the various industrial centers of the United States, where facilities shall be afforded to disseminate the information gathered in conformity with this Act. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, whenever it is deemed necessary to verify information furnished to the division of information and distribution, detail officials thereof for that purpose to any part of the United States. All expenses incurred in establishing, equipping, and maintaining the said branch offices of the division of information and distribution, including the cost of renting additional offices for the accommodation of said division in the city of Wash-*

ington, if necessary, and of making the investigations herein authorized, shall be paid from the permanent appropriation, "Expenses of Regulating Immigration."

When any State or Territory appoints and maintains an agent or agents to represent it at any of the immigrant stations of the United States, such agents shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have access to aliens who have been admitted to the United States for the purpose of presenting, either orally or in writing, the special inducements offered by such State or Territory to aliens to settle therein. While on duty at any immigrant station such agents shall be subject to all the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, for violation of any such regulations, deny to the agent guilty of such violation any of the privileges herein granted."

Section forty-three of said Act is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 43. That the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, being an Act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof, and the Act of March twenty-second, nineteen hundred and four, being an Act to extend the exemption from head tax to citizens of Newfoundland entering the United States, *and Acts and parts of Acts concerning the admission or the exclusion of Chinese persons,* and all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided,* That this Act shall not be construed to repeal, alter, or amend existing laws relating to the immigration or exclusion of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, nor to repeal, alter, or amend section six, chapter four hundred and fifty-three, third session Fifty-eighth Congress, approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five, or, prior to January first, nineteen hundred and nine, section one of the Act approved August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An Act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea.'"



That the said Act is further amended by adding thereto sections reading as follows:

"SEC. 45. *That for the purposes of exclusion and expulsion contemplated by sections two and twenty-one hereof, respectively, the excepted classes of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, shall consist of the following status or occupations: government officials, merchants, bankers, teachers, students, travelers for curiosity or pleasure, members of the recognized learned professions, authors, editors, journalists, and all persons engaged personally and independently in occupations similar to those already mentioned.*"

"SEC. 46. That every Chinese person, *or person of Chinese descent,* other than a laborer, who may be entitled by said treaty or this act to come within the United States, and who shall be about to come to the United States, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or of such other foreign government of which at the time such Chinese person shall be a subject, in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, and shall show such permission, with the name of the permitted person in his or her proper signature, and which certificate shall state the individual, and family, name in full, title or official rank, if any, the age, height, and all physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence of the person to whom the certificate is issued, and that such person is entitled by this act to come within the United States, *and to which certificate there shall be attached a photograph of such admitted person.*

"If the person so applying for a certificate shall be a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition to above requirements, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him prior to and at the time of his application as aforesaid; *and* if the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, together with his financial standing in the country from which such certificate is desired.

"The certificate provided for in this act, and the identity

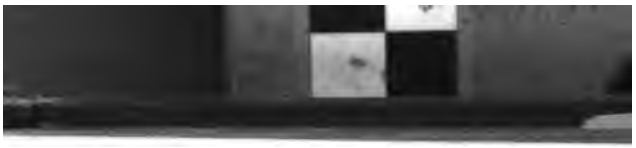
of the person named therein shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate is desired.

"The certificate provided for in this act, and the identity of the person named therein shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart; and such diplomatic representative or consular representative whose indorsement is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty, before indorsing such certificate as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in said certificate, and if he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue, it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the same.

"Such certificate viséed as aforesaid shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the *immigration official* in charge of the port *of* the United States at which the person named therein shall arrive, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of the person so producing the same to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities.

"Such certificate shall be taken up by the immigration official by whom the person presenting same is admitted to the United States, and there shall be issued in lieu thereof a certificate of identity of a character and form to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, containing a complete personal description and a photograph of the admitted person, which certificate of identity shall be retained by him as evidence of his lawful entry to the country and of his right to reside therein so long as he maintains a status or occupation placing him within the excepted classes enumerated in section forty-five hereof."

"SEC. 47. *That it shall be the duty of each and every Chi-*

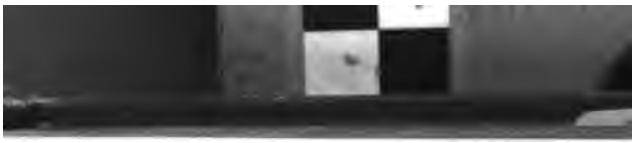


nese person and person of Chinese descent within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage hereof to apply within one year after the passage hereof to the immigration official of the United States whose office is most conveniently located to the place of residence of such person, for a certificate of residence; and any such person found within the United States after the expiration of said period without such certificate shall be subject to deportation as provided in section twenty-one hereof, unless it shall be made to appear affirmatively and satisfactorily that his failure to procure such certificate within the time limited was due to unavoidable causes. That persons of Chinese descent who claim to be American citizens by reason of birth in this country or under the act of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands, shall be accorded the privilege of registering under the terms of this Act upon proving their claim to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or of an immigration officer designated by the said Secretary to hear the evidence in such cases; and whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or immigration officer designated by him shall determine under proceedings connected with the application of a person of Chinese descent for admission to the United States or under proceedings connected with the issuance of warrants in accordance with section twenty-one hereof that such person of Chinese descent is an American citizen, or whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that a child of Chinese descent has been born within the United States, there shall be issued to such person of Chinese descent of proven American nativity a certificate of residence of the character herein described."

"SEC. 48. *That the certificate of residence mentioned in the preceding section hereof shall be prepared on secret process paper in a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; shall contain a complete personal description and a photograph of the person to whom issued; and shall be issued by immigration officials under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, a complete duplicate in each instance to be retained for the files of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The cost of the preparation and issuance of said certificate shall be paid from*

the immigrant fund. Should such certificate be lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu thereof shall be furnished by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon proof of the identity of the applicant therefor, and of the loss or destruction of the original. No Chinese person or person of Chinese descent heretofore convicted in any court of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof of a felony shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this Act, unless such person was registered under the provisions of the Act of May fifth, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or of the Act of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; but such person shall immediately, or at the expiration of his sentence, be removed from the United States in accordance with section twenty-one hereof. Certificates of residence granted under the provisions of the Acts of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three shall be surrendered by applicants for registration hereunder to the immigration officials to whom application is submitted."

"SEC. 49. *Any Chinese person or person of Chinese descent, whether a member of the excepted classes enumerated in section forty-five hereof or not, who obtains a certificate of residence in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any Chinese person admitted to the United States as a member of the excepted classes in accordance with section forty-six hereof, shall be permitted to leave the United States at any time and through any seaport, or through any land border port designated as a port of entry for aliens under section thirty-six hereof, and to return to and reenter the United States at any future time, upon the sole conditions that he shall reenter through any such port through which he departed, and shall at the time of departure deposit with the immigration official in charge at such port his certificate of residence or certificate of identity, obtaining in lieu thereof a return certficate of a character and form to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and satisfactorily identifying himself at the time of return as the person to whom the certificate of residence or certificate of identity so deposited relates. Upon the readmission of such an applicant the deposited certificate shall be returned to him and the re-*



turn certificate issued in lieu thereof shall be retained by the immigration officer in charge at the port."

"SEC. 50. *That the wives and minor children of members of the excepted classes enumerated in section forty-five hereof shall be regarded as partaking of the status of the husband and father, respectively, so long as coverture or minority continues and shall be admitted to the United States upon satisfactorily establishing that they sustain the claimed relationship to a person of the said excepted classes residing within the United States or seeking admission thereto in company with them and that coverture or minority exists at the time of application: Provided, That Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent admitted to the United States as the minor children of members of the said excepted classes shall upon reaching their majority establish and maintain themselves in a status or occupation which will constitute them members themselves of the said excepted classes, failing which they shall be subject to deportation in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-one hereof."*

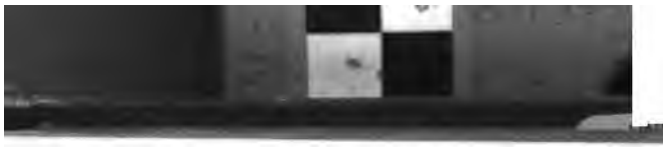
"SEC. 51. *That the registration prescribed in this Act shall be enforced in the insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States as well as in the continental territory of the United States: Provided, That Chinese persons and persons of the Chinese race, not members of the excepted classes enumerated in section forty-five hereof, shall not be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular territory of the United States nor to enter one group of islands from another group, and that members of the said excepted classes shall be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular possessions only upon compliance with the terms of section forty-six hereof by obtaining from officers to be designated for that purpose by the Governors of the respective insular possessions a certificate of the character prescribed in said section: Provided, however, That said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese laborers from one island to another island of the same group, and any islands within the jurisdiction of any State or the District of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section: And provided further, That the provisions of*

this Act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the general government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said government."

"SEC. 52. *That no Chinese person or person of Chinese descent employed on board vessels entering the ports of the United States shall, unless in possession of a certificate of residence of the character described in section forty-seven hereof, be permitted to land in the United States, unless satisfactory bond is furnished in form and amount to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor conditioned for the departure of such person from the United States with the vessel on which employed. If any Chinese seaman not possessing a certificate of residence is permitted to land contrary to the provisions hereof, the master of the vessel on which he was brought to a port of the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished in the manner prescribed in section eighteen hereof.*"

"SEC. 53. That nothing in the provisions of this Act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any foreign exhibitor, representative, or citizen of any foreign nation, or the holder, who is a citizen of any foreign nation, of any concession or privilege from any fair or exposition authorized by Act of Congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of their respective foreign countries, as they or any of them may deem necessary for the purpose of making preparation for installing or conducting their exhibits or of preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under or by virtue of or pertaining to any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any said fair or exposition in connection with such exposition, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such person or persons."

"SEC. 54. *That any person who shall substitute any name for the name written in any certificate herein required, or any photograph for the photograph attached to said certificate, or shall in any manner alter any such certificate, or forge*



such certificate, or issue or utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, and any person other than the one to whom a certificate was issued who shall falsely present any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than five years."

APPENDIX B

Most of the changes suggested in the following bill are the result of the findings of the Immigration Commission. The bill as printed below also shows proposed codifications of existing laws.

This proposed measure repeals the Chinese exclusion laws except so far as they relate to naturalization, and in their place substitutes a general provision which includes all persons from the United States who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States by naturalization. In this connection it should be noted that by a law of 1882, State and Federal courts are forbidden to extend citizenship to the Chinese.

The bill also excludes aliens who can not read or write in some language or dialect. One of the most radical provisions of the bill authorizes the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to give permission for the importation of skilled labor whenever he considers the conditions in the country makes necessary such an importation. Boards of Special Inquiry are to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and not by the authority of the Commissioner-General, as under the present law. Immigration stations at interior points are provided for, in order to secure a better distribution of the immigrants.

Bill Introduced by Senator Dillingham, of Vermont, August 7, 1911, to amend Public Act No. 96, approved Feb. 20, 1907.

A BILL

To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens in the United States.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "alien" wherever used in this Act shall in-



clude any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States. That the term "United States" as used in the title as well as in the various sections of his Act shall be construed to mean the United States and any waters, territory, or other place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone; but if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, nothing contained in this Act shall be construed as permitting him to enter under any other conditions than those applicable to all aliens. That the term "seamen" as used in this Act, shall include every person signed on the ship's articles and employed in any capacity on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments, nor to their suites, families, or guests.

That this Act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the general government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said government.

SEC. 2. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of four dollars for every alien, including alien seamen regularly admitted as provided in this Act, entering the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance or vehicle bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a vessel, transportation line, or other conveyance or vehicle. The tax imposed by this section shall be a lien upon the vessel or other vehicle of carriage or transportation bringing such aliens to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner or owners of such vessel or other vehicle, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy. That the said tax shall not be levied on account of aliens who shall enter the United States after an uninterrupted residence of at least one year, immediately preceding such entrance, in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Republic of

Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor on account of otherwise admissible residents of any possession of the United States, nor on account of aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, nor on account of aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, but, to insure against evasion of said tax under these exceptions, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may require the deposit of such tax to be refunded only upon proof of departure of the aliens affected: Provided, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, by agreement with transportation lines, as provided in section twenty-three of this Act, may arrange in some other manner for the payment of the tax imposed by this section upon any or all aliens seeking admission from foreign contiguous territory: Provided further, That said tax when levied upon aliens entering the Philippine Islands shall be paid into the treasury of said islands, to be expended for the benefit of such islands: Provided further, That in the cases of aliens applying for admission from foreign contiguous territory and rejected the head tax collected shall upon application be refunded to the alien: Provided further, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii; but if any such alien, not having become a citizen of the United States, shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American Continent the provisions of this section shall apply.

SEC. 3. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; vagrants; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended

within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as being mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living; persons who have committed a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practise of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all organized government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to all organized government; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to all organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or women or girls coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women or girls for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons hereinafter called contract laborers, who have been induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled; persons who have come in consequence of advertisements for manual laborers printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this Act, and who may again seek admission within one year from the date of such deportation, unless prior to their reembarkation at a foreign port, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission; any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the fore-

going excluded classes; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly; stowaways, except that any such stowaway may be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; all children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by one or both of their parents, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; all male aliens sixteen years of age or over, who are physically capable of reading and writing, but who are unable to read and write in some language or dialect, such aliens to be tested in this regard in accordance with methods and rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, but an admissible alien may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, or a son not over eighteen years of age, otherwise admissible, whether said father or grandfather or son are able to read and write or not. This provision, however, shall not apply to citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, the Bermudas, or Mexico, nor to alien residents of continental United States returning from foreign contiguous territory after a temporary sojourn therein, nor to aliens in continuous transit through the United States, nor to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, except as hereinafter provided, nor to aliens arriving in the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, but if any such alien, not having become a citizen of the United States, shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American continent, the reading and writing requirement shall apply; unless otherwise excluded, persons who are not eligible to become citizens of the United States by naturalization. This provision, however, shall not apply to persons of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers or religious teachers, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure, nor to their legal wives or their children under sixteen years of age who shall accompany them or who subsequently may apply for admission to the United States, but such persons or their legal

wives or foreign-born children who fail to maintain in the United States a status or occupation placing them within the excepted classes, shall be deemed to be in the United States contrary to law, and shall be subject to deportation as provided in section twenty of this Act: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons convicted of an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: Provided further, that no alien shall be denied admission to the United States because of inability to speak the English language: Provided further, That the provisions of this section relating to the payments for tickets or passage by any corporation, association, society, municipality or foreign governments shall not apply to the tickets or passage of aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: Provided further, That skilled labor may be imported if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country, and the question of the necessity of importing such skilled labor in any particular instance may be determined by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the application of any person interested prior to any action in that direction by such person, such determination by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to be reached after a full hearing and an investigation into the facts of the case: Provided further, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: Provided further, That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used for the purpose of enabling the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone: Provided further, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by Act of Congress from bringing into the United States,

under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may prescribe, both as to the admission and return of such persons.

SEC. 4. That the importation into the United States of any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States, any alien for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, employ, or harbor in any house or other place, for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, in pursuance of such illegal importation, any alien, shall, in every case be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not more than ten years and pay a fine of not more than five thousand dollars. Jurisdiction for the trial and punishment of the felonies hereinbefore set forth shall be in any district to or into which said alien is brought in pursuance of said importation by the person or persons accused, or in any district in which a violation of any of the foregoing provisions of this section occur. That any alien who shall, after he has been excluded and deported or arrested and deported in pursuance of the provisions of this Act which relate to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, attempt thereafter to return to or to enter the United States shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned for not more than two years. In all prosecutions under this section the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to



prepay the transportation or in any way to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, the importation or migration of any contract laborer or contract laborers into the United States, unless such contract laborer or contract laborers are exempted under the provisions of section three of this Act, and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such aliens thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating the same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each alien thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit when brought by the United States.

SEC. 6. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section five of this Act to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, any alien to come into the United States by promise of employment through advertisements printed, published or distributed in any foreign country, whether such promise is true or false, and either the civil or the criminal penalty imposed by said section shall be applicable to such a case: Provided, That States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States may advertise, and by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers make known, the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively, and they may pay out of the ordinary State or Territorial funds, regularly appropriated for that purpose, the transportation of such alien settlers, provided always that such authority shall not

be used as a means of evading the provisions of this and the preceding section.

SEC. 7. That it shall be unlawful for any person, association, society, company, partnership, or corporation, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels, and others engaged in transporting aliens to the United States, to directly or indirectly, by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicit, invite, or encourage, any alien to come into the United States, and any one violating any provision hereof shall be subject to either the civil or the criminal prosecution prescribed by section five of this Act; or if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a violation by an owner, master, officer, or agent of a vessel, such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found, the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every such violation; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: Provided, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such questions upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: Provided further, That whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that the provisions of this section are persistently violated by or on behalf of any transportation company, he shall have the power to deny to such company the privilege of landing passengers of any or all classes at United States ports for such a period as in his judgment may be necessary to insure a proper observance of such provisions: Provided further, That this section shall not be held to prevent transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements, confined strictly to stating the sailings of their vessels and terms and facilities of transportation therein.

SEC. 8. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who

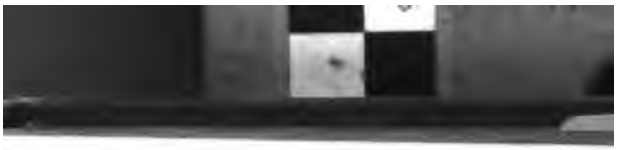


shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor in any place, including any building, vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every alien so landed or brought in or attempted to be landed or brought in.

SEC. 9. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to the United States any alien subject to any of the following disabilities: Idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, or persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person or transportation company, or the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located, the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every violation of the provisions of this section. It shall also be unlawful for any such person to bring to any port of the United States any alien afflicted with any mental or physical defect of a nature which may affect his ability to earn a living, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was so afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such mental or physical defect might have been detected by means of a competent medical

examination at such time, such person shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every violation of this provision. It shall also be unlawful for any such person to bring to any port of the United States any alien who is unable to read and write, or who is not eligible to become a citizen of the United States, as provided in section three of this Act; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that these disabilities might have been detected by the exercise of reasonable precaution prior to the departure of such aliens from a foreign port, such person shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every violation of this provision. And no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: Provided, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such questions upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine and costs, such sum to be named by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

SEC. 10. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of every person, including owners, officers, and agents of vessels or transportation lines, other than those railway lines which may enter into a contract as provided in section twenty-three of this Act, bringing an alien to any seaport or land border port of the United States to prevent the landing of such alien in the United States at any time or place other than as designated by the immigration officers, and the failure of any such owner, officer, or agent to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in each case of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officer, or agent of any such vessel, a pecuniary penalty of one thousand dol-



lars shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officer, or agent, violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libeled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

SEC. 11. That whenever he may deem such action necessary the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, detail immigrant inspectors and matrons of the United States Immigration Service for duty on vessels carrying immigrant or emigrant passengers, or passengers other than first and second cabin passengers, between ports of the United States and foreign ports. On voyages to United States ports such inspectors and matrons shall remain in that part of the vessel where immigrant passengers are carried. It shall be the duty of such inspectors and matrons to observe such passengers during the voyage and report to the immigration authorities in charge at the port of landing any information of value in determining the admissibility of such passengers under the laws regulating immigration of aliens into the United States. It shall further be the duty of such inspectors and matrons to observe violations of the provisions of such laws and the violation of such provisions of the "passenger Act" of August second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, as amended, as relate to the care and treatment of immigrant passengers at sea, and report the same to the proper United States officials at ports of landing. Whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor so directs, a surgeon of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, detailed to the Immigration Service, not lower in rank than a passed assistant surgeon, shall be received and carried on any vessel transporting immigrant or emigrant passengers, or passengers other than first and second cabin passengers, between ports of the United States and foreign ports. Such surgeons shall be permitted to make all necessary orders and directions, which orders shall be enforced and carried out by the master or commanding officer of any vessel to whom they are given, in relation to any provisions of the laws regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States and the violation of such provisions of the "passenger Act" of August second, eighteen hundred

and eighty-two, as relate to the care and treatment of immigrant passengers at sea. Such surgeons shall accompany the master or captain of the vessel in their visits to the sanitary officers of the ports of call during the voyage, and should contagious or infectious diseases prevail at any port where passengers are received, he shall take all reasonable precautionary measures for the health of persons on board. Such surgeons on arrival at ports of the United States shall also assist in the examination of immigrants arriving on the vessel to which he has been detailed. While on duty such surgeons shall wear the prescribed uniform of their service, and shall be provided with first-class accommodations on such vessel at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. For every violation of this section any person, including any transportation company, owning or operating the vessel in which such violation occurs, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the next United States port of arrival is located the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every day during which such violation continues, the term "violation" to include the neglect or refusal of any person having authority so to do to permit any such immigrant inspector, matron, or surgeon to be received on board such vessel as provided in this section, and also the neglect or refusal of the master or commanding officer of any such vessel to obey any lawful directions of any such surgeon, and no vessel shall be granted clearance papers pending the determination of the question of the liability of such fine, and, in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: Provided, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of all such questions upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine and costs, such sum to be named by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

SEC. 12. That upon the arrival of any alien by water at any port within the United States, on the North American Continent from a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or at any port of the said insular possessions from any foreign port, from a port in the United States on the North American Continent, or from a port of another insular possession of the United States it



shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of the steamer, sailing or other vessel having said alien on board to deliver to the immigration officers at the port of arrival lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien on board such steamer or vessel, which shall, in answer to questions at the top of said list, contain full and accurate information as to each alien as follows: Full name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks of identification); whether able to read or write; country of birth; race; country of last permanent residence; name and address of the nearest relative in the country from which the alien came; seaport for landing in the United States; final destination, if any, beyond the port of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; by whom passage was paid; amount of money possessed by alien; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, and his or her name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; the alien's condition of health, mental and physical; whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause. That it shall further be the duty of the master or commanding officer of every vessel taking passengers from any port of the United States on the North American Continent to a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or from any port of the said insular possession to any foreign port, to a port of the United States on the North American Continent, or to a port of another insular possession of the United States, to file with the immigration officials before departure a list which shall contain full and accurate information in relation to the following matters regarding all alien passengers, and all citizens of the United States or insular possessions of the United States departing with the stated intent to reside permanently in a foreign country, taken on board: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single;

calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of birth; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence in the United States, or insular possessions thereof; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed, and time and port of last arrival in the United States, or insular possessions thereof, and no master of any such vessel shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has deposited such list or lists with the immigration officials at the port of departure and made oath that they are full and complete as to the name and other information herein required concerning persons of the classes specified taken on board his vessel; and any neglect or omission to comply with the requirements of this section shall be punishable as provided in section fifteen of this Act. Provided, That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States the Commissioner General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, when expedient, arrange for the delivery of such lists of outgoing aliens at a later date: Provided further, That it shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every resident alien and citizen leaving the United States by way of the Canadian or Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of birth; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence in the United States; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed, and time and port of last arrival in the United States.

SEC. 13. That all aliens arriving by water at the ports of the United States shall be listed in convenient groups, the names of those coming from the same locality to be assembled so far as practicable, and no one list or manifest shall contain more than thirty names. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, a number or letter designating the list in which his name, and so forth, is contained, and his number on said list, for convenience of identification on arrival. Each list or manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer, or the first or second below him



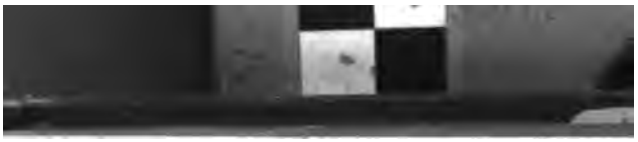
in command, taken before an immigration officer at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith to make a physical and oral examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens is of any of the classes excluded from admission into the United States by section three of this Act; and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in said lists or manifests concerning each of said aliens named therein is correct and true in every respect. That the surgeon of said vessel sailing therewith shall also sign each of said lists or manifests and make oath or affirmation in like manner before an immigration officer at the port of arrival, stating his professional experience and qualifications as a physician and surgeon, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the said aliens named therein, and that the said list or manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of said aliens. If no surgeon sails with any vessel bringing aliens the mental and physical examinations and the verifications of the lists or manifests shall be made by some competent surgeon employed by the owners of the said vessel, and the manifests shall be verified by such surgeon before a United States consular officer.

SEC. 14. That it shall be unlawful for the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States to refuse or fail to deliver to the immigration officials the accurate and full manifests or statements or information regarding all aliens on board or taken on board such vessels required by this Act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a refusal or failure, such master or commanding officer shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom such accurate and full manifest or statement or information is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or statement or information is not prepared and sworn to as prescribed by this Act. No vessel shall be granted clear-

ance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: Provided, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 15. That upon the arrival at a port of the United States of any vessel bringing aliens, it shall be the duty of the proper immigration officials to go or to send competent assistants to the vessel and there inspect all such aliens, or said immigration officials may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees of the vessel upon which said aliens are brought to any port of the United States from any of the obligations which, in case such aliens remain on board, would, under the provisions of this Act, bind the said transportation lines, masters, agents, owners, or consignees: Provided, That where removal is made to premises owned or controlled by the United States, they and each of them shall, so long as detention there lasts, be relieved of responsibility for the safekeeping of such aliens. Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made the transportation lines which brought them and the masters, owners, agents, and consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all expenses arising during subsequent detention, pending decision on the aliens' eligibility to enter the United States, and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line or to the vessel which brought them, such expenses to include those of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel in the event of deportation, excepting only where they arise under the terms of any of the provisos of section nineteen hereof.

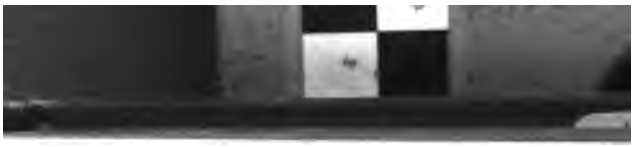
SEC. 16. That the physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their



profession since receiving the degree of doctor of medicine, and who shall certify, for the information of the immigration officers and the boards of special inquiry hereinafter provided for, any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by said medical officers in any such alien; or, should medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service be not available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. That the inspection, other than the physical and mental examination, of aliens, including those seeking admission or readmission to or the privilege of passing through or residing in the United States, and the examination of aliens arrested within the United States under this Act, shall be conducted by immigrant inspectors. Immigrant inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to board and search for aliens any vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle in which they believe aliens are being brought into the United States. Said inspectors shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, pass through, or reside in the United States, and, where such action may be necessary, to make a written record of such evidence; and any person to whom such an oath has been administered, under the provisions of this Act, who shall knowingly or willfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in any way affecting or in relation to the right of any alien to admission, or readmission to, or to pass through, or to reside in the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes. Said inspectors shall also have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in, or pass through the United States, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States; and any circuit or district court within the jurisdiction of which investigations are being conducted by an immigrant inspector may, in the event of neglect or refusal to respond to a subpœna issued by

such inspector, or refused to testify before such inspector, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said inspector, produce books, papers, and documents if demanded, and testify, and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. That any person, including employees, officials, or agents of transportation companies, who shall assault, resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty under this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years, or fined not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; and any person who shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. Every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector at the port of arrival to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land shall be detained for examination in relation thereto by a board of special inquiry. The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of any alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien whose right to land is so challenged before a board of special inquiry for its investigation.

SEC. 17. That such boards of special inquiry shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Each board shall consist of three persons, whose ability and training fit them for the judicial functions performed. When in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the maintenance of a permanent board of special inquiry for service at any sea or land border port is not warranted, regularly constituted boards may be detailed from other stations for temporary service at such port, or, if that be impracticable, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall authorize the creation of boards of special inquiry by the immigration officials in charge at such ports, and shall determine what Government officials or other persons shall be eligible for service on such boards. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been duly held shall be allowed

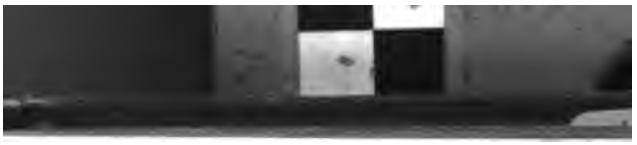


to land or shall be deported. Such boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings and of all such testimony as may be produced before them; and the decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member of the said board may appeal through the Commissioner of Immigration at the port of arrival and the Commissioner General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay any action in regard to the final disposal of any alien whose case is so appealed until the receipt by the Commissioner of Immigration at the port of arrival of such decision which shall be rendered solely upon the evidence adduced before the board of special inquiry. In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of a board of special inquiry if adverse to the admission of such alien, shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Provided, That the decision of a board of special inquiry, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental or physical disability which would bring such aliens within any of the classes excluded from admission to the United States under section three of this Act.

SEC. 18. That all aliens admitted to the United States shall, on entry, be provided with a certificate of admission and identity containing so much of the following information as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may deem necessary in each case: Port of arrival, date of arrival, steamship, manifest number, name, sex, age, whether married or single, calling or occupation, country of birth, last permanent residence, country of which a citizen or subject, race, complete personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes): Provided, That in case of families there may be issued to the head one such certificate which shall contain the name, age, and country of birth, and race of the wife, and the sex, age, and country of birth of each child under sixteen years of age. Such certificate shall be in duplicate, one copy to be

retained by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Such certificate when held by the person to whom it was issued shall be evidence that such person was regularly admitted to the United States by the immigration authorities, but the possession of such certificate shall not exempt such alien from the deportation provisions of this Act, nor from the provisions of this Act should the alien again seek admission to the United States; but any alien leaving the United States with the intention of returning may at the time of departure deposit with the immigration official in charge of the port through which he departs his certificate of admission and identity, obtaining in lieu thereof a return certificate of a character and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner General. Upon seeking readmission to the United States at the same port and satisfactorily identifying himself as the person to whom the certificate so deposited relates, said alien, if admissible under the provisions of this Act, shall be admitted. Upon the admission of such alien the deposited certificate shall be returned to him and the return certificate issued in lieu thereof shall be returned to the immigration official in charge at the port: Provided further, That any person who shall substitute any name for the name written in any certificate herein required, or shall in any manner alter any such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, or issue or utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or present to an immigrant inspector or other Government official any forged or fraudulent certificate, and any person other than the one to whom there has been duly issued any certificate prescribed by this Act who shall present to an immigrant inspector or other Government official any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars or be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 19. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall, if practicable, be immediately sent back to the country whence they, respectively, came on the vessels bringing them. The cost of their maintenance while on land, as well as the expense of the return of such aliens, shall be borne



by the owner or owners of the vessels on which they, respectively, came. That it shall be unlawful for any master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee of any such vessel to refuse to receive back on board thereof, or on board of any other vessel owned or operated by the same interests, such aliens, or to fail to detain them thereon; or to refuse or fail to return them to the foreign port from which they came; or to pay the cost of their maintenance while on land; or to make any charge for the return of any such alien, or to take any security from him for the payment of such charge; or to take any consideration to be returned in case the alien is landed; or to knowingly bring to the United States at any time within one year from the date of deportation any alien rejected, or arrested and deported under any provision of this Act, unless prior to reembarkation the Secretary of Commerce and Labor has consented that such alien shall reapply for admission, as required by section three hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that such master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner, or consignee has violated any of the foregoing provisions such master, purser, person in charge, agent, owner or consignee shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located, or in which any vessel of the line may be found, the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every violation of any provision of this section; and no vessel shall have clearance from any port of the United States while any such fine is unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: Provided, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. If the vessel by which any alien ordered deported came has left the United States and it is impracticable for any reason to deport the alien within a reasonable time by another vessel owned by the same interests, the cost of deportation may be paid by the Government and recovered by civil suit from any agent or consignee of the vessel: Provided further, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, the deportation of any alien found to have come in

violation of any provision of this Act, if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act, and the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation, and a witness fee in the sum of one dollar per day for each day such person is so detained may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or such alien may be released under bond, in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness and for deportation. No alien certified, as provided in section sixteen of this Act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form, or from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease other than one of quarantinable nature, shall be permitted to land for medical treatment thereof in any hospital in the United States, unless it is shown that the disease did not develop until after embarkation on the voyage from which seeking to land, and in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor such treatment is imperatively required as a measure of humanity, in which event authority therefor may be granted, the expense, however, not to be borne by the Government: Provided further, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that the health or safety of an insane alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such alien may, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, be held for treatment until such time as such alien may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported: Provided further, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that a rejected alien is helpless from sickness, mental or physical disability, or infancy, if such alien is accompanied by another alien whose protection or guardianship is required by such rejected alien, such accompanying alien may also be excluded, and the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel in which such alien and accompanying alien are brought shall be required to return said alien and accompanying alien in the same manner as vessels are required to return other rejected aliens.

SEC. 20. That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of law; any alien who becomes a public charge from causes existing prior to the landing; any alien who becomes a public charge from any cause within three years after entry into the United States, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; except as hereinafter provided, any alien who is hereafter sentenced to imprisonment for a term of one year or more because of conviction in this country of a crime involving moral turpitude, committed within five years after the entry of the alien to the United States; any alien who shall be found an inmate of or connected with the management of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution after such alien shall have entered the United States, or who shall receive, share in, or derive benefit from any part of the earnings of any prostitute; any alien who is employed by, in, or in connection with any house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes, or where prostitutes gather, or who in any way assists, protects, or promises to protect from arrest any prostitute; any alien who shall import or attempt to import any person for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; any alien who, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported as a prostitute, or as a procurer, or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes in any of the ways hereinbefore specified, shall return to and enter the United States; any alien convicted and imprisoned for a violation of any of the provisions of section four hereof; any alien who shall enter the United States by water at any time or place other than designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or at any time not designated by immigration officials, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported: Provided, That the provision of this section respecting the deportation of aliens convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude shall not apply to any one who has been pardoned, nor shall such deportation be made or directed if the court sentencing such alien for such crime, shall, at the time of imposing judgment or

passing sentence, make a recommendation to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that such alien shall not be deported in pursuance of this Act: Provided further, That the provisions of this section, with the exceptions hereinbefore noted, shall be applicable to the classes of aliens therein mentioned, irrespective of the time of their entry into the United States. In every case where any person is ordered deported from the United States under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be final.

SEC. 21. That the deportation of aliens provided for in this Act, shall, at the option of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be to the country whence they came or to the foreign port at which such aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which they embarked for such territory; or, if such aliens entered foreign contiguous territory from the United States and later entered the United States, or if such aliens are held by the country from which they entered the United States not to be subjects or citizens of such country, and such country refuses to permit their reentry, or imposes any condition upon permitting reentry, then to the country of which such aliens are subjects or citizens, or to the country in which they resided prior to entering the country from which they entered the United States. If effected at any time within five years after the entry of the alien, such deportation, including one-half of the entire cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if that can not be done, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner or owners of such vessel or transportation line by which such aliens respectively came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. If such deportation is effected later than five years after the entry of the alien, or, if the deportation is made by reason of causes arising subsequent to entry, the cost thereof shall be payable



from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. A failure or refusal on the part of the masters, agents, owners, or consignees of vessels to comply with the order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to take on board, guard safely, and transport to the destination specified any alien ordered to be deported under the provisions of this Act shall be punished by the imposition of the penalties prescribed in section nineteen of this Act: Provided, That when in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of such alien is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to his or her final destination, and the expense incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner. Pending the final disposal of the case of any alien so taken into custody he may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

SEC. 22. That any alien liable to be excluded because likely to become a public charge, or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis in any form or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible, nevertheless be admitted in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon the giving of a suitable and proper bond or undertaking, approved by said Secretary, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States and to all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities, and districts thereof, holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, towns, municipalities and districts thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge. The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for the giving of such bond or undertaking. Suit may be brought thereon in the name and by the proper law officers either of the United States Government or of any State, Territory, District, county, town, or municipality in which such alien becomes a public charge.

SEC. 23. That wherever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father is willing to bear the expense of the treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured, and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons, they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

SEC. 24. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall perform all his duties under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Under such direction he shall have charge of the administration of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder. He shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such forms of bond, reports, entries, and other papers, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss, and shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens as may fall into distress or need public aid, and to remove to their native country, at the expense of the appropriations for the enforcement of this Act, such as fall into distress or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry and are desirous of being so removed. He shall prescribe rules for the entry and inspection of aliens along the borders of Canada and Mexico, so as not to unnecessarily delay, impede, or annoy persons in ordinary travel between



the United States and said countries, and shall have power to enter into contracts with transportation lines for the said purpose. And it shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to detail officers of the immigration service from time to time as may be necessary, in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in the penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) of the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, and other territory of the United States and to inform the officers of such institutions of the provisions of law in relation to the deportation of aliens who have become public charges. He may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, whenever in his judgment such action may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, detail immigration officers, and also Public Health and Marine-Hospital surgeons employed under this Act for service in foreign countries. The duties of commissioners of immigration and other immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations, shall be of an administrative character, to be prescribed in detail by regulations prepared under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor: Provided, That for the purpose of making effective the provisions of this section relating to the protection of aliens from fraud and loss, and also the provisions of section thirty-one of this Act, relating to the distribution of aliens, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall establish and maintain immigrant stations at such interior places as may be necessary, and, in the discretion of the said Secretary, aliens in transit from ports of landing to such interior stations shall be accompanied by immigrant inspectors.

SEC. 25. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officers, clerks, and employees shall hereafter be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, and in accordance with the provisions of the civil-service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: Provided, That said Secretary, in the enforcement of that portion of this Act which excludes contract laborers, may

employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil-service Act, or to the various Acts relative to the compilation of the official register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: Provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed.

SEC. 26. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty of the United States district attorney of the proper district to prosecute every such suit when brought by the United States under this Act. Such prosecutions or suits may be instituted at any place in the United States at which the violation may occur or at which the person charged with such violation may be found. That no suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this Act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

SEC. 27. That all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration, under the direc-

tion or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may prescribe, and all receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold at any such immigrant station.

SEC. 28. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officers in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper State and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purpose of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

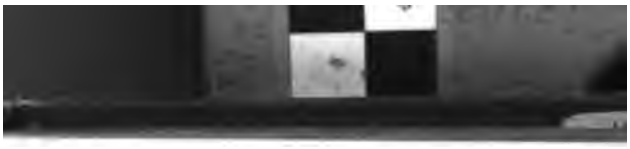
SEC. 29. That any person who knowingly aids or assists any anarchist, as described in section three of this Act, to enter the United States, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such anarchist to enter therein shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 30. That the President of the United States is authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of

the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

SEC. 31. That there shall be maintained a division of information in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall provide such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary. It shall be the duty of said division to promote a beneficial distribution of aliens admitted into the United States among the several States and Territories desiring immigration. Correspondence shall be had with the proper officials of the States and Territories, and said division shall gather from all available sources useful information regarding the resources, products, and physical characteristics of each State and Territory, and shall publish such information in different languages and distribute the publications among all admitted aliens who may ask for such information at the immigrant stations of the United States, and to such other persons as may desire the same. When any State or Territory appoints and maintains an agent or agents to represent it at any of the immigrant stations of the United States, such agents shall, under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commrce and Labor, have access to aliens who have been admitted to the United States for the purpose of presenting, either orally or in writing, the special inducements offered by such State or Territory to aliens to settle therein. While on duty at any immigrant station such agents shall be subject to all the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, may, for violation of any such regulations, deny to the agent guilty of such violation any of the privileges herein granted.

SEC. 32. That any person, including the owner, agent, consignee, or master of any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, who shall knowingly sign on the ship's articles, or bring to the United States as one of the crew of such vessel, any alien, with intent to permit such alien to land in the United States in violation of the laws and treaties of the United States regulating the immigration



of aliens or who shall falsely and knowingly represent to the immigration authorities at the port of arrival that any such alien is a bona fide member of the crew, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars, for which sum the said vessel shall be liable and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

SEC. 33. That no alien excluded from admission into the United States by any law or treaty of the United States regulating the immigration of aliens, and employed on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, shall be permitted to land in the United States, except temporarily for medical treatment, or pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor providing for the ultimate removal or deportation of such alien from the United States, and the negligent failure of the owner, agent, consignee, or master of such vessel to detain on board any such alien after notice in writing by the immigration officer in charge at the port of arrival, and to deport such alien, if required by such immigration officer or by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall render such owner, agent, consignee, or master liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, for which sum the said vessel shall be liable, and may be seized and proceeded against by way of libel in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the offense.

SEC. 34. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of the preceding section to pay off or discharge any alien employed on board any vessel arriving in the United States from any foreign port or place, unless duly admitted pursuant to the laws and treaties of the United States regulating the immigration of aliens: Provided, That in case any such alien intends to reship on board any other vessel bound to any foreign port or place he shall be allowed to land for the purpose of so reshipping, and may be paid off, discharged, and permitted to remove his effects, anything in such laws or treaties or in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, provided due notice of such proposed action first be given to the principal immigration officer in charge at the port of arrival.

SEC. 35. That any alien seaman who shall desert his vessel in a port of the United States or who shall land therein contrary to the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be unlawfully in the United States and shall, at any time within three years thereafter, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and returned to such vessel or to a vessel belonging to the same owners, for removal from the United States, or at the option of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, such alien seaman may be delivered into the custody of a consular representative of the country to which such vessels belong upon assurances that such seaman will be removed from the United States.

SEC. 36. That it shall be unlawful for any vessel carrying passengers between a port of the United States and a port of a foreign country, upon arrival in the United States, to have on board employed thereon any alien afflicted with idiocy, imbecility, insanity, epilepsy, tuberculosis, or a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, if it appears to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, from an examination made by a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, and is so certified by such officer, that any such alien was so afflicted at the time he was shipped or engaged and taken on board such vessel and that the existence of such affliction might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time; and for every such alien so afflicted on board any such vessel at the time of arrival the owner, agent, consignee, or master thereof shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of twenty-five dollars; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine and, in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid: Provided, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: Provided further, That such fine may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be mitigated or remitted.

SEC. 37. That upon arrival of any vessel in the United States from any foreign port or place it shall be the duty of



the owner, agent, consignee, or master thereof to deliver to the principal immigration officer in charge of the port of arrival lists containing the names of all aliens employed on such vessel, stating the positions they respectively hold in the ship's company, when and where they were respectively shipped or engaged, and specifying those to be paid off and discharged in the port of arrival; or lists containing so much of such information as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall by regulation prescribe; and after the arrival of any such vessel it shall be the duty of such owner, agent, consignee, or master to report to such immigration officer, in writing, as soon as discovered, all cases in which any such alien has deserted the vessel, giving a description of such alien, together with any information likely to lead to his apprehension; and before the departure of any such vessel it shall be the duty of such owner, agent, consignee, or master to deliver to such immigration officer a further list containing the names of all alien employees who were not employed thereon at the time of arrival, but who will leave port thereon at the time of her departure, and also the names of those, if any, who have been paid off and discharged, and of those, if any, who have deserted or landed or been duly admitted; and in case of the failure of such owner, agent, consignee, or master to so deliver either of the said lists of such aliens arriving and departing, respectively, or to so report such cases of desertion or landing, such owner, agent, consignee, or master shall, if required by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom correct lists are not delivered or a true report is not made as above required; and no such vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine and, in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: Provided, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon deposit of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 38. That this Act shall take effect and be enforced from and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven. The

Act of March twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and ten, amending the Act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States; the Act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof; the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof; all laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, and all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed on and after the taking effect of this Act: Provided, That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceedings brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this Act; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this Act are hereby continued in force and effect.



APPENDIX C—STATISTICAL*

A—Political Condition

PRESENT POLITICAL CONDITION OF FOREIGN-BORN MALE EMPLOYEES

who have been in the United States 5 years or over and who were 21 years of age or over at time of coming, by race

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States]

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per Cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Albanian	2	.....	2	(a)	(a)
Armenian	171	48	36	28.1	21.1
Bohemian and Moravian	1,259	611	349	48.5	27.7
Bosnian	3	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian	49	9	9	18.4	18.4
Canadian, French	1,539	354	131	23.0	8.5
Canadian, Other	480	201	71	41.9	14.8
Croatian	1,903	167	260	8.8	13.7
Cuban	961	94	22	9.8	2.3
Dalmatian	5	1	1	(a)	(a)
Danish	251	158	60	62.9	23.9
Dutch	531	275	149	51.8	28.1
Egyptian	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
English	4,456	2,460	1,132	55.2	25.4
Finnish	1,031	376	255	36.5	24.7
Flemish	29	8	10	(a)	(a)
French	651	266	167	40.9	25.7
German	7,859	5,466	1,263	69.6	16.1
Greek	421	29	56	6.9	13.3
Hebrew, Russian	890	202	307	22.7	34.5
Hebrew, Other	403	141	107	35.0	26.6
Herzegovinian	6	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Irish	3,449	2,421	426	70.2	12.4
Italian, North	4,069	1,028	834	25.3	20.5
Italian, South	3,811	597	547	15.7	14.4
Italian (not specified)	40	14	4	35.0	10.0
Lithuanian	2,727	576	310	21.1	11.4
Macedonian	7	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Magyar	3,200	344	513	10.8	16.0
Mexican	60	5	1	8.3	1.7
Montenegrin	18	4	2	(a)	(a)
Negro	21	4	2	(a)	(a)
Norwegian	270	150	81	55.6	30.0
Persian	1	.....	1	(a)	(a)

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

* These tables, unless otherwise stated, are selected from the Reports of the United States Immigration Commission. The phrase "Study of Employees" means that the data were collected for wage-earners in 38 of the principal branches of mining and manufacturing in the United States. The phrase "Study of Households" means that the heads of the households for which information is shown were wage-earners in mines or manufacturing establishments.

A—*Continued*

PRESENT POLITICAL CONDITION OF FOREIGN-BORN MALE EMPLOYEES—*Continued*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number—		Per Cent—	
		Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.	Fully naturalized.	Having first papers only.
Polish	10,923	2,075	1,535	19.0	14.1
Portuguese	564	18	13	3.2	2.3
Rumanian	128	11	17	8.6	13.3
Russian	1,388	210	179	15.1	12.9
Ruthenian	161	14	18	8.7	11.2
Scotch	1,088	697	163	64.1	15.0
Scotch-Irish	26	17	3	(a)	(a)
Servian	236	11	19	4.7	8.1
Slovak	7,433	898	792	12.1	10.7
Slovenian	1,391	199	299	14.3	21.5
Spanish	647	63	25	9.7	3.9
Swedish	2,359	1,744	433	73.9	18.
Syrian	116	13	11	11.2	9.5
Turkish	21	3	4	(a)	(a)
Welsh	729	532	102	73.0	14.0
West Indian (other than Cuban)	7	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified)	1	1	.....	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified)	8	4	.....	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified)	606	134	188	22.1	31.0
Belgian (race not specified)	421	190	132	45.1	31.4
South American (race not specified)	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	114	87	18	76.3	15.8
Total	68,942	22,931	11,059	33.3	16.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

B—Ability to Speak English

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES WHO SPEAK ENGLISH

By sex, years in the United States, and race
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

[By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 200 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races]

MALE.

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Armenian	658	28.3	68.5	83.4	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian	3,861	35.9	64.4	84.3	66.0
Bulgarian	940	15.3	68.4	84.0	20.3
Canadian, French	9,231	45.2	71.5	86.8	79.4
Croatian	9,679	37.8	66.8	84.1	50.9
Cuban	3,005	77.4	15.4	41.5	19.1
Danish	594	87.4	92.7	99.3	96.5
Dutch	1,450	58.5	77.9	94.8	86.1
Finnish	3,594	26.2	63.7	81.7	50.3
French	1,831	34.3	68.4	90.5	68.6
German	18,831	50.9	80.9	94.8	87.5
Greek	5,440	25.8	64.5	83.6	33.5
Hebrew, Russian	3,660	64.5	78.3	86.5	74.7
Hebrew, Other	1,359	61.8	82.1	87.7	79.5
Italian, North	13,147	36.6	70.9	85.7	58.8
Italian, South	15,990	30.6	63.2	78.1	48.7
Lithuanian	9,148	28.8	62.5	81.6	51.3
Macedonian	573	19.6	90.9	(a)	21.1
Magyar	11,335	29.8	61.1	78.5	46.4
Mexican	203	48.8	69.8	65.0	59.6
Montenegrin	250	33.2	54.5	100.0	38.0
Norwegian	674	88.4	98.5	99.3	96.9
Polish	40,050	21.5	49.5	76.8	43.5
Portuguese	3,483	16.8	56.8	77.1	45.2
Rumanian	1,857	28.6	66.0	84.6	33.3
Russian	6,430	26.7	63.8	83.1	43.6
Ruthenian	802	18.6	52.4	81.8	36.8
Servian	1,627	30.4	62.8	74.0	41.2
Slovak	24,463	33.3	62.0	80.0	55.6
Slovenian	4,716	34.2	63.6	80.9	51.7
Spanish	1,912	9.8	16.2	42.9	19.6
Swedish	5,309	72.8	94.6	98.7	94.7
Syrian	980	39.5	70.6	79.6	54.6
Turkish	325	16.1	75.0	84.6	22.5
Total	211,716	30.7	61.6	85.3	55.6

B—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES WHO SPEAK ENGLISH

By sex, years in the United States, and race—Continued

FEMALE

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Armenian	14	42.9	(a)	(a)	57.1
Bohemian and Moravian	600	26.2	59.8	88.1	58.7
Bulgarian	5	(a)	(a)	(a)	80.0
Canadian, French	8,216	25.4	46.3	65.2	54.2
Croatian	210	10.7	81.8	72.7	21.4
Cuban	523	12.2	13.6	32.8	19.9
Danish	60	(a)	100.0	100.0	98.3
Dutch	251	39.4	88.5	100.0	73.7
Finnish	302	13.0	34.6	59.5	24.5
French	396	19.3	57.0	82.3	45.5
German	1,835	40.5	81.5	94.9	80.2
Greek	569	7.0	24.5	66.7	12.3
Hebrew, Russian	1,366	65.5	92.1	97.4	75.7
Hebrew, Other	388	77.4	94.4	96.1	86.6
Italian, North	1,853	14.7	58.0	77.1	39.1
Italian, South	3,741	11.1	38.2	53.8	25.8
Lithuanian	1,150	9.7	49.0	84.8	22.3
Macedonian	1	(a)	.....	.....	(a)
Magyar	617	13.7	74.6	92.3	24.0
Mexican	2	(a)	.....	.....	(a)
Norwegian	49	83.3	90.9	100.0	91.8
Polish	7,578	5.9	19.8	55.5	15.5
Portuguese	2,379	88.6	34.4	57.4	27.0
Rumanian	137	14.9	84.4	(a)	32.8
Russian	887	33.4	72.0	86.3	45.9
Ruthenian	79	4.4	16.7	80.0	10.1
Servian	20	17.6	(a)	(a)	20.0
Slovak	443	9.5	57.0	89.6	26.6
Slovenian	185	17.6	60.7	93.3	30.3
Spanish	131	9.9	21.2	58.8	19.1
Swedish	154	79.2	92.3	97.4	94.2
Syrian	442	20.2	55.9	63.0	36.4
Turkish	5	(a)	(a)	.....	40.0
Total	34,957	17.1	43.7	69.7	38.6
TOTAL.					
Armenian	672	28.6	68.7	83.2	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian	4,461	34.2	63.8	84.7	65.0
Bulgarian	945	15.5	67.8	84.6	20.6
Canadian, French	17,447	33.8	58.1	77.4	67.5
Croatian	9,889	37.0	67.0	84.0	50.3
Cuban	3,528	8.4	15.2	39.8	19.2
Danish	654	86.7	93.1	99.4	96.6
Dutch	1,701	53.0	79.2	95.4	84.2
Finnish	3,896	24.9	61.7	80.8	48.3
French	2,227	30.3	66.5	89.6	64.5
German	20,666	49.4	81.0	94.8	86.8
Greek	6,009	24.1	59.8	82.1	31.5
Hebrew, Russian	5,026	64.9	81.2	88.3	75.0
Hebrew, Other	1,747	67.3	85.2	88.6	81.1
Italian, North	15,000	33.5	69.7	84.6	56.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.



B—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES WHO SPEAK ENGLISH

TOTAL—*Continued*

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. who speak English, by years in United States.			
		Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 or over.	Total.
Italian, South	19,731	26.7	58.9	73.4	44.4
Lithuanian	10,298	25.6	61.7	81.8	48.1
Macedonian	574	19.8	90.9	(a)	21.3
Magyar	11,952	28.6	61.4	78.7	45.2
Mexican	205	47.6	69.8	65.0	59.0
Montenegrin	250	33.2	54.5	100.0	38.0
Norwegian	723	87.8	97.9	99.3	96.5
Polish	47,628	18.2	45.8	74.9	39.1
Portuguese	5,862	13.3	47.6	70.2	37.8
Rumanian	1,994	27.8	68.6	83.3	33.3
Russian	7,317	27.6	64.6	83.4	43.9
Ruthenian	881	16.8	51.3	81.8	34.4
Servian	1,647	30.2	62.5	74.3	41.0
Slovak	24,906	32.5	62.0	80.1	55.1
Slovenian	4,901	33.3	63.5	81.1	50.9
Spanish	2,052	97.7	16.4	43.4	19.5
Swedish	5,463	73.0	94.6	98.6	94.7
Syrian	1,422	33.4	66.0	74.9	48.9
Turkish	330	16.2	76.2	84.6	22.7
Total	246,673	28.6	59.6	83.1	53.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

B—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES WHO SPEAK ENGLISH, BY SEX AND RACE

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

[This table includes only non-English-speaking races with 80 or more persons reporting. The total, however, is for all non-English-speaking races.]

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.			Per cent. who speak English.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Armenian	658	14	672	54.9	57.1	54.9
Bohemian and Moravian	3,861	600	4,461	66.0	58.7	65.0
Bulgarian	940	5	945	20.3	80.0	20.6
Canadian, French	9,231	8,216	17,447	79.4	54.2	67.5
Croatian	9,679	210	9,889	50.9	21.4	50.3
Cuban	3,005	523	3,528	19.1	19.9	19.2
Danish	594	60	654	96.5	98.3	96.6
Dutch	1,450	251	1,701	86.1	73.7	84.2
Finnish	3,594	302	3,896	50.3	24.5	48.3
Flemish	136	33	169	45.6	21.2	40.8
French	1,831	396	2,227	68.6	45.5	64.5
German	18,831	1,835	20,666	87.5	80.2	86.8
Greek	5,440	569	6,009	33.5	12.3	31.5
Hebrew, Russian	3,660	1,366	5,026	74.7	75.7	75.0
Hebrew, Other	1,359	388	1,747	79.5	86.6	81.1
Herzegovinian	199	.....	199	14.6	.....	14.6
Italian, North	13,147	1,853	15,000	58.8	39.1	56.3
Italian, South	15,990	3,741	19,731	48.7	25.8	44.4
Italian (not specified)	133	1	134	64.7	(a)	64.2
Japanese	147	.....	147	66.0	.....	66.0
Lithuanian	9,148	1,150	10,298	51.3	22.3	48.1
Macedonian	573	1	574	21.1	(a)	21.3
Magyar	11,335	617	11,952	46.4	24.0	45.2
Mexican	203	7	205	59.6	(a)	59.0
Montenegrin	250	.....	250	38.0	.....	38.0
Norwegian	674	49	723	96.9	91.8	96.5
Polish	40,050	7,578	47,628	43.5	15.5	39.1
Portuguese	3,483	2,379	5,862	45.2	27.0	37.8
Rumanian	1,857	137	1,994	33.3	32.8	33.3
Russian	6,430	887	7,317	43.6	45.9	43.9
Ruthenian	802	79	881	36.8	10.1	34.4
Servian	1,627	20	1,647	41.2	20.0	41.0
Slovak	24,463	443	24,906	55.6	26.6	55.1
Slovenian	4,716	185	4,901	51.7	30.3	50.9
Spanish	1,921	131	2,052	19.6	19.1	19.5
Swedish	5,309	154	5,463	94.7	94.2	94.7
Syrian	980	442	1,422	54.6	36.4	48.9
Turkish	325	5	330	22.5	40.0	22.7
Total	211,716	34,957	246,673	55.6	38.6	53.2

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

C—Literacy of Workers

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

MALE

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of native father:					
White	81,196	79,774	79,490	98.2	97.9
Negro	21,658	16,553	16,137	76.4	74.5
Indian	8	8	8	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Arabia	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australia	31	31	31	100.0	100.0
Austria-Hungary	2,637	2,591	2,583	98.3	98.0
Azores	112	108	108	96.4	96.4
Belgium	145	144	144	99.3	99.3
Bulgaria	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Canada	4,869	4,647	4,597	95.4	94.4
Cape Verde Islands	9	8	8	(a)	(a)
China	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Cuba	198	192	190	97.0	96.0
Denmark	204	204	204	100.0	100.0
England	7,393	7,351	7,341	99.4	99.3
Finland	90	90	90	100.0	100.0
France	785	779	777	99.2	99.0
Germany	17,676	17,584	17,566	99.5	99.4
Greece	13	12	11	(a)	(a)
India	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Ireland	13,923	13,855	13,829	99.5	99.3
Italy	686	654	650	95.3	94.8
Mexico	26	22	22	84.6	84.6
Netherlands	595	594	593	99.8	99.7
Norway	232	232	232	100.0	100.0
Portugal	99	94	93	94.9	93.9
Rumania	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Russia	1,276	1,257	1,251	98.5	98.0
Scotland	2,362	2,355	2,354	99.7	99.7
Servia	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Spain	71	70	70	98.6	98.6
Sweden	1,193	1,193	1,192	100.0	99.9
Switzerland	377	377	376	100.0	99.7
Turkey	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Wales	1,447	1,433	1,424	99.0	98.4
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.					
West Indies (other than Cuba)	14	14	14	(a)	(a)
Africa (country not specified)	8	7	7	(a)	(a)
South America (country not specified)	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Total	56,497	55,924	55,783	99.0	98.7
Total native-born	159,359	152,259	151,418	95.5	95.0

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

C—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

MALE—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race:					
Abyssinian	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Albanian	33	24	22	72.7	66.7
Arabian	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Armenian	667	614	603	92.1	90.4
Bohemian and Moravian	3,908	3,782	3,757	96.8	96.1
Bosnian	33	24	24	72.7	72.7
Bulgarian	944	738	726	78.2	76.9
Canadian, French	9,300	7,824	7,477	84.1	80.4
Canadian, Other	1,737	1,719	1,714	99.0	98.7
Croatian	9,715	6,866	6,660	70.7	68.6
Cuban	3,011	2,979	2,979	98.9	98.9
Dalmatian	43	32	32	74.4	74.4
Danish	595	590	589	99.2	99.0
Dutch	1,472	1,441	1,430	97.9	97.1
Egyptian	7	5	4	(a)	(a)
English	13,200	13,051	13,015	98.9	98.6
Filipino	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Finnish	3,603	3,569	3,505	99.1	97.3
Flemish	130	128	128	92.1	92.1
French	1,856	1,751	1,734	94.3	93.4
German	18,976	18,593	18,482	98.0	97.4
Greek	5,502	4,635	4,589	84.2	83.4
Hebrew, Russian	3,764	3,510	3,410	93.3	90.6
Hebrew, Other	1,392	1,292	1,272	92.8	91.4
Herzegovinian	199	163	156	81.9	78.4
Hindu	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Irish	11,283	10,828	10,684	96.0	94.7
Italian, North	13,232	11,248	11,068	85.0	83.8
Italian, South	16,020	11,099	10,833	69.3	67.6
Italian (not specified)	141	127	125	90.1	88.7
Japanese	164	162	162	98.8	98.8
Korean	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	9,210	7,229	6,657	78.5	72.3
Macedonian	592	411	397	69.4	67.1
Magyar	11,562	10,509	10,396	90.9	89.9
Mexican	206	171	164	83.0	79.6
Montenegrin	248	183	180	73.8	72.6
Negro	71	67	64	94.4	90.1
Norwegian	684	682	682	99.7	99.7
Persian	23	20	20	87.0	87.0
Polish	40,410	32,354	30,856	80.1	76.4
Portuguese	3,536	1,690	1,629	47.8	46.1
Rumanian	1,877	1,564	1,543	83.3	82.2
Russian	6,497	4,850	4,624	74.6	71.2
Ruthenian	807	532	513	65.9	63.6
Scotch	3,174	3,161	3,151	99.6	99.3
Scotch-Irish	92	91	90	98.9	97.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

C—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

MALE—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Servian	1,631	1,166	1,134	71.5	69.5
Slovak	24,604	20,786	20,281	84.5	82.4
Slovenian	4,735	4,136	4,058	87.3	85.7
Spanish	1,931	1,900	1,893	98.4	98.0
Swedish	5,353	5,343	5,324	99.8	99.5
Syrian	987	741	728	75.1	73.8
Turkish	340	192	184	56.5	54.1
Welsh	1,767	1,732	1,718	98.0	97.2
West Indian (other than Cuban)	16	16	16	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified)	17	15	15	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified)	1,977	1,681	1,653	85.0	83.6
Belgian (race not specified)	1,225	1,119	1,103	91.3	90.0
South American (race not specified)	5	5	5	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	335	334	334	99.7	99.7
Total foreign-born	244,862	209,488	204,626	85.6	83.6
Grand total	404,221	361,747	356,044	89.5	88.1

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

FEMALE.

Native-born of native father:					
White	19,368	19,130	19,057	98.8	98.4
Negro	2,928	2,200	2,141	75.1	73.1
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Australia	54	54	54	100.0	100.0
Austria-Hungary	1,849	1,839	1,837	99.5	99.4
Azores	154	146	145	94.8	94.2
Belgium	41	41	41	100.0	100.0
Canada	4,465	4,299	4,271	96.3	95.7
Cape Verde Islands	10	10	10	(a)	(a)
Cuba	6	4	4	(a)	(a)
Denmark	55	55	55	100.0	100.0
England	2,915	2,911	2,909	99.9	99.8
Finland	7	7	7	(a)	(a)
France	219	218	218	99.5	99.5
Germany	6,247	6,222	6,217	99.6	99.5
Greece	9	9	9	(a)	(a)
India	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Ireland	8,908	8,879	8,859	99.7	99.4
Italy	609	585	585	96.1	96.1
Japan	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Mexico	1			(a)	(a)

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

C—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

FEMALE—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.					
Netherlands	287	287	287	100.0	100.0
New Zealand	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Norway	49	49	49	100.0	100.0
Portugal	99	93	93	93.9	93.9
Rumania	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Russia	1,288	1,276	1,273	99.1	98.8
Scotland	649	645	644	99.4	99.2
Servia	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Spain	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Sweden	128	128	128	100.0	100.0
Switzerland	184	184	184	100.0	100.0
Turkey	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Wales	363	363	363	100.0	100.0
Africa (country not specified)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
South America (country not specified)	3	3	3	(a)	(a)
Total	28,615	28,323	28,261	99.0	98.8
Total native-born	50,911	49,653	49,459	97.5	97.1
Foreign-born, by race:					
Arabian	2	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Armenian	16	15	15	(a)	(a)
Bohemian and Moravian	616	604	604	98.1	98.1
Bulgarian	4	2	2	(a)	(a)
Canadian, French	8,388	7,763	7,610	92.5	90.7
Canadian, Other	775	765	761	98.7	98.2
Croatian	216	175	174	81.0	80.6
Cuban	524	507	506	96.8	96.6
Danish	61	59	59	96.7	96.7
Dutch	259	249	248	96.1	95.8
English	3,799	3,749	3,725	98.7	98.1
Finnish	306	305	304	99.7	99.3
Flemish	36	33	32	91.7	88.9
French	409	390	388	95.4	94.9
German	1,892	1,853	1,841	97.9	97.3
Greek	583	261	249	44.8	42.7
Hebrew, Russian	1,409	1,307	1,295	92.8	91.9
Hebrew, Other	417	381	377	91.4	90.4
Irish	4,059	3,873	3,818	95.4	94.1
Italian, North	1,891	1,352	1,339	71.5	70.8
Italian, South	3,810	2,278	2,245	59.8	58.9
Italian (not specified)	1	.....	.....	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	1,171	796	640	68.0	54.7
Macedonian	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Magyar	625	583	575	93.3	92.0
Mexican	2	2	2	(a)	(a)

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

C—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

FEMALE—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Negro	4	4	4	(a)	(a)
Norwegian	49	49	49	100.0	100.0
Persian	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Polish	7,748	6,130	5,488	79.1	70.8
Portuguese	2,446	1,152	1,097	47.1	44.8
Rumanian	143	104	102	72.7	71.3
Russian	893	652	586	73.0	65.6
Ruthenian	81	52	43	64.2	53.1
Scotch	723	718	717	99.3	99.2
Scotch-Irish	5	5	5	(a)	(a)
Servian	20	11	11	55.0	55.0
Slovak	452	364	354	80.5	78.3
Slovenian	187	173	168	92.5	89.8
Spanish	134	125	124	93.3	92.5
Swedish	157	156	156	99.4	99.4
Syrian	449	172	162	38.3	36.1
Turkish	5	4	4	(a)	(a)
Welsh	89	89	88	100.0	98.9
West Indian (other than Cuban)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified)	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Austrian (race not specified)	153	128	114	83.7	74.5
Belgian (race not specified)	98	88	87	89.8	88.8
South American (race not specified)	4	4	3	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	81	81	81	100.0	100.0
Total	45,197	37,568	36,257	83.1	80.2
Grand total	96,108	87,221	85,716	90.8	89.2

MALES AND FEMALES

Native-born of native father:					
White	100,564	98,904	98,547	98.3	98.0
Negro	24,586	18,753	18,278	76.3	74.3
Indian	8	8	8	(a)	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:					
Arabia	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Australia	85	85	85	100.0	100.0
Austria-Hungary	4,496	4,430	4,420	98.8	98.5
Azores	266	254	253	95.5	95.1
Belgium	186	185	185	99.5	99.5
Bulgaria	4	4	4	(a)	(a)

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

C—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

MALES AND FEMALES—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Native-born, of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Continued.					
Canada	9,334	8,946	8,868	95.8	95.0
Cape Verde Islands	19	18	18	(a)	(a)
China	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Cuba	204	196	194	96.1	95.1
Denmark	259	259	259	100.0	100.0
England	10,308	10,262	10,250	99.6	99.4
Finland	97	97	97	100.0	100.0
France	1,004	997	995	99.3	99.1
Germany	23,923	23,806	23,783	99.5	99.4
Greece	22	21	20	95.5	90.9
India	5	5	5	(a)	(a)
Ireland	22,831	22,734	22,688	99.6	99.4
Italy	1,295	1,239	1,235	95.7	95.4
Japan	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Mexico	27	22	22	81.5	81.5
Netherlands	882	881	880	99.9	99.8
New Zealand	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Norway	281	281	281	100.0	100.0
Portugal	198	187	186	94.4	93.9
Rumania	9	9	9	(a)	(a)
Russia	2,564	2,533	2,524	98.8	98.4
Scotland	3,011	3,000	2,998	99.6	99.6
Servia	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Spain	74	73	73	98.6	98.6
Sweden	1,321	1,321	1,320	100.0	99.9
Switzerland	561	561	560	100.0	99.8
Turkey	10	10	10	(a)	(a)
Wales	1,810	1,796	1,787	99.2	98.7
West Indies (other than Cuba)	14	14	14	(a)	(a)
Africa (country not specified)	9	8	8	(a)	(a)
South America (country not specified)	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Total	85,112	84,247	84,044	99.0	98.7
Total native-born	210,270	201,912	200,877	96.0	95.5
Foreign-born, by race:					
Abyssinian	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Albanian	33	24	22	72.7	66.7
Arabian	5	3	3	(a)	(a)
Armenian	683	629	618	92.1	90.5
Bohemian and Moravian	4,524	4,386	4,361	96.9	96.4
Bosnian	33	24	24	72.7	72.7
Bulgarian	948	740	728	78.1	76.8
Canadian, French	17,688	15,587	15,087	88.1	85.3
Canadian, Other	2,512	2,484	2,475	98.9	98.5
Croatian	9,931	7,041	6,834	70.9	68.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

C—*Continued*

LITERACY OF EMPLOYEES, BY SEX AND GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE—*Continued*

MALES AND FEMALES—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read.	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Cuban	3,535	3,486	3,486	98.6	98.6
Dalmatian	43	32	32	74.4	74.4
Danish	656	649	648	98.9	98.8
Dutch	1,731	1,690	1,678	97.6	96.9
Egyptian	7	5	4	(a)	(a)
English	16,999	16,800	16,740	98.8	98.5
Filipino	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Finnish	3,909	3,874	3,809	99.1	97.4
Flemish	175	161	160	92.0	91.4
French	2,265	2,141	2,122	94.5	93.7
German	20,868	20,446	20,323	98.0	97.4
Greek	6,085	4,896	4,838	80.5	79.5
Hebrew, Russian	5,173	4,817	4,705	93.1	91.0
Hebrew, Other	1,809	1,673	1,649	92.5	91.2
Herzegovinian	199	163	156	81.9	78.4
Hindu	1	1	1	(a)	(a)
Irish	15,342	14,701	14,502	95.8	94.5
Italian, North	15,123	12,600	12,427	83.3	82.2
Italian, South	19,830	13,377	13,078	67.5	66.0
Italian (not specified)	142	127	125	89.4	88.0
Japanese	164	162	162	98.8	98.8
Korean	6	6	6	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	10,381	8,026	7,297	77.3	70.3
Macedonian	593	412	398	69.5	67.1
Magyar	12,187	11,022	10,971	91.0	90.0
Mexican	208	173	166	83.2	79.8
Montenegrin	248	183	180	73.8	72.6
Negro	75	71	68	94.7	90.7
Norwegian	733	731	731	99.7	99.7
Persian	24	21	21	87.5	87.5
Polish	48,156	38,484	36,344	79.9	75.5
Portuguese	5,982	2,842	2,736	47.5	45.6
Rumanian	2,020	1,668	1,645	82.6	81.4
Russian	7,390	5,502	5,210	74.5	70.5
Ruthenian	888	584	556	65.8	62.6
Scotch	3,897	3,879	3,868	99.5	99.3
Scotch-Irish	97	96	95	99.0	97.9
Servian	1,651	1,177	1,145	71.3	69.4
Slovak	25,056	21,150	20,635	84.4	82.4
Slovenian	4,922	4,309	4,226	87.5	85.9
Spanish	2,065	2,025	2,017	98.1	97.7
Swedish	5,510	5,499	5,480	99.8	99.5
Syrian	1,436	913	890	63.6	62.0
Turkish	345	196	188	56.8	54.5
Welsh	1,856	1,821	1,806	98.1	97.3
West Indian (other than Cuban)	17	17	17	(a)	(a)
Alsatian (race not specified)	2	2	2	(a)	(a)
Australian (race not specified)	18	16	16	88.9	88.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

C—*Continued*

MALES AND FEMALES—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Number who—		Per cent who—	
		Read.	Read and write.	Read	Read and write.
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.					
Austrian (race not specified)	2,130	1,809	1,767	84.9	83.0
Belgian (race not specified)	1,323	1,207	1,190	91.2	89.9
South American (race not specified)	9	9	8	(a)	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	416	415	415	99.8	99.8
Total foreign-born	290,059	247,056	240,883	85.2	83.0
Grand total	500,329	443,908	441,760	89.7	88.3

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.



D—Visits Abroad

VISITS ABROAD MADE BY FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES

By years in the United States, and race

RACE.	Number in United States—				Per cent reporting 1 or more visits, by years in United States.			
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Total.
Armenian	248	136	175	559	3.6	09.6	10.9	7.3
Bohemian and Moravian	1,110	814	1,678	3,602	3.3	6.6	4.5	4.6
Bulgarian	735	55	22	812	5.9	20.0	18.2	7.1
Canadian, French	2,442	2,129	10,968	15,539	30.8	51.6	56.6	51.8
Canadian, Other	240	282	1,572	2,094	41.3	62.8	59.9	58.2
Croatian	4,252	2,026	778	7,056	8.6	19.9	24.8	13.6
Cuban	1,368	1,092	940	3,400	29.8	63.8	62.2	49.7
Danish	75	88	423	586	4.0	19.3	19.9	17.7
Dutch	235	175	881	1,291	6.0	16.0	9.1	9.5
English	2,980	1,804	9,750	14,534	9.7	31.6	31.9	27.3
Finnish	1,742	1,135	808	3,685	8.9	22.6	16.8	14.8
French	650	445	831	1,926	4.8	14.2	24.7	15.5
German	2,278	1,806	13,186	17,270	5.5	12.0	10.6	10.1
Greek	4,416	801	213	5,430	6.0	16.2	33.8	8.6
Hebrew, Russian	1,839	1,117	976	3,922	2.0	4.4	4.1	3.2
Hebrew, Other	403	416	582	1,401	2.2	3.8	10.8	6.3
Irish	1,323	1,288	10,667	13,278	3.4	15.3	16.7	15.3
Italian, North	5,584	4,098	2,874	12,556	10.0	24.9	34.2	20.4
Italian, South	8,857	5,084	2,895	16,836	9.3	23.1	25.1	16.2
Lithuanian	4,555	2,692	1,940	9,187	3.8	7.1	9.5	5.9
Macedonian	320	6	.....	326	6.6	(a)	.....	7.4
Magyar	4,691	2,566	1,367	8,624	11.5	23.6	26.8	17.5
Montenegrin	200	19	9	228	.5	(a)	(a)	1.8
Norwegian	137	126	378	641	4.4	18.3	22.5	17.8
Polish	20,042	11,091	9,320	40,453	5.1	11.3	10.8	8.1
Portuguese	2,363	1,774	1,290	5,427	6.6	16.8	35.4	16.8
Rumanian	1,413	191	22	1,626	9.1	20.4	13.6	10.5
Russian	4,062	1,409	855	6,326	5.7	13.1	11.8	8.2
Ruthenian	390	158	104	652	9.7	22.8	26.9	15.6
Scotch	512	300	2,408	3,220	12.1	33.3	31.7	28.7
Servian	812	336	82	1,220	5.5	15.3	25.6	9.5
Slovak	7,371	5,832	5,005	18,208	12.5	24.2	26.8	20.2
Slovenian	2,001	1,356	641	3,998	8.9	15.3	17.2	12.4
Spanish	889	633	435	1,957	9.0	28.9	41.1	22.6
Swedish	600	802	3,532	4,934	5.2	18.8	19.9	17.9
Syrian	743	407	179	1,329	4.4	10.6	18.4	8.2
Turkish	267	19	13	299	7.5	(a)	(a)	8.7
Welsh	92	75	1,421	1,588	8.7	14.7	25.0	23.6
Total	94,197	55,604	90,567	240,368	8.4	20.0	25.1	17.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

E—Occupations Abroad

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN MALE EMPLOYEES IN EACH SPECIFIED OCCUPATION

Before coming to the United States, by race
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

[This table includes only races with 80 or more males reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. who were engaged in—				
		Manufacturing.	Farming or farm labor.	General labor.	Trade.	Other occupations.
Armenian	470	17.4	34.3	4.9	8.9	34.5
Bohemian and Moravian	2,807	28.7	31.1	10.0	2.0	28.2
Bulgarian	823	3.9	70.5	10.0	3.2	12.5
Canadian, French	4,617	13.6	61.5	6.2	3.0	15.7
Canadian, Other	938	27.3	31.8	6.4	4.3	30.3
Croatian	7,508	2.7	80.5	7.6	.6	8.5
Cuban	2,349	87.2	7.0	.3	2.7	2.9
Danish	448	23.4	30.4	7.8	8.3	30.1
Dutch	894	14.2	42.6	8.9	4.8	29.4
English	8,436	49.8	3.0	5.9	3.7	37.6
Finnish	3,262	4.8	71.0	9.1	.9	14.2
Flemish	124	71.0	9.7	9.7	.8	8.9
French	1,127	49.4	8.6	5.9	1.8	34.3
German	12,389	29.1	28.8	9.5	2.9	29.7
Greek	4,138	5.1	54.0	11.8	11.8	17.3
Hebrew, Russian	2,777	61.7	3.7	1.2	20.0	13.3
Hebrew, Other	964	55.3	9.1	2.1	24.4	9.1
Herzegovinian	190	1.1	53.2	44.2	.5	1.1
Irish	7,366	14.2	52.2	14.0	2.6	17.0
Italian, North	10,362	9.5	50.5	14.0	1.5	24.4
Italian, South	12,460	13.3	46.8	15.5	2.8	21.6
Japanese	121	8.3	61.2	9.9	12.4	8.3
Lithuanian	8,433	5.5	76.2	9.1	.5	8.7
Macedonian	317	3.8	62.5	15.1	7.6	11.0
Magyar	8,682	7.0	65.7	12.4	1.2	13.7
Mexican	167	8.4	21.6	11.4	2.4	56.3
Montenegrin	226	1.3	81.9	5.8	2.2	8.8
Norwegian	533	19.3	18.4	4.5	2.6	55.2
Polish	32,880	7.6	68.1	11.3	.6	12.6
Portuguese	2,472	2.8	70.2	7.8	3.4	15.8
Rumanian	1,695	5.1	74.3	10.5	2.9	7.2
Russian	5,663	8.3	68.3	12.0	1.7	9.7
Ruthenian	591	4.7	79.0	6.3	.7	9.3
Scotch	1,867	36.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	50.8
Servian	1,213	3.7	75.7	11.6	1.9	7.1
Slovak	17,707	4.5	72.6	11.6	.5	10.9
Slovenian	3,857	5.7	65.2	7.1	1.1	20.9
Spanish	1,202	49.1	27.9	3.2	12.0	7.9
Swedish	4,251	19.7	41.7	7.3	2.1	29.2
Syrian	654	12.7	52.1	5.0	8.3	21.9
Turkish	282	3.9	64.5	7.4	12.8	11.3
Welsh	1,012	58.2	2.6	3.0	2.6	33.7
Total	181,330	15.3	53.9	10.3	2.5	18.1

F—Congestion in Industrial Localities

PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS OF EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS

By general nativity and race of head of household

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more households reporting. The totals, however, are for all races.]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent. of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Native-born of native father:												
White	1,139	4.15	0.0	18.2	27.1	20.5	13.4	8.6	6.1	3.3	1.8	0.9
Negro	148	3.62	2.0	35.1	24.3	10.8	10.1	8.8	4.7	.7	2.7	.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Bohemian and Moravian	25	4.56	.0	16.0	20.0	20.0	16.0	4.0	12.0	12.0	.0	.0
English	38	4.58	.0	10.5	23.7	26.3	10.5	10.5	5.3	10.5	2.6	.0
German	226	4.11	.4	13.7	26.1	26.1	16.8	8.0	6.2	.4	1.3	.9
Irish	313	4.98	.0	11.8	16.9	17.9	17.3	12.8	8.9	7.0	4.2	3.2
Polish	78	4.55	.0	11.5	20.5	20.5	23.1	9.0	9.0	2.6	2.6	1.3
Foreign-born:												
Armenian	120	4.98	.0	10.0	22.5	15.8	16.7	15.0	5.0	5.8	4.2	5.0
Bohemian and Moravian	501	5.14	.0	7.6	15.2	20.0	21.0	12.0	9.8	7.6	3.6	3.4
Brava	30	3.73	.0	26.7	26.7	23.3	13.3	3.3	.0	3.3	.0	3.3
Bulgarian	a 139	6.19	.7	9.4	13.7	15.1	16.5	6.5	7.2	9.4	6.5	14.4
Canadian, French	506	5.82	.0	6.1	12.8	16.6	15.8	11.7	12.1	10.5	6.5	7.9
Croatian	617	7.65	.0	7.5	7.9	9.6	11.0	10.9	8.9	9.6	8.1	26.6
Cuban	43	4.65	.0	11.6	30.2	11.6	14.0	16.3	4.7	4.7	2.3	4.7
Danish	20	4.05	.0	20.0	15.0	40.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	.0	5.0	.0
Dutch	144	5.68	.0	8.3	9.7	16.7	11.1	19.4	13.9	9.0	5.6	6.3
English	461	4.52	.0	17.4	19.3	18.4	15.4	11.7	9.8	4.1	2.2	1.7
Finnish	142	4.92	.0	11.3	21.8	23.2	11.3	9.2	7.7	4.9	7.0	3.5
Flemish	85	4.66	1.2	5.9	25.9	17.6	18.8	14.1	8.2	5.9	2.4	.0
French	146	3.90	.0	27.4	21.2	20.5	11.6	9.6	6.2	1.4	1.4	.7
German	948	5.19	.0	12.1	17.8	16.2	15.9	12.4	10.0	5.7	3.7	6.0
Greek	226	6.13	.0	4.4	12.4	11.9	13.3	16.8	12.4	10.6	7.5	10.6
Hebrew	749	5.27	.0	6.7	16.0	18.0	16.4	17.5	10.0	8.4	3.7	3.3
Irish	731	5.45	.0	8.5	12.3	17.6	17.8	15.0	10.7	6.6	5.1	6.4
Italian, North	658	5.50	.5	8.4	16.2	17.2	14.7	14.1	8.9	7.2	4.1	8.7
Italian, South	1,530	5.65	.0	8.6	15.2	15.8	12.9	13.6	12.0	8.2	5.8	7.9
Lithuanian	791	5.89	.0	5.8	10.1	12.3	19.5	15.5	13.0	11.1	6.1	6.6
Magyar	911	6.44	.0	6.8	10.5	14.3	14.4	10.9	11.2	8.2	6.8	16.9
Mexican	42	4.67	.0	14.3	16.7	19.0	23.8	7.1	7.1	9.5	.0	2.4
Norwegian	26	5.88	.0	3.8	15.4	3.8	30.8	7.7	11.5	15.4	.0	11.5
Polish	2,106	6.06	(b)	6.1	10.8	12.7	15.3	16.0	12.6	10.1	6.4	9.3
Portuguese	232	6.68	.0	5.6	9.5	16.8	15.1	13.8	9.9	10.3	4.7	14.2
Rumanian	77	12.47	.0	5.2	9.1	6.5	2.6	2.6	5.2	1.3	6.5	61.0
Russian	75	5.93	.0	14.7	13.3	12.0	9.3	14.7	9.3	6.7	8.0	12.0
Ruthenian	531	6.66	.0	2.1	8.5	10.2	13.4	14.1	15.1	14.1	12.1	10.5
Scotch	135	5.40	.0	8.1	14.8	14.8	21.5	14.1	8.1	8.9	2.2	7.4
Servian	69	9.62	.0	2.9	7.2	1.4	4.3	5.8	5.8	15.9	8.7	47.8
Slovak	1,319	5.87	.0	6.6	12.1	14.9	15.2	14.9	12.1	10.3	5.5	8.4
Slovenian	174	5.82	.0	12.1	16.1	11.5	11.5	13.2	8.0	6.9	6.9	13.8
Spanish	39	4.82	.0	7.7	23.1	17.9	20.5	10.3	10.3	5.1	2.6	2.6
Swedish	485	4.90	.0	9.1	18.4	20.2	18.8	12.6	9.3	7.0	2.9	1.9

F—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS OF EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent. of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Foreign-born—Con.												
Syrian	165	4.80	.6	7.3	23.0	21.8	18.2	13.3	6.7	4.2	1.2	3.6
Turkish	50	8.92	.0	.0	.0	4.0	10.0	26.0	4.0	14.0	6.0	36.0
Welsh	94	5.26	.0	10.6	8.5	19.1	18.1	18.1	9.6	9.6	4.3	2.1
Grand total	a17,141	5.63	.1	9.1	14.9	15.7	15.2	13.3	10.4	8.0	5.1	8.2
Total native-born of foreign father	727	4.62	.1	12.4	20.8	20.8	17.5	11.0	8.1	4.5	2.9	1.9
Total native-born	2,014	4.28	.2	17.3	24.6	19.9	14.6	9.5	6.8	3.6	2.2	1.2
Total foreign-born	a 15,127	5.81	(b)	8.0	13.6	15.2	15.3	13.8	10.9	8.6	5.5	9.1

a Including 1 household not reporting number of rooms. *b* Less than 0.05 per cent.

F—*Continued*

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER APARTMENT, PER ROOM, AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM

By general nativity and race of head of household
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.	Total number households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father:				
White	1,139	4.15	0.77	1.84
Negro	148	3.62	1.30	2.25
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Bohemian and Moravian	25	4.56	1.90	2.43
Canadian, French	18	5.89	1.15	2.04
Canadian, Other	12	4.50	.95	1.86
Dutch	17	4.29	.73	2.03
English	38	4.58	.80	1.81
German	226	4.11	.72	1.84
Irish	313	4.98	.90	1.96
Polish	78	4.55	.99	2.57
Foreign-born:				
Armenian	120	4.98	1.03	1.97
Bohemian and Moravian	501	5.14	1.18	2.54
Brava	30	3.73	.98	2.24
Bulgarian	139	6.19	2.53	3.20
Canadian, French	506	5.82	1.17	2.07
Croatian	617	7.65	1.88	3.18
Cuban	43	4.65	.99	2.15
Danish	20	4.05	.72	1.62
Dutch	144	5.68	.97	2.34
English	461	4.52	.87	1.89
Finnish	142	4.92	1.37	2.92
Flemish	85	4.66	1.09	2.26
French	146	3.90	.88	1.81
German	948	5.19	1.02	2.15
Greek	226	6.13	1.48	2.13
Hebrew	749	5.27	1.36	2.55
Irish	731	5.45	1.02	1.98
Italian, North	653	5.50	1.42	2.59
Italian, South	1,530	5.65	1.47	2.62
Japanese	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	791	5.89	1.44	2.45
Macedonian	12	7.08	3.15	3.70
Magyar	911	6.44	1.72	2.92
Mexican	42	4.67	1.63	3.27
Norwegian	26	5.88	.97	2.28
Polish	2,106	6.06	1.58	2.77
Portuguese	232	6.68	1.38	2.39
Rumanian	77	12.47	2.57	3.72
Russian	75	5.93	1.77	2.85
Ruthenian	531	6.66	1.84	2.83
Scotch	135	5.40	1.08	2.18
Servian	69	9.62	1.97	2.89
Slovak	1,319	5.87	1.62	2.90
Slovenian	174	5.82	1.43	2.66
Spanish	39	4.82	.94	2.02
Swedish	485	4.90	.92	2.02
Syrian	165	4.80	1.15	1.87

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

F—*Continued*

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER APARTMENT, PER ROOM, AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Foreign-born—Continued.				
Turkish	50	8.92	1.42	1.95
Welsh	94	5.26	.96	2.11
Grand total	17,141	5.63	1.30	2.46
Total native-born of foreign father	727	4.62	.85	1.99
Total native-born	2,014	4.28	.82	1.92
Total foreign-born	15,127	5.81	1.38	2.53

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN, BY RACE

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

Old Immigration.	Average number of persons per—		New Immigration.	Average number of persons per—	
	Room.	Sleeping-room.		Room.	Sleeping-room.
Canadian, French	1.17	2.07	Armenian	1.03	1.97
Dutch	.97	2.34	Brava	.98	2.24
English	.87	1.89	Bulgarian	2.53	3.20
German	1.02	2.15	Croatian	1.88	3.18
Irish	1.02	1.98	Greek	1.48	2.13
Norwegian	.97	2.28	Hebrew	1.36	2.55
Scotch	1.08	2.18	Italian, North	1.42	2.59
Swedish	.92	2.02	Italian, South	1.47	2.62
Welsh	.96	2.11	Lithuanian	1.44	2.45
			Macedonian	3.15	3.70
			Magyar	1.72	2.92
			Polish	1.58	2.77
			Portuguese	1.38	2.39
			Rumanian	2.57	3.72
			Russian	1.77	2.85
			Ruthenian	1.84	2.83
			Servian	1.97	2.89
			Slovak	1.62	2.90
			Slovenian	1.43	2.66
			Syrian	1.15	1.87
			Turkish	1.42	1.95

F—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS

By general nativity and race of head of household
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White	1,139	114	10.0
Negro	148	6	4.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian	25	1	4.0
Canadian, French	18	7	(a)
Canadian, Other	12	3	(a)
Dutch	17	2	(a)
English	38	5	13.2
German	226	15	6.6
Irish	313	42	13.4
Polish	78	4	5.1
Foreign-born:			
Armenian	120	25	20.8
Bohemian and Moravian	501	44	8.8
Brava	30	9	30.0
Bulgarian	139	17	12.2
Canadian, French	506	78	15.4
Croatian	617	367	59.5
Cuban	43	4	9.3
Danish	20	2	10.0
Dutch	144	9	6.3
English	461	59	12.8
Finnish	142	10	7.0
Flemish	85	14	16.5
French	146	14	9.6
German	948	154	16.2
Greek	226	15	6.6
Hebrew	749	138	8.4
Irish	731	108	14.8
Italian, North	653	223	34.2
Italian, South	1,530	512	33.5
Japanese	3	.....	(a)
Lithuanian	791	456	57.6
Macedonian	12	.....	(a)
Magyar	911	488	53.6
Mexican	42	9	21.4
Norwegian	26	1	3.8
Polish	2,106	1,020	48.4
Portuguese	232	60	25.9
Rumanian	77	60	77.9
Russian	75	41	54.7
Ruthenian	531	302	56.9
Scotch	135	12	8.9
Servian	69	64	92.8
Slovak	1,319	475	36.0
Slovenian	174	57	32.8
Spanish	39	7	17.9
Swedish	485	58	12.0
Syrian	165	51	30.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

F—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born—Continued.			
Turkish	50	1	2.0
Welsh	94	14	14.9
Grand total	17,171	5,177	30.1
Total native-born of foreign father	727	79	10.9
Total native-born	2,014	199	9.9
Total foreign-born	15,127	4,978	32.9

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO THE KEEPING OF BOARDERS OR LODGERS

in households of the foreign-born, by race

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

Old Immigration.	Per cent. keeping boarders or lodgers.	New Immigration.	Per cent. keeping boarders or lodgers.
Canadian, French	15.4	Armenian	20.8
Danish	10.0	Brava	30.0
Dutch	6.3	Bulgarian	12.2
English	12.8	Croatian	59.5
German	16.2	Greek	6.6
Irish	14.8	Hebrew	18.4
Norwegian	3.8	Italian, North	34.2
Scotch	8.9	Italian, South	33.5
Swedish	12.0	Lithuanian	57.6
Welsh	14.9	Magyar	53.6
		Polish	48.4
		Portuguese	25.9
		Rumanian	77.9
		Russian	54.7
		Ruthenian	56.9
		Servian	92.8
		Slovak	36.0
		Slovenian	32.8
		Syrian	30.9
		Turkish	2.0

G—Congestion in Large Cities

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

By general nativity and race of head of household

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father:										
White	486	0.93	252	27	4	1	51.9	5.6	0.8	0.2
Negro	449	.99	245	53	14	4	54.7	11.8	3.1	.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Bohemian and Moravian	41	.92	21	1	...	...	51.2	2.4	.0	.0
German	228	.96	120	18	...	...	52.6	7.9	.0	.0
Irish	328	1.05	208	32	3	...	63.4	9.8	.9	.0
Polish	20	1.22	18	1	...	...	90.0	5.0	.0	.0
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian	643	1.20	479	90	7	...	74.5	14.0	1.1	.0
German	567	.99	310	49	3	...	54.7	8.6	.5	.0
Greek	49	1.67	48	19	4	1	98.0	33.8	8.2	2.0
Hebrew, Russian	1,370	1.47	1,190	371	59	6	86.9	27.1	4.3	.4
Hebrew, Other	281	1.37	231	61	7	...	82.2	21.7	2.5	.0
Irish	806	1.14	552	78	3	...	68.5	9.7	.4	.0
Italian, North	77	1.38	66	11	2	...	85.7	14.3	2.6	.0
Italian, South	1,980	1.66	1,819	851	198	51	91.9	43.0	10.0	2.6
Lithuanian	337	1.51	298	88	12	3	88.4	26.1	3.6	.9
Magyar	207	1.53	184	60	12	1	88.9	29.0	5.8	.5
Negro	122	1.03	78	6	...	...	63.9	4.9	.0	.0
Polish	1,187	1.55	1,026	398	87	17	86.4	33.5	7.3	1.4
Servian	33	1.51	29	10	1	...	87.9	30.3	3.0	.0
Slovak	371	1.61	341	134	27	4	91.9	36.1	7.3	1.1
Slovenian	116	1.72	108	50	5	1	93.1	43.1	4.3	.9
Swedish	149	.93	79	1	...	...	53.4	.7	.0	.0
Syrian	361	1.45	325	130	42	11	90.0	36.0	11.6	3.0
Grand total	10,200	1.34	8,027	2,539	490	100	78.6	24.9	4.8	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father	617	1.01	367	52	3	...	59.5	8.4	.5	.0
Total native-born	1,551	.98	864	132	21	5	55.7	8.5	1.4	.3
Total foreign-born	8,655	1.42	7,163	2,407	469	95	82.8	27.8	5.4	1.1

G—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

By city

City.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent. of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
New York	2,667	1.39	2,137	618	89	13	80.1	23.2	3.3	0.5
Chicago	2,237	1.26	1,696	383	39	7	75.8	17.1	1.7	.3
Philadelphia	1,177	1.41	955	430	138	35	81.1	36.5	11.7	3.0
Boston	1,416	1.44	1,174	461	101	26	82.9	32.6	7.1	1.8
Cleveland	1,183	1.40	973	313	47	6	82.2	26.5	4.0	.5
Buffalo	687	1.33	523	213	55	11	76.1	31.0	8.0	1.6
Milwaukee	839	1.14	569	121	21	2	67.8	14.4	2.5	.2
Total	10,206	1.34	8,027	2,539	490	100	78.6	24.9	4.8	1.0

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS

Per sleeping-room, by city

City.	Number of households reporting complete data.	Average number of persons per sleeping-room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
New York	2,648	2.22	1,944	614	139	24	4	73.4	23.2	5.2	0.9	0.2
Chicago	2,223	2.32	1,673	651	175	39	11	75.3	29.3	7.9	1.8	.5
Philadelphia	1,174	2.47	896	494	220	86	45	76.3	42.1	18.7	7.3	3.8
Boston	1,415	2.21	1,014	374	118	24	9	71.7	26.4	8.3	1.7	.6
Cleveland	1,183	2.47	946	442	152	57	17	80.0	37.4	12.8	4.8	1.4
Buffalo	682	2.38	488	241	89	24	10	71.6	35.3	13.0	3.5	1.5
Milwaukee	838	2.37	616	286	127	54	17	73.5	34.1	15.2	6.4	2.0
Total	10,163	2.32	7,577	3,102	1,020	308	113	74.6	30.5	10.0	3.0	1.1

G—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS

Per sleeping-room, by general nativity and race of head of household

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Number reporting complete data.	Average number of persons per sleeping-room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.					Per cent. of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father:												
White	484	1.93	290	91	27	4	...	59.9	18.8	5.6	0.8	0.0
Negro	447	1.78	224	49	11	1	...	50.1	11.0	2.5	.2	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Bohemian and Moravian	41	2.22	33	10	3	2	1	80.5	24.4	7.3	4.9	2.4
German	228	2.05	143	46	12	2	2	62.7	20.2	5.3	.9	.9
Irish	328	2.00	209	68	8	...	...	63.7	20.7	2.4	.0	.0
Polish	20	2.74	19	9	3	2	...	95.0	45.0	15.0	10.0	.0
Foreign-born:												
Bohemian and Moravian	641	2.31	498	192	54	17	5	77.7	30.0	8.4	2.7	.8
German	567	2.03	339	114	47	16	3	59.8	20.1	8.3	2.8	.5
Greek	49	2.10	33	7	2	1	1	67.3	14.3	4.1	2.0	2.0
Hebrew, Russian	1,361	2.38	1,064	410	130	42	16	78.2	30.1	9.6	3.1	1.2
Hebrew, Other	281	2.29	205	79	27	8	4	70.0	28.1	9.6	2.8	1.4
Irish	804	2.06	515	156	33	7	3	64.1	19.4	4.1	.9	.4
Italian, North	76	2.34	62	19	3	...	...	81.6	25.0	3.9	.0	.0
Italian, South	1,968	2.54	1,657	782	275	87	39	84.2	39.7	14.0	4.4	2.0
Lithuanian	337	2.32	264	83	13	2	1	78.3	24.6	3.9	.6	.3
Magyar	205	2.43	162	67	24	6	2	79.0	32.7	11.7	2.9	1.0
Negro	122	1.90	72	21	4	2	1	59.0	17.2	3.3	1.6	.8
Polish	1,183	2.72	1,015	561	227	66	21	85.8	47.4	19.2	5.6	1.8
Servian	33	2.09	22	4	...	...	...	66.7	12.1	.0	.0	.0
Slovak	370	2.63	320	162	56	21	7	86.5	43.8	15.1	5.7	1.9
Slovenian	116	2.99	111	66	32	16	6	95.7	56.9	27.6	13.8	5.2
Swedish	148	1.92	80	21	3	...	...	54.1	14.2	2.0	.0	.0
Syrian	354	2.05	240	85	26	6	1	67.8	24.0	7.3	1.7	.3
Grand total	10,163	2.32	7,577	3,102	1,020	308	113	74.6	30.5	10.0	3.0	1.1
Total native-born of foreign father	617	2.05	404	133	26	6	3	65.5	21.6	4.2	1.0	.5
Total native-born	1,548	1.94	918	273	64	11	3	59.3	17.6	4.1	.7	.2
Total foreign-born	8,615	2.39	6,659	2,829	956	297	110	77.3	32.8	11.1	3.4	1.3

G—*Continued*

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULTS PER ROOM AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH FOREIGN-BORN HEADS

By years of residence of head in the United States and by city

[In this table each person 10 years of age or over is considered an adult, and two persons under 10 are considered one adult. By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

City.	Average number of adults per room in households whose heads have resided in the United States each specified number of years.			Average number of adults per sleeping-room in households whose heads have resided in the United States each specified number of years.		
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.
New York	1.28	1.42	1.27	1.96	1.98	1.97
Chicago	1.28	1.15	1.06	2.14	2.02	2.02
Philadelphia	1.54	1.53	1.23	2.34	2.48	2.18
Boston	1.52	1.44	1.28	2.11	1.98	1.96
Cleveland	1.31	1.31	1.10	2.08	2.23	1.99
Buffalo	1.23	1.26	1.20	2.04	2.01	2.11
Milwaukee	1.16	1.15	1.04	2.10	2.16	2.14
Total	1.32	1.29	1.16	2.08	2.09	2.04



G—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS REGULARLY SLEEPING IN ALL EXCEPT EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS

By general nativity and race of head of household

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Number reporting complete data.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping-rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Native-born of native father:									
White	484	4.47	2.15	11	98	185	2.3	20.2	38.2
Negro	447	3.62	2.00	34	166	205	7.6	37.1	45.9
Native-born of foreign father by race of father:									
Bohemian and Moravian	41	3.73	1.54	...	7	20	.0	17.1	48.8
German	228	4.53	2.12	4	39	80	1.8	17.1	35.1
Irish	328	4.31	2.26	10	97	130	3.0	29.6	39.6
Polish	20	3.80	1.70	...	3	13	.0	15.0	65.0
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian	641	3.65	1.90	17	247	278	2.7	38.5	43.4
German	567	4.30	2.11	15	123	235	2.6	21.7	41.4
Greek	49	2.88	2.29	21	27	1	42.9	55.1	2.0
Hebrew, Russian	1,361	3.82	2.36	176	600	418	12.9	44.1	30.7
Hebrew, Other	281	3.69	2.21	41	112	87	14.6	39.9	31.0
Irish	804	4.27	2.35	22	290	295	2.7	36.1	36.7
Italian, North	76	4.26	2.53	5	30	27	6.6	39.5	35.5
Italian, South	1,968	3.28	2.15	447	978	423	22.7	49.7	21.5
Lithuanian	337	3.90	2.54	41	161	113	12.2	47.8	33.5
Magyar	205	3.40	2.15	32	109	48	15.6	53.2	23.4
Negro	122	3.28	1.78	1	66	48	.8	54.1	39.3
Polish	1,183	3.58	2.04	173	367	497	14.6	31.0	42.0
Servian	33	4.61	3.33	1	23	8	3.0	69.7	24.2
Slovak	370	3.21	1.97	56	186	111	15.1	50.3	30.0
Slovenian	116	3.34	1.92	6	60	47	5.2	51.7	40.5
Swedish	148	4.85	2.34	1	9	68	.7	6.1	45.9
Syrian	354	2.61	1.85	149	157	39	42.1	44.4	11.0
Grand total	10,163	3.72	2.16	1,263	3,955	3,376	12.4	38.9	33.2
Total native-born of foreign father	617	4.34	2.14	14	146	243	2.3	23.7	39.4
Total native-born	1,548	4.17	2.10	59	410	633	3.8	26.5	40.9
Total foreign-born	8,615	3.64	2.17	1,204	3,545	2,743	14.0	41.1	31.8

G—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS

By general nativity and race of head of household

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White	486	63	13.0
Negro	448	151	33.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian	41	3	7.3
German	228	22	9.6
Irish	328	37	11.3
Polish	20	1	5.0
Foreign-born:			
Bohemian and Moravian	643	84	13.1
German	567	54	9.5
Greek	49	9	18.4
Hebrew, Russian	1,370	440	32.1
Hebrew, Other	281	74	26.3
Irish	806	135	16.7
Italian, North	77	33	42.9
Italian, South	1,980	444	22.4
Lithuanian	337	237	70.3
Magyar	207	98	47.3
Negro	122	45	36.9
Polish	1,187	421	35.5
Servian	33	9	27.3
Slovak	371	152	41.0
Slovenian	116	44	37.9
Swedish	148	55	37.2
Syrian	361	19	5.3
Grand total	10,206	2,630	25.8
Total native-born of foreign father	617	63	10.2
Total native-born	1,551	277	17.9
Total foreign-born	8,655	2,353	27.2



H—Location of Wives

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN HUSBANDS WHO REPORT WIFE IN THE UNITED STATES, BY RACE OF HUSBAND

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

[This table includes only races with 40 or more husbands reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.]

RACE OF HUSBAND.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. reporting wife—	
		In United States.	Abroad.
Armenian	362	49.2	50.8
Bohemian and Moravian	2,644	91.9	8.1
Bulgarian	580	10.0	90.0
Canadian, French	5,707	98.5	1.5
Canadian, Other	1,172	98.9	1.1
Croatian	4,922	40.7	59.3
Cuban	1,802	96.6	3.4
Danish	411	96.8	3.2
Dutch	977	96.2	3.8
English	9,020	96.6	3.4
Finnish	1,937	82.4	17.6
Flemish	84	88.1	11.9
French	1,230	94.7	5.3
German	14,203	95.7	4.3
Greek	1,624	25.3	74.7
Hebrew, Russian	2,139	87.5	12.5
Hebrew, Other	849	90.7	9.3
Irish	7,127	98.8	1.2
Italian, North	6,680	68.4	31.6
Italian, South	7,985	63.1	36.9
Italian (not specified)	66	66.7	33.3
Lithuanian	3,840	76.7	23.3
Macedonian	285	3.5	96.5
Magyar	7,448	56.7	43.3
Mexican	73	86.3	13.7
Montenegrin	84	23.8	76.2
Norwegian	423	91.0	9.0
Polish	24,013	77.0	23.0
Portuguese	1,902	84.1	15.9
Rumanian	848	26.1	73.9
Russian	3,555	54.5	45.5
Ruthenian	448	55.6	44.4
Scotch	2,131	96.8	3.2
Scotch-Irish	67	97.0	3.0
Servian	772	35.5	64.5
Slovak	17,099	65.8	34.2
Slovenian	2,572	66.3	33.7
Spanish	809	96.4	3.6
Swedish	3,430	97.1	2.9
Syrian	357	65.0	35.0
Turkish	128	16.4	83.6
Welsh	1,248	98.6	1.4
Austrian (race not specified)	1,095	73.0	27.0
Belgian (race not specified)	755	92.2	7.8
Swiss (race not specified)	250	98.8	1.2
Total	145,354	77.3	22.7

H—*Continued*

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN-BORN HUSBANDS

Reporting wife abroad, by race

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

OLD IMMIGRATION.	Per cent. reporting wife abroad.	NEW IMMIGRATION.	Per cent. reporting wife abroad.
Canadian, French	1.5	Bulgarian	90.0
Dutch	3.8	Croatian	59.3
English	3.4	Greek	74.7
German	4.3	Hebrew, Russian	12.5
Irish	1.2	Italian, North	31.6
Scotch	3.2	Italian, South	36.9
Swedish	2.9	Lithuanian	23.3
Welsh	1.4	Magyar	43.3
		Polish	23.0
		Portuguese	15.9
		Rumanian	73.9
		Russian	45.5
		Servian	64.5
		Slovak	34.2
		Slovenian	33.7



I—Contract Laborers Debarred and Deported

IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES, TOTAL NUMBER DEBARRED,

and number of contract laborers debarred, fiscal years 1892 *to* 1910

[Compiled from reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. This table does not include those seeking admission from contiguous countries and debarred as contract laborers.]

Year.	Immigrants.	Number debarred.		Number of contract laborers debarred for every 10,000 immigrants admitted	Number of contract laborers debarred of every 100 debarred for all causes.
		Total.	Contract laborers.		
1892	579,663	2,164	932	16	43
1893	439,730	1,053	518	12	49
1894	285,631	1,389	553	19	40
1895	258,536	2,419	694	27	29
1896	343,267	2,799	776	23	28
1897	230,832	1,617	328	14	20
1898	229,299	3,030	417	18	14
1899	311,715	3,798	741	24	20
1900	448,572	4,246	833	19	20
1901	487,918	3,516	327	7	9
1902	648,743	4,974	275	4	6
1903	857,046	8,769	1,086	13	12
1904	812,870	7,994	1,501	18	19
1905	1,026,499	11,879	1,164	11	10
1906	1,100,735	12,432	2,314	21	19
1907	1,285,349	13,064	1,434	11	11
1908	782,870	10,902	1,932	25	18
1909	751,786	10,411	1,172	16	11
1910	1,041,570	24,270	1,786	17	7

J—Industrial Distribution of Immigrant Wage-earners

RACE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED, BY INDUSTRY; PERCENTAGES

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES) [Only races represented by 500 or more employees are shown in detail.]

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE.	Total of 21 industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Coal mining (bituminous).	Collars, cuffs and shirts.	Construction work.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.	Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Sugar refining.	Wool and worsted goods.
Native-born of native father:																						
White	20.1	19.4	46.7	31.4	5.3	21.0	50.1	10.4	21.1	9.4	20.9	40.2	50.3	24.2	13.5	17.0	11.1	14.2	20.8	17.7	5.6	13.7
Negro	5.0	.8	.3	20.6	.1	7.6	.1	9.4	(a)	(a)	.3	2.1	.4	4.7	29.6	.4	.7	.0	.0	7.1	.8	(a)
Indian	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																						
Austria-Hungary	.9	.7	.9	1.1	5.4	.9	.1	(a)	.1	.2	.2	1.4	.1	.5	.1	.2	1.7	.0	3.4	1.2	.1	.1
Canada	1.9	.7	3.1	.1	.3	.1	5.2	(a)	3.3	8.1	1.2	.2	.0	.2	.7	.3	.4	.1	.5	.4	.2	5.4
England	2.1	1.2	1.7	.6	.4	2.0	2.7	.2	3.8	3.9	1.1	1.9	4.8	1.9	.1	.6	1.6	1.2	5.4	.8	.6	3.7
France	.2	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.0	(a)	.1	.1	(a)	.6	.1	.2	(a)	.2	.3	.2	.5	.2	.1	.1
Germany	4.8	10.1	9.3	6.2	10.0	2.6	3.3	.8	2.7	.7	5.0	9.1	4.8	5.0	.4	8.2	6.4	3.7	10.3	6.0	3.0	2.9
Ireland	4.6	3.1	8.2	4.8	1.4	1.5	22.4	2.3	1.2	7.0	1.9	2.4	4.0	3.5	.6	4.1	9.6	2.8	10.6	3.9	3.6	10.3
Italy	.3	.1	.5	.6	1.1	.2	.4	.0	.1	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	.5	1.1	(a)	.1	.4
Netherlands	.2	.2	(a)	(a)	.1	(a)	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	7.1	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.6	3.1	.1	.0	(a)
Russia	.5	.9	.3	.5	2.8	.2	.3	(a)	.2	.1	.5	.7	.2	.2	.1	.8	.2	.0	3.8	.7	.4	.1
Scotland	.6	.4	.5	.2	.1	1.0	1.0	.1	.6	.1	.5	.6	.6	.6	.1	.2	.3	.1	1.6	.3	.2	.9
Sweden	.3	1.6	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.8	.2	.2	.2	.7	.4	.3	.3	(a)	.4	(a)	.1
Switzerland	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1	(a)	.1	.1	.1	(a)	(a)	.2	.0	.1	(a)	.2	.1	.0	1.4	.1	(a)	(a)
Wales	.4	.2	(a)	(a)	(a)	.5	.1	(a)	.1	.1	.2	.3	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.2	.1	2.5	.1	(a)	.1
Other countries	.1	.6	.3	.9	.3	.2	.8	.0	1.4	.8	.4	.5	.6	.0	1.4	.3	.2	.1	.7	.6	.1	.3
Foreign-born, by race:																						
Armenian	.1	.2	.7	(a)	(a)	(a)	.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	.1	.0	.6	.0	.0	.2	.1	.1	.5
Bohemian and Moravian	.9	1.4	.6	.2	4.7	.8	.0	(a)	(a)	.1	.3	.3	.2	.3	.0	.6	.3	.0	.1	4.1	.2	.1
Bulgarian	.2	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)	.2	.0	3.7	(a)	(a)	(a)	.6	.2	.2	.7	.1	(a)	.0	(a)	.3	.1	(a)
Canadian, French	3.5	.4	2.8	(a)	.1	(a)	2.7	.0	4.1	19.5	.3	(a)	.2	(a)	.7	.4	.1	.1	.8	.2	.0	8.5

Canadian, Other	.5	.8	2.1	.1	.1	(a)	.2	.1	1.1	.9	1.5	.1	.7	.2	.3	.2	.4	.0	.3	.4	.7	1.3											
Croatian	2.0	.7	(a)	.2	.3	2.7	.0	9.6	7.0	(a)	.0	.1	.2	4.3	4.1	1.4	1.9	.0	(a)	3.8	.1	.0										
Cuban	.7	.0	(a)	9.7	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)										
Danish	.1	.8	.1	(a)	.2	(a)	1.3	.1	(a)	(a)	.5	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	(a)	.3	.1	.1										
Dutch	.3	.6	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.0	(a)	(a)	.1	18.6	(a)	.0	.1	(a)	.1	(a)	8.6	2.0	.2	(a)	.1										
English	3.4	1.0	1.1	.4	.3	2.8	.9	.4	11.7	7.9	.8	1.6	12.3	2.7	2.7	.5	1.8	1.7	4.6	.7	1.1	9.3										
Finnish	.8	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	.4	21.5	(a)	.1	(a)	.0	.4	13.0	(a)	.1	.0	(a)	(a)	.1	2.1										
French	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.9	.1	(a)	(a)	.3	.1	1.1	1.8	.2	.0	.3	.1	1.4	1.1	.1	.1	1.6										
German	4.1	9.4	1.6	1.7	3.4	3.1	1.0	.2	1.8	1.1	3.5	5.8	3.0	5.1	.6	9.0	5.1	11.1	6.5	7.7	11.9	3.7										
Greek	1.2	1.2	1.9	.9	.1	.1	.0	2.3	.0	4.1	.0	1.0	.0	.7	(a)	4.8	.1	.0	.2	.9	.1	.9										
Hebrew, Russian	1.0	.2	2.9	.4	18.6	.0	.1	(a)	.0	.1	.2	(a)	4.1	(a)	(a)	.7	.2	.0	2.0	.4	.2	.5										
Hebrew, Other	.4	.1	.3	.2	7.1	(a)	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	.4	.1	.0	.3	(a)	.1	.4	.2	.2	(a)										
Irish	3.1	1.9	1.7	.9	.4	1.1	3.8	2.4	.6	6.4	.5	.6	1.0	2.8	.2	2.0	13.6	2.6	1.7	4.4	7.1	6.4										
Italian, North	3.0	1.1	1.8	.6	5.7	7.5	.3	11.1	7.6	.4	.6	2.3	1.2	1.3	8.7	2.6	.4	13.4	5.0	.2	.7	4.2										
Italian, South	4.0	1.2	3.4	5.3	14.4	4.8	.4	33.4	.8	1.1	1.3	5.1	4.8	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.6	25.3	2.1	.4	1.4	8.1										
Lithuanian	2.1	3.1	.7	(a)	4.1	2.1	.0	.2	.6	.4	3.0	.2	.0	1.1	.3	1.6	2.5	.1	.6	6.7	16.7	2.6										
Macedonian	.1	(a)	.1	.1	.0	(a)	.0	.2	.0	.1	.0	.5	.0	.3	.1	.3	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	(a)										
Magyar	2.4	2.8	.2	1.5	1.2	5.2	.0	1.0	1.6	(a)	.1	1.8	.1	5.4	.1	2.1	2.2	3.5	.2	1.1	2.4	(a)										
Norwegian	.1	.7	.1	(a)	.3	(a)	.0	.7	.6	(a)	.5	(a)	.1	.1	.4	(a)	.7	.1	(a)	.3	.2	(a)										
Polish	9.6	19.6	1.1	2.3	5.9	8.3	.3	3.5	1.0	13.4	11.2	5.5	.2	9.2	6.0	21.8	16.8	.4	2.0	16.4	30.2	5.3										
Portuguese	1.2	.0	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	.1	8.8	.0	(a)	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.1	.1	.4										
Rumanian	.4	.1	.2	.2	.5	.2	.0	1.3	.3	(a)	(a)	.8	.2	1.1	(a)	.4	.0	.0	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)										
Russian	1.5	1.1	.6	.6	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.8	.1	.7	.4	1.2	.7	1.6	.3	1.6	1.7	.4	.5	2.3	6.4	1.3										
Ruthenian	.2	.6	(a)	(a)	(a)	.3	.0	(a)	.0	.2	.1	.3	.0	.1	.1	.1	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.9	.1										
Scotch	.8	.4	.2	.1	(a)	1.3	.3	.1	.2	1.1	.1	.2	.2	.8	.1	.1	.6	1.2	1.1	.4	.5	1.7										
Servian	.3	.4	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	.3	.1	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	1.2	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.7	.1	(a)										
Slovak	5.0	1.1	1.9	.6	.8	12.8	.0	1.2	.1	(a)	.2	5.8	.4	10.5	2.2	4.9	12.4	.3	.6	2.8	2.5	(a)										
Slovenian	1.0	.5	(a)	.2	.2	2.2	.0	(a)	2.2	(a)	(a)	.4	.2	1.6	4.5	3.8	.3	.1	.1	.9	.2	(a)										
Spanish	.4	(a)	(a)	5.5	(a)	(a)	.0	.1	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)										
Swedish	1.1	6.1	.6	(a)	.3	.3	.0	.6	1.6	4	14.7	.8	.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	.8	.0	.1	1.2	.3	.2										
Syrian	.3	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.2	(a)	.7	.1	.3	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.0	1.9											
Welsh	.4	.1	(a)	(a)	.1	.5	.0	(a)	.1	.3	.1	.1	.0	1.4	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	.6	(a)	(a)	.1										
Other races	1.2	1.8	.2	.6	.5	2.3	.1	1.7	.5	.4	.1	2.7	.2	1.1	1.6	.9	1.7	4.4	1.4	3.1	.6	.9										
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										
Total native-born of foreign father	17.0	20.2	25.6	15.5	22.4	9.5	36.5	3.6	13.6	21.8	19.6	18.4	15.7	13.4	4.3	15.7	21.5	10.7	44.9	14.5	8.4	24.4										
Total native-born	42.1	40.4	72.7	67.4	27.8	38.1	86.6	23.4	34.7	31.3	40.9	60.7	66.5	42.3	47.4	33.0	33.3	24.9	65.7	39.3	14.7	38.1										
Total foreign-born	57.9	59.6	27.3	32.6	72.2	61.9	13.4	76.6	65.3	68.7	59.1	39.3	33.5	57.7	52.6	67.0	66.7	75.1	34.3	60.7	85.3	61.9										

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

RACE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM INFORMATION WAS SECURED, BY INDUSTRY; PERCENTAGES
(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES) [Only races represented by 500 or more employees are shown in detail.]

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE.	Total of 21 industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Cigars and tobacco.	Clothing.	Coal mining (bituminous).	Collars, cuffs and shirts.	Construction work.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.	Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Slaughtering and meat packing.	Sugar refining.	Wool and worsted goods.
Native-born of native father:																						
White	20.1	19.4	46.7	31.4	5.3	21.0	50.1	10.4	21.1	9.4	20.9	40.2	50.3	24.2	13.5	17.0	11.1	14.2	20.8	17.7	5.6	13.7
Negro	5.0	.8	.3	20.6	.1	7.6	.1	9.4	(a)	(a)	.3	2.1	.4	4.7	29.6	.4	.7	.0	.0	7.	.8	(a)
Indian	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																						
Austria-Hungary	.9	.7	.9	1.1	5.4	.9	.1	(a)	.1	.2	.2	1.4	.1	.5	.1	.2	1.7	.0	3.4	1.2	.1	.1
Canada	1.9	.7	3.1	.1	.3	.1	5.2	(a)	3.3	8.1	1.2	.2	.0	.2	.7	.3	.4	.1	.5	.4	.2	5.4
England	2.1	1.2	1.7	.6	.4	2.0	2.7	.2	3.8	3.9	1.1	1.9	4.8	1.9	.1	.6	1.6	1.2	5.4	.8	.6	3.7
France	.2	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2	.0	(a)	.1	.1	(a)	.6	1	.2	(a)	.2	.3	.2	.5	.2	.1	.1
Germany	4.8	10.1	9.3	6.2	10.0	2.6	3.3	.8	2.7	.7	5.0	9.1	4.8	5.0	.4	8.2	6.4	3.7	10.3	6.0	3.0	2.9
Ireland	4.6	3.1	8.2	4.8	1.4	1.5	22.4	2.3	1.2	7.0	1.9	2.4	4.0	3.5	.6	4.1	9.6	2.8	10.6	3.9	3.6	10.3
Italy	.3	.1	.5	.6	1.1	.2	.4	.0	.1	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	.5	1.1	(a)	.1	.4
Netherlands	.2	.2	(a)	(a)	.1	(a)	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	7.1	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.6	3.1	.1	.0	(a)
Russia	.5	.9	.3	.5	2.8	.2	.3	(a)	.2	.1	.5	.7	.2	.2	.1	.8	.2	.0	3.8	.7	.4	.1
Scotland	.6	.4	.5	.2	.1	1.0	1.0	.1	.3	.6	.1	.5	.6	.6	.1	.2	.3	.1	1.6	.3	.2	.9
Sweden	.3	1.6	.2	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	1.8	.2	.2	.2	.7	.4	.3	.3	(a)	.4	(a)	.1
Switzerland	.1	.2	.3	.1	(a)	.1	.1	.1	(a)	(a)	.2	.0	.1	(a)	.2	.2	.1	.0	1.4	.1	(a)	(a)
Wales	.4	.2	(a)	(a)	(a)	.5	.1	(a)	.1	.1	.2	.3	.0	.9	.0	(a)	.2	.1	2.5	.1	(a)	.1
Other countries	.1	.6	.3	.9	.3	.2	.8	.0	1.4	.8	.4	.5	.6	.0	1.4	.3	.2	.1	.7	.6	.1	.3
Foreign-born, by race:																						
Armenian	.1	.2	.7	(a)	(a)	(a)	.3	.0	.0	.2	.2	.0	.0	.1	.0	.6	.0	.0	.2	.1	.1	.5
Bohemian and Moravian	.9	1.4	.6	.2	4.7	.8	.0	(a)	(a)	.1	.3	.3	.8	.3	.3	.6	.3	.0	.1	4.1	.2	.1
Bulgarian	.2	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)	.2	.0	3.7	(a)	(a)	(a)	.6	.0	.2	.7	.1	(a)	.0	(a)	.3	.1	(a)
Canadian, French	3.5	.4	2.8	(a)	.1	(a)	2.7	.0	4.1	19.5	.3	(a)	.2	(a)	.7	.4	.1	.1	.8	.2	.0	8.5

Canadian, Other	.5	.8	2.1	.1	.1	(a)	.2	.1	1.1	.9	1.5	.1	.7	.2	.3	.2	.4	.0	.3	.4	.7	1.3
Croatian	2.0	.7	(a)	.2	.3	2.7	.0	9.6	7.0	(a)	.0	.1	.2	4.5	4.1	1.4	1.9	.0	(a)	3.8	.1	.0
Cuban	.7	.0	(a)	9.7	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.0	(a)	(a)
Danish	.1	.8	.1	(a)	.2	(a)	1.3	.1	(a)	(a)	.5	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	(a)	.3	.1	.1
Dutch	.3	.6	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.0	(a)	(a)	.1	18.6	(a)	.0	.1	(a)	.1	(a)	8.6	2.0	.2	(a)	.1
English	3.4	1.0	1.1	.4	.3	2.8	.9	.4	11.7	7.9	.8	1.6	12.3	2.7	2.7	.5	1.8	1.7	4.6	.7	1.1	9.3
Finnish	.8	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	.4	21.5	(a)	.1	(a)	.0	.4	13.0	(a)	.1	.0	(a)	(a)	.1	2.1
French	.5	.1	.1	.1	.1	.9	.1	(a)	(a)	.3	.1	1.1	1.8	.2	.0	.3	.1	1.4	1.1	.1	.1	1.6
German	4.1	9.4	1.6	1.7	3.4	3.1	1.0	.2	1.8	1.1	3.5	5.8	3.0	5.1	.6	9.0	5.1	11.1	6.5	7.7	11.9	3.7
Greek	1.2	1.2	1.9	.9	.1	.1	.0	2.3	.0	4.1	.0	1.0	.0	.7	(a)	4.8	.1	.0	.2	.9	.1	.9
Hebrew, Russian	1.0	.2	2.9	.4	18.6	.0	.1	(a)	.0	.1	.2	(a)	4.1	(a)	(a)	.7	.2	.0	2.0	.4	.2	.5
Hebrew, Other	.4	.1	.3	.2	7.1	(a)	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	.4	.1	.0	.3	(a)	.1	.4	.2	.2	(a)
Irish	3.1	1.9	1.7	.9	.4	1.1	3.8	2.4	.6	6.4	.5	.6	1.0	2.8	.2	2.0	13.6	2.6	1.7	4.4	7.1	6.4
Italian, North	3.0	1.1	1.8	.6	5.7	7.5	.3	11.1	7.6	.4	.6	2.3	1.2	1.3	8.7	2.6	.4	13.4	5.0	.2	.7	4.2
Italian, South	4.0	1.2	3.4	5.3	14.4	4.8	.4	33.4	.8	1.1	1.3	5.1	4.8	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.6	25.3	2.1	.4	1.4	8.1
Lithuanian	2.1	3.1	.7	(a)	4.1	2.1	.0	.2	.6	.4	3.0	.2	.0	1.1	.3	1.6	2.5	.1	.6	6.7	16.7	2.6
Macedonian	.1	(a)	.1	.1	.0	(a)	.0	.2	.0	.1	.0	.5	.0	.3	.1	.3	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	(a)
Magyar	2.4	2.8	.2	1.5	1.2	5.2	.0	1.0	1.6	(a)	.1	1.8	.1	5.4	.1	2.1	2.2	3.5	.2	1.1	2.4	(a)
Norwegian	.1	.7	.1	(a)	.3	(a)	.0	.7	.6	(a)	.5	(a)	.1	.1	.4	(a)	.7	.1	(a)	.3	.2	(a)
Polish	9.6	19.6	1.1	2.3	5.9	8.3	.3	3.5	1.0	13.4	11.2	5.5	.2	9.2	6.0	21.8	16.8	.4	2.0	16.4	30.2	5.3
Portuguese	1.2	.0	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	.1	8.8	.0	(a)	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	(a)	.1	.4
Rumanian	.4	.1	.2	.2	.5	.2	.0	1.3	.3	(a)	(a)	.8	.2	1.1	(a)	.4	.0	.0	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)
Russian	1.5	1.1	.6	.6	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.8	.1	.7	.4	1.2	.7	1.6	.3	1.6	1.7	.4	.5	2.3	6.4	1.3
Ruthenian	.2	.6	(a)	(a)	(a)	.3	.0	(a)	.0	.2	.1	.3	.0	.1	.1	.1	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.9	.1
Scotch	.8	.4	.2	.1	(a)	1.3	.3	.1	.2	1.1	.1	.2	.2	.8	.1	.1	.6	1.2	1.1	.4	.5	1.7
Servian	.3	.4	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	.3	.1	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	1.2	.1	.1	.0	.0	.0	.7	.1	(a)
Slovak	5.0	1.1	1.9	.6	.8	12.8	.0	1.2	.1	(a)	.2	5.8	.4	10.5	2.2	4.9	12.4	.3	.6	2.8	2.5	(a)
Slovenian	1.0	.5	(a)	.2	.2	2.2	.0	(a)	2.2	(a)	(a)	.4	.2	1.6	4.5	3.8	.3	.1	.1	.9	.2	(a)
Spanish	.4	(a)	(a)	5.5	(a)	(a)	.0	.1	.0	(a)	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	.0	.0	.0	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Swedish	1.1	6.1	.6	(a)	.3	.3	.0	.6	1.6	4	14.7	.8	.4	1.2	2.3	2.5	.8	.0	.1	1.2	.3	.2
Syrian	.3	(a)	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	.1	.2	(a)	.7	.1	.3	.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	.2	.1	.1	.0	1.9
Welsh	.4	.1	(a)	(a)	.1	.5	.0	(a)	.1	.3	.1	.1	.0	1.4	(a)	(a)	.1	.0	.6	(a)	(a)	.1
Other races	1.2	1.8	.2	.6	.5	2.3	.1	1.7	.5	.4	.1	2.7	.2	1.1	1.6	.9	1.7	4.4	1.4	3.1	.6	.9
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father	17.0	20.2	25.6	15.5	22.4	9.5	36.5	3.6	13.6	21.8	19.6	18.4	15.7	13.4	4.3	15.7	21.5	10.7	44.9	14.5	8.4	24.4
Total native-born	42.1	40.4	72.7	67.4	27.8	38.1	86.6	23.4	34.7	31.3	40.9	60.7	66.5	42.3	47.4	33.0	33.3	24.9	65.7	39.3	14.7	38.1
Total foreign-born	57.9	59.6	27.3	32.6	72.2	61.9	13.4	76.6	65.3	68.7	59.1	39.3	33.5	57.7	52.6	67.0	66.7	75.1	34.3	60.7	85.3	61.9

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

J—Continued

RACE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN 16 INDUSTRIES FOR WHOM CERTAIN INFORMATION WAS SECURED, BY INDUSTRY; PERCENTAGES

TOTAL

General Nativity and Race.	Carpet Manufacturing.	Car building and repairing.	Cutlery and tool manufacturing.	Electric railway transportation.	Electric supplies manufacturing.	Firearm manufacturing.	Foundry and machine shop products manufacturing.	Hosiery and knit goods manufacturing.	Locomotive building and repairing.	Paper and wood pulp manufacturing.	Paper products manufacturing.	Rope, twine and hemp manufacturing.	Sewing machine manufacturing.	Steam railway transportation.	Typewriter manufacturing.	Zinc smelting and manufacturing.
Native-born of native father:																
White	20.9	27.3	18.5	32.6	29.5	33.0	24.0	38.2	27.0	40.6	32.8	11.9	16.0	37.2	53.8	4.6
Negro	.1	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	(a)	.2	1.2	.2	.1	.5	.6	.1	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
Austria-Hungary	.9	.5	.2	.0	1.1	.3	.4	.8	.1	.1	.4	.3	.7	.5	.3	.3
Canada	4.8	.4	1.0	.1	1.5	8.8	1.2	1.9	.4	6.4	8.6	4.2	.4	.2	1.2	.1
England	2.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.8	.8	1.7	2.7	5.6	1.2
Germany	4.6	8.1	5.2	4.3	8.7	4.5	7.1	9.8	9.6	2.2	6.3	.6	14.1	.7	7.1	26.1
Ireland	5.1	3.0	5.6	22.9	7.1	8.3	6.5	12.1	9.9	7.6	14.3	3.3	7.7	10.1	8.6	3.9
Russia	.6	.3	.5	.2	.4	.2	.4	1.1	.4	.1	.3	.2	1.1	.1	.1	2.3
Scotland	.7	.4	.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	.9	.7	.9	.8	1.5	1.0	.7	.7	1.0	.3
Wales	.2	.3	.1	2.7	.3	.5	.6	1.4	.1	(a)	.2	.0	.1	1.4	.7	.0
Other Countries	1.6	1.8	3.7	.6	1.8	.9	1.8	1.8	.9	.5	1.3	.0	1.2	6.8	1.7	.2
Foreign-born, by race:																
Bohemian and Moravian	.1	1.1	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.3	.1	.3	(a)	.1	.0	1.9	.1	(a)	.0
Canadian, French	4.6	.2	.8	.0	.9	12.8	1.3	.9	.7	8.5	5.0	5.9	.2	(a)	.4	.0
Canadian, Other	.5	.7	.2	.3	2.6	.8	.4	.4	.3	2.6	2.3	.4	.1	.1	1.4	.1
Croatian	.0	1.2	.0	.0	2.4	.0	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.0	.0	.2	.9	.0	.1
English	8.5	2.0	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.2	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	.9
German	4.7	8.5	12.0	2.8	8.3	1.3	6.3	2.6	8.9	1.7	3.5	.4	18.1	4.6	3.7	14.0
Greek	.1	.7	.2	.1	1.3	1.9	.9	(a)	(a)	.3	1.8	1.4	(a)	.5	.0	.0
Irish	6.1	1.6	1.2	7.2	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.0	13.0	5.5	4.3	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.2	1.1
Italian, North	1.7	2.0	2.8	5.6	.7	1.2	3.9	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.7	3.6	.2	4.5	.5	.1
Italian, South	4.2	1.5	3.1	9.1	.8	1.4	6.7	4.6	2.1	4.0	.8	4.8	.3	10.1	2.9	

.....	.8	2.6	2.9	.2	.3	.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.8	(a)	4.5	.1	.0	1.1
Magyar.....	.0	2.9	1.7	1.1	3.0	.5	1.1	.3	1.4	1.0	.0	.0	8.0	2.0	(a)	.0
Polish.....	23.8	12.3	4.4	.9	1.9	7.1	13.4	6.1	10.4	5.0	2.7	42.9	7.2	1.3	1.2	34.9
Russian.....	.4	1.9	1.2	.2	1.0	.7	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.9
Scotch.....	1.1	.8	.5	.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	.3	1.1	1.0	.6	10.9	1.4	.7	.5	.2
Slovak.....	.0	3.8	.0	.5	1.4	.1	1.0	2.9	.2	.8	.0	.7	.6	3.8	.0	.2
Swedish.....	.0	4.9	16.9	.2	1.6	2.3	3.4	(a)	.9	.6	.3	.0	.2	.1	.2	.0
Other races.....	1.4	6.2	11.8	2.8	6.6	2.0	4.1	2.9	3.0	1.7	2.8	1.2	4.4	2.8	2.2	6.5
Grand total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father.....	21.0	16.0	18.4	33.5	25.6	26.9	21.3	32.8	24.2	19.4	35.7	10.3	27.7	23.2	26.3	34.4
Total native-born.....	42.0	45.1	36.9	66.1	55.1	59.9	45.5	71.0	51.4	61.2	68.7	22.2	44.1	61.0	80.3	38.9
Total foreign-born.....	58.0	54.9	63.1	33.9	44.9	40.1	54.5	29.0	48.6	38.8	31.3	77.8	55.9	39.0	19.7	61.1

a Less than 0.05 per cent.



J—Continued

RACE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN 16 INDUSTRIES FOR WHOM CERTAIN INFORMATION WAS SECURED, BY INDUSTRY; PERCENTAGES

TOTAL

General Nativity and Race.	Carpet Manufacturing.	Car building and repairing.	Cutlery and tool manufacturing.	Electric railway transportation.	Electric supplies manufacturing.	Firearm manufacturing.	Foundry and machine shop products manufacturing.	Hosiery and knit goods manufacturing.	Locomotive building and repairing.	Paper and wood pulp manufacturing.	Paper products manufacturing.	Rope, twine and hemp manufacturing.	Sewing machine manufacturing.	Steam railway transportation.	Typewriter manufacturing.	Zinc smelting and manufacturing.
Native-born of native father:																
White	20.9	27.3	18.5	32.6	29.5	33.0	24.0	38.2	27.0	40.6	32.8	11.9	16.0	37.2	53.8	4.6
Negro	.1	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	(a)	.2	1.2	.2	.1	.5	.6	.1	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
Austria-Hungary	.9	.5	.2	.0	1.1	.3	.4	.8	.1	.1	.4	.3	.7	.5	.3	.3
Canada	4.8	.4	1.0	.1	1.5	8.8	1.2	1.9	.4	6.4	8.6	4.2	.4	.2	1.2	.1
England	2.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.8	.8	1.7	2.7	5.6	1.2
Germany	4.6	8.1	5.2	4.3	8.7	4.5	7.1	9.8	9.6	2.2	6.3	.6	14.1	.7	7.1	26.1
Ireland	5.1	3.0	5.6	22.9	7.1	8.3	6.5	12.1	9.9	7.6	14.3	3.3	7.7	10.1	8.6	3.9
Russia	.6	.3	.5	.2	.4	.2	.4	1.1	.4	.1	.3	.2	1.1	.1	.1	2.3
Scotland	.7	.4	.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	.9	.7	.9	.8	1.5	1.0	.7	.7	1.0	.3
Wales	.2	.3	.1	2.7	.3	.5	.6	1.4	.1	(a)	.2	.0	.1	1.4	.7	.0
Other Countries	1.6	1.8	3.7	.6	1.8	.9	1.8	1.8	.9	.5	1.3	.0	1.2	6.8	1.7	.2
Foreign-born, by race:																
Bohemian and Moravian	.1	1.1	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.3	.1	.3	(a)	.1	.0	1.9	.1	(a)	.0
Canadian, French	4.6	.2	.8	.0	.9	12.8	1.3	.9	.7	8.5	5.0	5.9	.2	(a)	.4	.0
Canadian, Other	.5	.7	.2	.3	2.6	.8	.4	.4	.3	2.6	2.3	.4	.1	.1	1.4	.1
Croatian	.0	1.2	.0	.0	2.4	.0	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.0	.0	.2	.9	.0	.1
English	8.5	2.0	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.2	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	.9
German	4.7	8.5	12.0	2.8	8.3	1.3	6.3	2.6	8.9	1.7	3.5	.4	18.1	4.6	3.7	14.0
Greek	.1	.7	.2	.1	1.3	1.9	.9	(a)	(a)	.3	1.8	1.4	(a)	.5	.0	.0
Irish	6.1	1.6	1.2	7.2	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.0	13.0	5.5	4.3	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.2	1.1
Italian, North	1.7	2.0	2.8	5.6	.7	1.2	3.9	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.7	3.6	.2	4.5	.5	.1
Italian, South	4.2	1.5	3.1	9.1	.8	1.4	6.7	4.6	2.1	4.0	.8	4.8	.3	10.1	2.9	

Lithuanian	.8	2.6	2.9	.2	.3	.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.8	(a)	4.5	.1	.0	1.1
Magyar	.0	2.9	1.7	1.1	3.0	.5	1.1	.3	1.4	1.0	.0	.0	8.0	2.0	(a)	.0
Polish	23.8	12.3	4.4	.9	1.9	7.1	13.4	6.1	10.4	5.0	2.7	42.9	7.2	1.3	1.2	34.9
Russian	.4	1.9	1.2	.2	1.0	.7	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.9
Scotch	1.1	.8	.5	.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	.3	1.1	1.0	.6	10.9	1.4	.7	.5	.2
Slovak	.0	3.8	.0	.5	1.4	.1	1.0	2.9	.2	.8	.0	.7	.6	3.8	.0	.2
Swedish	.0	4.9	16.9	.2	1.6	2.3	3.4	(a)	.9	.6	.3	.0	.2	.1	.2	.0
Other races	1.4	6.2	11.8	2.8	6.6	2.0	4.1	2.9	3.0	1.7	2.8	1.2	4.4	2.8	2.2	6.5
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father	21.0	16.0	18.4	33.5	25.6	26.9	21.3	32.8	24.2	19.4	35.7	10.3	27.7	23.2	26.3	34.4
Total native-born	42.0	45.1	36.9	66.1	55.1	59.9	45.5	71.0	51.4	61.2	68.7	22.2	44.1	61.0	80.3	38.9
Total foreign-born	58.0	54.9	63.1	33.9	44.9	40.1	54.5	29.0	48.6	38.8	31.3	77.8	55.9	39.0	19.7	61.1

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

J—Continued

RACE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN 16 INDUSTRIES FOR WHOM CERTAIN INFORMATION WAS SECURED, BY INDUSTRY; PERCENTAGES

TOTAL

General Nativity and Race.	Carpet Manufacturing.	Car building and repairing.	Cutlery and tool manufacturing.	Electric railway transportation.	Electric supplies manufacturing.	Firearm manufacturing.	Foundry and machine shop products manufacturing.	Hosiery and knit goods manufacturing.	Locomotive building and repairing.	Paper and wood pulp manufacturing.	Paper products manufacturing.	Rope, twine and hemp manufacturing.	Sewing machine manufacturing.	Steam railway transportation.	Typewriter manufacturing.	Zinc smelting and manufacturing.
Native-born of native father:																
White	20.9	27.3	18.5	32.6	29.5	33.0	24.0	38.2	27.0	40.6	32.8	11.9	16.0	37.2	53.8	4.6
Negro	.1	1.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	(a)	.2	1.2	.2	.1	.5	.6	.1	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:																
Austria-Hungary	.9	.5	.2	.0	1.1	.3	.4	.8	.1	.1	.4	.3	.7	.5	.3	.3
Canada	4.8	.4	1.0	.1	1.5	8.8	1.2	1.9	.4	6.4	8.6	4.2	.4	.2	1.2	.1
England	2.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	2.4	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.8	.8	1.7	2.7	5.6	1.2
Germany	4.6	8.1	5.2	4.3	8.7	4.5	7.1	9.8	9.6	2.2	6.3	.6	14.1	.7	7.1	26.1
Ireland	5.1	3.0	5.6	22.9	7.1	8.3	6.5	12.1	9.9	7.6	14.3	3.3	7.7	10.1	8.6	3.9
Russia	.6	.3	.5	.2	.4	.2	.4	1.1	.4	.1	.3	.2	1.1	.1	.1	2.3
Scotland	.7	.4	.4	1.0	1.7	1.2	.9	.7	.9	.8	1.5	1.0	.7	.7	1.0	.3
Wales	.2	.3	.1	2.7	.3	.5	.6	1.4	.1	(a)	.2	.0	.1	1.4	.7	.0
Other Countries	1.6	1.8	3.7	.6	1.8	.9	1.8	1.8	.9	.5	1.3	.0	1.2	6.8	1.7	.2
Foreign-born, by race:																
Bohemian and Moravian	.1	1.1	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.3	.1	.3	(a)	.1	.0	1.9	.1	(a)	.0
Canadian, French	4.6	.2	.8	.0	.9	12.8	1.3	.9	.7	8.5	5.0	5.9	.2	(a)	.4	.0
Canadian, Other	.5	.7	.2	.3	2.6	.8	.4	.4	.3	2.6	2.3	.4	.1	.1	1.4	.1
Croatian	.0	1.2	.0	.0	2.4	.0	.9	.0	(a)	.1	.0	.0	.2	.9	.0	.1
English	8.5	2.0	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.2	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.4	3.5	.9
German	4.7	8.5	12.0	2.8	8.3	1.3	6.3	2.6	8.9	1.7	3.5	.4	18.1	4.6	3.7	14.0
Greek	.1	.7	.2	.1	1.3	1.9	.9	(a)	(a)	.3	1.8	1.4	(a)	.5	.0	.0
Irish	6.1	1.6	1.2	7.2	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.0	13.0	5.5	4.3	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.2	1.1
Italian, North	1.7	2.0	2.8	5.6	.7	1.2	3.9	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.7	3.6	.2	4.5	.5	.1
Italian, South	4.2	1.5	3.1	9.1	.8	1.4	6.7	4.6	2.1	4.0	.8	4.8	.3	10.1	2.9	

Lithuanian	.8	2.6	2.9	.2	.3	.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.8	(a)	4.5	.1	.0	1.1
Magyar	.0	2.9	1.7	1.1	3.0	.5	1.1	.3	1.4	1.0	.0	.0	8.0	2.0	(a)	.0
Polish	23.8	12.3	4.4	.9	1.9	7.1	13.4	6.1	10.4	5.0	2.7	42.9	7.2	1.3	1.2	34.9
Russian	.4	1.9	1.2	.2	1.0	.7	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.9
Scotch	1.1	.8	.5	.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	.3	1.1	1.0	.6	10.9	1.4	.7	.5	.2
Slovak	.0	3.8	.0	.5	1.4	.1	1.0	2.9	.2	.8	.0	.7	.6	3.8	.0	.2
Swedish	.0	4.9	16.9	.2	1.6	2.3	3.4	(a)	.9	.6	.3	.0	.2	.1	.2	.0
Other races	1.4	6.2	11.8	2.8	6.6	2.0	4.1	2.9	3.0	1.7	2.8	1.2	4.4	2.8	2.2	6.5
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total native-born of foreign father	21.0	16.0	18.4	33.5	25.6	26.9	21.3	32.8	24.2	19.4	35.7	10.3	27.7	23.2	26.3	34.4
Total native-born	42.0	45.1	36.9	66.1	55.1	59.9	45.5	71.0	51.4	61.2	68.7	22.2	44.1	61.0	80.3	38.9
Total foreign-born	58.0	54.9	63.1	33.9	44.9	40.1	54.5	29.0	48.6	38.8	31.3	77.8	55.9	39.0	19.7	61.1

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

K—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE, AND BY INDUSTRY.*

General Nativity and Race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs, and shirts.	Copper mining and smelting.	Cotton goods.	Furniture.	Glass.				Gloves.	Iron and steel.	Iron ore mining.	Leather.	Oil refining.	Silk dyeing.	Silk goods.	Sugar refining.	Woollen and worsted goods.
									Bottles.	Plate glass.	Tableware.	Window glass.									
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.																					
Rumanian	7.24	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....
Russian	6.29	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)
Ruthenian	7.31	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Scotch	6.82	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....
Servian	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Slovak	7.35	(a)	6.90	(a)	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	7.96	6.95	....	....	7.88	(a)	6.15	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....
Slovenian	7.07	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	(a)
Swedish	7.50	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)
Syrian	5.87	....	(a)	....	....	....	6.26	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	5.57
Turkish	5.01	....	....	....	....	....	5.01	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Welsh	7.96	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	9.21	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....
Austrian (race not specified)	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Belgian (race not specified)	7.52	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)
Swiss (race not specified)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....
Total foreign-born	6.26	7.40	6.66	6.52	....	8.42	5.82	6.21	6.35	8.04	6.83	(a)	....	7.96	9.17	6.19	7.74	(a)	5.48	6.52	5.84
Grand total	6.42	7.62	5.99	6.17	5.65	8.31	5.94	6.38	5.85	7.87	7.40	10.16	4.90	7.85	6.77	6.36	7.77	6.72	4.73	5.87	6.19

*This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shut-downs or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings, allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

Servian																							
Slovak	11.95	11.00	9.28	12.16	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.88	11.10	10.10	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Slovenian	12.15	12.19	(a)	11.36	....	13.61	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.26	(a)	....	....	11.85	14.51	10.65	(a)	(a)	(a)	11.89	(a)		
Spanish	9.87	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	....	....	....	(a)	(a)	(a)		
Swedish	15.36	14.71	14.15	17.81	....	14.51	11.36	13.38	25.31	(a)	(a)	12.99	(a)	19.07	15.09	10.98	16.06	....	(a)	15.83	11.38		
Syrian	8.12	(a)	10.99	(a)	(a)	(a)	8.08	(a)	11.68	....	(a)	....	(a)	10.59	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	10.50	....	7.46		
Turkish	7.65	(a)	9.27	....	....	....	6.94	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	11.39	....	6.90	....	....	....	....	8.16		
Welsh	22.02	14.11	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	9.93	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	....	22.75	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	11.25		
West Indian (other than Cuban)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....		
Alsatian (race not specified)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Australian (race not specified)	(a)	....	(a)	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	(a)		
Austrian (race not specified)	12.67	13.41	11.65	13.18	....	11.69	9.00	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	....	12.79	14.36	9.76	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	10.65		
Belgian (race not specified)	14.33	13.16	....	(a)	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	13.99	14.08	20.13	....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	12.00	11.46	(a)	10.58		
South American (race not specified)	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	(a)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		
Swiss (race not specified)	13.96	15.16	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	....	17.13	....	11.47	(a)	12.93	12.84	(a)	(a)		
Total foreign-born	11.92	12.89	11.19	12.91	14.09	13.87	9.28	11.58	12.63	11.48	13.59	14.11	12.80	13.29	13.96	10.27	13.71	11.99	12.18	11.64	9.96		
Grand total	12.64	13.09	12.11	13.30	12.56	13.57	9.68	11.67	15.73	12.07	14.20	15.11	12.23	14.35	12.72	10.64	13.81	12.13	12.50	11.82	10.49		

* This table shows wages or earnings for the period indicated, but no account is taken of voluntary lost time or lost time from shutdowns or other causes. In the various tables in this report showing annual earnings allowance is made for time lost during the year.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

K—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES, 14 AND UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

By general nativity and race and by industry—Continued

General Nativity and Race.	Average for all industries.	Agricultural implements and vehicles.	Boots and shoes.	Clothing.	Collars, cuffs and shirts.	Cotton goods.	Glass tableware.	Gloves.	Leather.	Silk goods.	Woolen and worsted goods.
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father—Con.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Denmark	(a)	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
England	5.79	(a)	5.86	(a)	(a)	6.35	3.89	...	...	4.28	6.50
Finland	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
France	5.79	...	(a)	...	...	6.86	4.23	...	...	4.87	7.68
Germany	5.06	6.61	5.32	5.04	5.23	6.52	4.10	(a)	5.92	4.17	6.47
Greece	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	....
India	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	....
Ireland	5.40	(a)	6.18	(a)	4.56	5.90	(a)	...	6.00	4.12	6.13
Italy	5.54	...	(a)	5.81	(a)	6.47	(a)	...	5.55	4.63	5.80
Netherlands	5.56	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	5.60	(a)
Norway	(a)	...	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)
Portugal	6.17	...	...	...	...	6.03	...	...	...	...	(a)
Rumania	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Russia	4.20	(a)	(a)	4.77	(a)	6.18	3.69	(a)	5.41	3.80	6.20
Scotland	5.65	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.22	(a)	...	(a)	4.25	6.40
Spain	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	....
Sweden	5.83	(a)	(a)	(a)	...	5.96	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Switzerland	5.63	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	5.73	....
Turkey	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Wales	3.60	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	3.50	(a)
Africa (country not specified)	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
South America (country not specified)	(a)	...	...	...	(a)	....	...	...	...	...	....
Total	5.31	6.68	5.63	5.23	5.07	6.12	4.14	(a)	5.83	4.07	6.23
Total native-born	5.29	6.69	5.35	5.21	4.89	6.09	4.15	4.66	5.81	4.08	6.19
Foreign-born, by race:											
Armenian	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....
Bohemian and Moravian	5.83	(a)	(a)	5.86	...	(a)	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
Bulgarian	(a)	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	....
Canadian, French	6.08	...	(a)	(a)	(a)	6.19	...	...	...	(a)	5.91
Canadian, Other	6.04	...	(a)	(a)	...	5.50	...	...	(a)	(a)	6.49
Croatian	(a)	(a)	...	(a)	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	....
Danish	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)
Dutch	5.43	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	5.30	(a)
English	6.51	...	(a)	(a)	...	7.11	(a)	...	...	4.28	6.48
Finnish	(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)
French	6.89	...	...	...	...	(a)	(a)	...	...	(a)	6.92
German	6.00	(a)	7.04	5.15	...	7.70	(a)	...	(a)	5.09	6.12
Greek	5.34	...	...	(a)	...	5.72	...	...	...	3.75	5.25
Hebrew, Russian	6.14	...	6.37	6.13	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	6.20	6.47

L—Weekly Earnings of Industrial Workers According to Race and Age

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, 18 YEARS OF AGE, OR OVER

*By general nativity and race** (STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.	GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE.	Total number.	Average amount of weekly earnings.
Native-born of native father:			Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
White	41,933	$14.37	Armenian	594	$9.73
Negro	6,604	10.66	Bohemian and Moravian	1,353	13.07
Indian	1	(a)	Bosnian	18	11.53
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:			Bulgarian	403	10.31
Australia	15	18.93	Canadian, French	8,164	10.62
Austria-Hungary	831	12.89	Canadian, Other	1,323	14.15
Azores	55	10.18	Croatian	4,890	11.37
Belgium	56	14.66	Cuban	6	(a)
Bulgaria	2	(a)	Dalmatian	25	11.82
Canada	3,385	11.21	Danish	377	14.32
Cape Verde Islands	6	(a)	Dutch	1,026	12.04
China	1	(a)	Egyptian	4	(a)
Cuba	3	(a)	English	9,408	14.13
Denmark	90	13.85	Filipino	1	(a)
England	4,239	14.24	Finnish	3,334	13.27
Finland	56	12.48	Flemish	125	11.07
France	408	15.65	French	896	12.92
Germany	9,996	14.82	German	11,390	13.63
Greece	10	11.08	Greek	4,154	8.41
India	2	(a)	Hebrew, Russian	3,177	12.71
Ireland	8,859	13.57	Hebrew, Other	1,158	14.37
Italy	214	10.61	Herzegovinian	54	13.81
Mexico	3	(a)	Hindu	1	(a)
Netherlands	367	12.87	Irish	7,896	13.01
Norway	150	13.94	Italian, North	5,343	11.28
Portugal	53	9.32	Italian, South	7,821	9.61
Rumania	53	(a)	Italian (not specified)	24	12.64
Russia	576	12.62	Japanese	3	(a)
Scotland	1,072	15.35	Lithuanian	4,661	11.03
Servia	1	(a)	Macedonian	479	8.95
Spain	13	14.46	Magyar	5,331	11.65
Sweden	750	13.76	Mexican	14	8.57
Switzerland	208	15.76	Montenegrin	88	12.91
Turkey	2	(a)	Negro	13	9.79
Wales	811	16.80	Norwegian	420	15.28
West Indies (other than Cuba)	2	(a)	Persian	21	11.23
Africa (country not specified)	1	(a)	Polish	24,223	11.06
South America (country not specified)	2	(a)	Portuguese	3,125	8.10
Foreign-born, by race:			Rumanian	1,026	10.90
Abyssinian	1	(a)	Russian	3,311	11.01
Albanian	35	8.07	Ruthenian	395	9.92
Arabian	3	(a)	Scotch	1,711	15.24
			Scotch-Irish	36	15.13
			Servian	1,016	10.75
			Slovak	10,775	11.95
			Slovenian	2,334	12.15

a Not computed, owing to small number involved. * See note on page 452.

F—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS OF EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per household.	Per cent. of households of each specified number of persons.									
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 or more.
Foreign-born—Con.												
Syrian	165	4.80	.6	7.3	23.0	21.8	18.2	13.3	6.7	4.2	1.2	3.6
Turkish	50	8.92	.0	.0	.0	4.0	10.0	26.0	4.0	14.0	6.0	36.0
Welsh	94	5.26	.0	10.6	8.5	19.1	18.1	18.1	9.6	9.6	4.3	2.1
Grand total	a17,141	5.63	.1	9.1	14.9	15.7	15.2	13.3	10.4	8.0	5.1	8.2
Total native-born of foreign father	727	4.62	.1	12.4	20.8	20.8	17.5	11.0	8.1	4.5	2.9	1.9
Total native-born	2,014	4.23	.2	17.3	24.6	19.9	14.6	9.5	6.8	3.6	2.2	1.2
Total foreign-born	a 15,127	5.81	(b)	8.0	13.6	15.2	15.3	13.8	10.9	8.6	5.5	9.1

a Including 1 household not reporting number of rooms. *b* Less than 0.05 per cent.

F—*Continued*

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER APARTMENT, PER ROOM, AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM

By general nativity and race of head of household
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.	Total number households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Native-born of native father:				
White	1,139	4.15	0.77	1.84
Negro	148	3.62	1.30	2.25
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:				
Bohemian and Moravian	25	4.56	1.90	2.43
Canadian, French	18	5.89	1.15	2.04
Canadian, Other	12	4.50	.95	1.86
Dutch	17	4.29	.73	2.03
English	38	4.58	.80	1.81
German	226	4.11	.72	1.84
Irish	313	4.98	.90	1.96
Polish	78	4.55	.99	2.57
Foreign-born:				
Armenian	120	4.98	1.03	1.97
Bohemian and Moravian	501	5.14	1.18	2.54
Brava	30	3.73	.98	2.24
Bulgarian	139	6.19	2.53	3.20
Canadian, French	506	5.82	1.17	2.07
Croatian	617	7.65	1.88	3.18
Cuban	43	4.65	.99	2.15
Danish	20	4.05	.72	1.62
Dutch	144	5.68	.97	2.34
English	461	4.52	.87	1.89
Finnish	142	4.92	1.37	2.92
Flemish	85	4.66	1.09	2.26
French	146	3.90	.88	1.81
German	948	5.19	1.02	2.15
Greek	226	6.13	1.48	2.13
Hebrew	749	5.27	1.36	2.55
Irish	731	5.45	1.02	1.98
Italian, North	653	5.50	1.42	2.59
Italian, South	1,530	5.65	1.47	2.62
Japanese	3	(a)	(a)	(a)
Lithuanian	791	5.89	1.44	2.45
Macedonian	12	7.08	3.15	3.70
Magyar	911	6.44	1.72	2.92
Mexican	42	4.67	1.63	3.27
Norwegian	26	5.88	.97	2.28
Polish	2,106	6.06	1.58	2.77
Portuguese	232	6.68	1.38	2.39
Rumanian	77	12.47	2.57	3.72
Russian	75	5.93	1.77	2.85
Ruthenian	531	6.66	1.84	2.83
Scotch	135	5.40	1.08	2.18
Servian	69	9.62	1.97	2.89
Slovak	1,319	5.87	1.62	2.90
Slovenian	174	5.82	1.43	2.66
Spanish	39	4.82	.94	2.02
Swedish	485	4.90	.92	2.02
Syrian	165	4.80	1.15	1.87

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

F—*Continued*

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER APARTMENT, PER ROOM, AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per—		
		Apartment.	Room.	Sleeping room.
Foreign-born—Continued.				
Turkish	50	8.92	1.42	1.95
Welsh	94	5.26	.96	2.11
Grand total	17,141	5.63	1.30	2.46
Total native-born of foreign father	727	4.62	.85	1.99
Total native-born	2,014	4.28	.82	1.92
Total foreign-born	15,127	5.81	1.38	2.53

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM AMONG THE FOREIGN-BORN, BY RACE

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

Old Immigration.	Average number of persons per—		New Immigration.	Average number of persons per—	
	Room.	Sleeping-room.		Room.	Sleeping-room.
Canadian, French	1.17	2.07	Armenian	1.03	1.97
Dutch	.97	2.34	Brava	.98	2.24
English	.87	1.89	Bulgarian	2.53	3.20
German	1.02	2.15	Croatian	1.88	3.18
Irish	1.02	1.98	Greek	1.48	2.13
Norwegian	.97	2.28	Hebrew	1.36	2.55
Scotch	1.08	2.18	Italian, North	1.42	2.59
Swedish	.92	2.02	Italian, South	1.47	2.62
Welsh	.96	2.11	Lithuanian	1.44	2.45
			Macedonian	3.15	3.70
			Magyar	1.72	2.92
			Polish	1.58	2.77
			Portuguese	1.38	2.39
			Rumanian	2.57	3.72
			Russian	1.77	2.85
			Ruthenian	1.84	2.83
			Servian	1.97	2.89
			Slovak	1.62	2.90
			Slovenian	1.43	2.66
			Syrian	1.15	1.87
			Turkish	1.42	1.95

F—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS KEEPING BOARDERS OR LODGERS

By general nativity and race of head of household
(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

[Information relating to boarders or lodgers covers only immediate time of taking schedule, and not the entire year. Boarders are persons who receive both board and lodging.]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Households keeping boarders or lodgers.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White	1,139	114	10.0
Negro	148	6	4.1
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian	25	1	4.0
Canadian, French	18	7	(a)
Canadian, Other	12	3	(a)
Dutch	17	2	(a)
English	38	5	13.2
German	226	15	6.6
Irish	313	42	13.4
Polish	78	4	5.1
Foreign-born:			
Armenian	120	25	20.8
Bohemian and Moravian	501	44	8.8
Brava	30	9	30.0
Bulgarian	139	17	12.2
Canadian, French	506	78	15.4
Croatian	617	367	59.5
Cuban	43	4	9.3
Danish	20	2	10.0
Dutch	144	9	6.3
English	461	59	12.8
Finnish	142	10	7.0
Flemish	85	14	16.5
French	146	14	9.6
German	948	154	16.2
Greek	226	15	6.6
Hebrew	749	138	8.4
Irish	731	108	14.8
Italian, North	653	223	34.2
Italian, South	1,530	512	33.5
Japanese	3	.....	(a)
Lithuanian	791	456	57.6
Macedonian	12	.....	(a)
Magyar	911	488	53.6
Mexican	42	9	21.4
Norwegian	26	1	3.8
Polish	2,106	1,020	48.4
Portuguese	232	60	25.9
Rumanian	77	60	77.9
Russian	75	41	54.7
Ruthenian	531	302	56.9
Scotch	135	12	8.9
Servian	69	64	92.8
Slovak	1,319	475	36.0
Slovenian	174	57	32.8
Spanish	39	7	17.9
Swedish	485	58	12.0
Syrian	165	51	30.9

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

L—*Continued*

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF DAILY EARNINGS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER

*By general nativity and race**

(STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE.	Total number.	Average amount of daily earnings.
Native-born of native father:		
White	26,987	$2.24
Negro	13,125	1.77
Indian	6	(a)
Native-born of foreign father, by country of birth of father:		
Arabia	1	(a)
Australia	6	(a)
Austria-Hungary	820	2.23
Belgium	34	2.19
Bulgaria	2	(a)
Canada	191	2.30
China	1	(a)
Cuba	136	2.49
Denmark	65	2.26
England	1,828	2.42
Finland	3	(a)
France	252	2.35
Germany	4,641	2.34
Greece	1	(a)
India	1	(a)
Ireland	3,156	2.27
Italy	156	2.30
Mexico	20	1.97
Netherlands	44	2.33
Norway	45	2.23
Portugal	1	(a)
Russia	248	1.98
Scotland	867	2.47
Spain	37	2.59
Sweden	178	2.22
Switzerland	78	2.52
Turkey	1	(a)
Wales	418	2.48
West Indies (other than Cuba)	10	2.28
Africa (country not specified)	6	(a)
South America (country not specified)	1	(a)
Foreign-born, by race:		
Armenian	42	1.73
Bohemian and Moravian	2,171	2.26
Bosnian	12	1.83
Foreign-born, by race—Continued.		
Bulgarian	506	$1.75
Canadian, French	86	2.38
Canadian, Other	186	2.42
Croatian	4,325	1.90
Cuban	2,819	2.34
Dalmatian	16	2.44
Danish	155	2.33
Dutch	179	2.12
English	2,645	2.49
Filipino	1	(a)
Finnish	99	2.30
Flemish	5	(a)
French	789	2.28
German	5,819	2.29
Greek	912	1.58
Hebrew, Russian	190	2.20
Hebrew, Other	102	2.07
Herzegovinian	132	1.66
Irish	2,854	2.19
Italian, North	6,914	2.23
Italian, South	6,720	1.95
Italian (not specified)*	75	2.10
Japanese	144	1.80
Korean	7	(a)
Lithuanian	4,142	2.01
Macedonian	89	1.58
Magyar	4,777	1.97
Mexican	183	2.19
Montenegrin	151	2.08
Negro	57	2.06
Norwegian	175	2.36
Polish	13,292	1.90
Portuguese	8	(a)
Rumanian	622	1.76
Russian	2,819	2.06
Ruthenian	323	1.92
Scotch	1,200	2.47
Scotch-Irish	46	2.36
Servian	435	1.82
Slovak	11,979	2.02
Slovenian	2,127	2.13
Spanish	1,683	2.54
Swedish	803	2.39
Syrian	79	1.81
Turkish	65	1.63
Welsh	371	2.41

* See note on page 454.

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

G—Congestion in Large Cities

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

By general nativity and race of head of household

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
Native-born of native father:										
White	486	0.93	252	27	4	1	51.9	5.6	0.8	0.2
Negro	448	.99	245	53	14	4	54.7	11.8	3.1	.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:										
Bohemian and Moravian	41	.92	21	1	...	...	51.2	2.4	.0	.0
German	228	.96	120	18	...	...	52.6	7.9	.0	.0
Irish	328	1.05	208	32	3	...	63.4	9.8	.9	.0
Polish	20	1.22	18	1	...	...	90.0	5.0	.0	.0
Foreign-born:										
Bohemian and Moravian	643	1.20	479	90	7	...	74.5	14.0	1.1	.0
German	567	.99	310	49	3	...	54.7	8.6	.5	.0
Greek	49	1.67	48	19	4	1	98.0	38.8	8.2	2.0
Hebrew, Russian	1,370	1.47	1,190	371	59	6	86.9	27.1	4.3	.4
Hebrew, Other	281	1.37	231	61	7	...	82.2	21.7	2.5	.0
Irish	806	1.14	552	78	3	...	68.5	9.7	.4	.0
Italian, North	77	1.38	66	11	2	...	85.7	14.3	2.6	.0
Italian, South	1,980	1.66	1,819	851	198	51	91.9	43.0	10.0	2.6
Lithuanian	337	1.51	298	88	12	3	88.4	26.1	3.6	.9
Magyar	207	1.53	184	60	12	1	88.9	29.0	5.8	.5
Negro	122	1.03	78	6	...	...	63.9	4.9	.0	.0
Polish	1,187	1.55	1,026	398	87	17	86.4	33.5	7.3	1.4
Servian	33	1.51	29	10	1	...	87.9	30.3	3.0	.0
Slovak	371	1.61	341	134	27	4	91.9	36.1	7.3	1.1
Slovenian	116	1.72	108	50	5	1	93.1	43.1	4.3	.9
Swedish	148	.93	79	1	...	...	53.4	.7	.0	.0
Syrian	361	1.45	325	130	42	11	90.0	36.0	11.6	3.0
Grand total	10,206	1.34	8,027	2,539	490	100	78.6	24.9	4.8	1.0
Total native-born of foreign father	617	1.01	367	52	3	...	59.5	8.4	.5	.0
Total native-born	1,551	.98	864	132	21	5	55.7	8.5	1.4	.3
Total foreign-born	8,655	1.42	7,163	2,407	469	95	82.8	27.8	5.4	1.1

G—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS PER ROOM

By city

City.	Total number of households.	Average number of persons per room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per room.				Per cent. of households having each specified number of persons per room.			
			1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	1 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.
New York	2,667	1.39	2,137	618	89	13	80.1	23.2	3.3	0.5
Chicago	2,237	1.26	1,696	383	39	7	75.8	17.1	1.7	.3
Philadelphia	1,177	1.41	955	430	138	35	81.1	36.5	11.7	3.0
Boston	1,416	1.44	1,174	461	101	26	82.9	32.6	7.1	1.8
Cleveland	1,183	1.40	973	313	47	6	82.2	26.5	4.0	.5
Buffalo	687	1.33	523	213	55	11	76.1	31.0	8.0	1.6
Milwaukee	839	1.14	569	121	21	2	67.8	14.4	2.5	.2
Total	10,206	1.34	8,027	2,539	490	100	78.6	24.9	4.8	1.0

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS

Per sleeping-room, by city

City.	Number of households reporting complete data.	Average number of persons per sleeping-room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.					Per cent of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
New York	2,648	2.22	1,944	614	139	24	4	73.4	23.2	5.2	0.9	0.2
Chicago	2,223	2.32	1,673	651	175	30	11	75.3	29.3	7.9	1.3	.5
Philadelphia	1,174	2.47	896	494	220	86	45	76.3	42.1	18.7	7.3	3.8
Boston	1,415	2.21	1,014	374	118	24	9	71.7	26.4	8.3	1.7	.6
Cleveland	1,183	2.47	946	442	152	57	17	80.0	37.4	12.8	4.8	1.4
Buffalo	662	2.38	488	241	89	24	10	71.6	35.3	13.0	3.5	1.5
Milwaukee	838	2.37	616	286	127	54	17	73.5	34.1	15.2	6.4	2.0
Total	10,163	2.32	7,577	3,102	1,020	308	113	74.6	30.5	10.0	3.0	1.1

G—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS

Per sleeping-room, by general nativity and race of head of household

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Number reporting complete data.	Average number of persons per sleeping-room.	Number of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.					Per cent. of households having each specified number of persons per sleeping-room.				
			2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.	2 or more.	3 or more.	4 or more.	5 or more.	6 or more.
Native-born of native father:												
White	484	1.93	290	91	27	4	...	59.9	18.8	5.6	0.8	0.0
Negro	447	1.78	224	49	11	1	...	50.1	11.0	2.5	.2	.0
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:												
Bohemian and Moravian	41	2.22	33	10	3	2	1	80.5	24.4	7.3	4.9	2.4
German	228	2.05	143	46	12	2	2	62.7	20.2	5.3	.9	.9
Irish	328	2.00	209	68	8	...	...	63.7	20.7	2.4	.0	.0
Polish	20	2.74	19	9	3	2	...	95.0	45.0	15.0	10.0	.0
Foreign-born:												
Bohemian and Moravian	641	2.31	498	192	54	17	5	77.7	30.0	8.4	2.7	.8
German	567	2.03	339	114	47	16	3	59.8	20.1	8.3	2.8	.5
Greek	49	2.10	33	7	2	1	1	67.3	14.3	4.1	2.0	2.0
Hebrew, Russian	1,361	2.38	1,064	410	130	42	16	78.2	30.1	9.6	3.1	1.2
Hebrew, Other	281	2.29	205	79	27	8	4	70.0	28.1	9.6	2.8	1.4
Irish	804	2.06	515	156	33	7	3	64.1	19.4	4.1	.9	.4
Italian, North	76	2.34	62	19	3	...	...	81.6	25.0	3.9	.0	.0
Italian, South	1,968	2.54	1,657	782	275	87	39	84.2	39.7	14.0	4.4	2.0
Lithuanian	337	2.32	264	83	13	2	1	78.3	24.6	3.9	.6	.3
Magyar	205	2.43	162	67	24	6	2	79.0	32.7	11.7	2.9	1.0
Negro	122	1.90	72	21	4	2	1	59.0	17.2	3.3	1.6	.8
Polish	1,183	2.72	1,015	561	227	66	21	85.8	47.4	19.2	5.6	1.8
Servian	33	2.09	22	4	...	...	...	66.7	12.1	.0	.0	.0
Slovak	370	2.63	320	162	56	21	7	86.5	43.8	15.1	5.7	1.9
Slovenian	116	2.99	111	66	32	16	6	95.7	56.9	27.6	13.8	5.2
Swedish	148	1.92	80	21	3	...	...	54.1	14.2	2.0	.0	.0
Syrian	354	2.05	240	85	26	6	1	67.8	24.0	7.3	1.7	.3
Grand total	10,163	2.32	7,577	3,102	1,020	308	113	74.6	30.5	10.0	3.0	1.1
Total native-born of foreign father	617	2.05	404	133	26	6	3	65.5	21.6	4.2	1.0	.5
Total native-born	1,548	1.94	918	273	64	11	3	59.3	17.6	4.1	.7	.2
Total foreign-born	8,615	2.39	6,659	2,829	956	297	110	77.3	32.8	11.1	3.4	1.3

G—*Continued*

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULTS PER ROOM AND PER SLEEPING-ROOM IN HOUSEHOLDS WITH FOREIGN-BORN HEADS

By years of residence of head in the United States and by city

[In this table each person 10 years of age or over is considered an adult, and two persons under 10 are considered one adult. By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States.]

City.	Average number of adults per room in households whose heads have resided in the United States each specified number of years.			Average number of adults per sleeping-room in households whose heads have resided in the United States each specified number of years.		
	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.	Under 5 years.	5 to 9 years.	10 years or over.
New York	1.28	1.42	1.27	1.96	1.98	1.97
Chicago	1.28	1.15	1.06	2.14	2.02	2.02
Philadelphia	1.54	1.53	1.23	2.34	2.48	2.18
Boston	1.52	1.44	1.28	2.11	1.98	1.96
Cleveland	1.31	1.31	1.10	2.08	2.23	1.99
Buffalo	1.23	1.26	1.20	2.04	2.01	2.11
Milwaukee	1.16	1.15	1.04	2.10	2.16	2.14
Total	1.32	1.29	1.16	2.08	2.09	2.04

G—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF HOUSEHOLDS REGULARLY SLEEPING IN ALL EXCEPT EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF ROOMS

By general nativity and race of head of household

General Nativity and Race of Head of Household.	Number reporting complete data.	Average number of rooms per household.	Average number of sleeping-rooms per household.	Number of households sleeping in—			Per cent of households sleeping in—		
				All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.	All rooms.	All except one room.	All except two rooms.
Native-born of native father:									
White	484	4.47	2.15	11	98	185	2.3	20.2	38.2
Negro	447	3.62	2.00	34	166	205	7.6	37.1	45.9
Native-born of foreign father by race of father:									
Bohemian and Moravian	41	3.73	1.54	...	7	20	.0	17.1	48.8
German	228	4.53	2.12	4	39	80	1.8	17.1	35.1
Irish	328	4.31	2.26	10	97	130	3.0	29.6	39.6
Polish	20	3.80	1.70	...	3	13	.0	15.0	65.0
Foreign-born:									
Bohemian and Moravian	641	3.65	1.90	17	247	278	2.7	38.5	43.4
German	567	4.30	2.11	15	123	235	2.6	21.7	41.4
Greek	49	2.88	2.29	21	27	1	42.9	55.1	2.0
Hebrew, Russian	1,361	3.82	2.36	176	600	418	12.9	44.1	30.7
Hebrew, Other	281	3.69	2.21	41	112	87	14.6	39.9	31.0
Irish	804	4.27	2.35	22	290	295	2.7	36.1	36.7
Italian, North	76	4.26	2.53	5	30	27	6.6	39.5	35.5
Italian, South	1,968	3.28	2.15	447	978	423	22.7	49.7	21.5
Lithuanian	337	3.90	2.54	41	161	113	12.2	47.8	33.5
Magyar	205	3.40	2.15	32	109	48	15.6	53.2	23.4
Negro	122	3.28	1.78	1	66	48	.8	54.1	39.3
Polish	1,183	3.58	2.04	173	367	497	14.6	31.0	42.0
Servian	33	4.61	3.33	1	23	8	3.0	69.7	24.2
Slovak	370	3.21	1.97	56	186	111	15.1	50.3	30.0
Slovenian	116	3.34	1.92	6	60	47	5.2	51.7	40.5
Swedish	148	4.85	2.34	1	9	68	.7	6.1	45.9
Syrian	354	2.61	1.85	149	157	39	42.1	44.4	11.0
Grand total	10,163	3.72	2.16	1,263	3,955	3,376	12.4	38.9	33.2
Total native-born of foreign father	617	4.34	2.14	14	146	243	2.3	23.7	39.4
Total native-born	1,548	4.17	2.10	59	410	633	3.8	26.5	40.9
Total foreign-born	8,615	3.64	2.17	1,204	3,545	2,743	14.0	41.1	31.8

N—Sources of Family Income of Industrial Workers

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME IN DETAIL, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD OF FAMILY

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

[This table includes only races with 20 or more families reporting. The totals, however, are for all races. Twenty-two families are excluded which report income as "none."]

General Nativity and Race of Head of Family.	Number of families included.	Per cent. of families having entire income from—											
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Source or combination of sources not before specified.
Native-born of native father:													
White	1,070	58.4	3.1	14.0	0.5	6.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	14.0
Negro	124	71.0	4.0	5.6	.0	4.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	.8	.0	13.7
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:													
Bohemian and Moravian	24	75.0	12.5	4.2	.0	4.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	4.2
Canadian, French	27	48.1	11.1	11.1	.0	14.8	3.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	11.1
English	42	52.4	4.8	16.7	.0	4.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	21.4
German	213	67.6	3.3	7.5	.5	4.2	.0	.0	.0	.5	.0	.5	16.0
Irish	292	50.7	1.7	16.1	.7	7.5	1.0	1.7	.3	3.1	1.0	.0	16.1
Polish	77	85.7	1.3	3.9	.0	6.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.6
Foreign-born:													
Armenian	98	29.6	12.2	8.2	1.0	14.3	1.0	1.0	.0	5.1	.0	.0	27.6
Bohemian and Moravian	437	46.2	2.3	20.8	.5	6.6	.0	.2	.0	2.3	.2	.0	0 20.8
Brava	29	69.0	.0	.0	.0	10.3	.0	.0	3.4	3.4	.0	.0	13.8
Canadian, French	477	32.7	8.0	29.6	1.3	6.3	.2	1.5	.0	4.2	1.9	.2	14.3
Croatian	560	34.3	.9	3.8	.0	52.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	.2	.4	8.4
Cuban	43	51.2	9.3	14.0	.0	9.3	2.3	.0	.0	2.3	.0	.0	11.6
Dutch	129	46.5	.8	35.7	.0	3.9	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0	12.4
English	424	41.3	5.7	25.9	1.2	7.1	.5	.5	.2	2.6	.5	.0	14.6
Finnish	137	73.0	.0	7.3	.0	9.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	10.2
Flemish	79	43.0	1.3	21.5	1.3	12.7	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	.0	19.0
French	130	30.8	26.2	14.6	1.5	3.8	.0	.8	.0	.8	.0	.0	21.5
German	884	37.3	2.8	22.6	1.6	9.6	.1	.5	.1	1.6	.5	.1	23.2
Greek	49	38.8	12.2	8.2	.0	18.4	.0	2.0	.0	.0	4.1	.0	16.3
Hebrew	660	54.4	2.0	17.7	.2	13.9	.2	.0	.0	1.7	.3	.0	9.7
Irish	675	33.2	1.8	26.5	.7	6.4	.1	1.0	.3	7.9	1.8	.3	20.0
Italian, North	583	41.0	3.9	7.4	.9	27.3	.2	.0	.0	.3	.3	.9	17.8
Italian, South	1,372	39.7	6.6	9.3	.9	26.5	.1	.1	.0	1.9	.6	.1	14.2
Lithuanian	760	28.7	1.8	5.0	.1	43.7	.1	.0	.0	.5	.3	.0	19.7
Magyar	859	32.1	2.1	4.8	.3	43.5	.6	.1	.2	.3	.8	.7	14.3
Mexican	39	10.3	.0	.0	.0	5.1	.0	.0	.0	2.6	.0	.0	82.1
Norwegian	26	46.2	.0	26.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.8	3.8	.0	19.2
Polish	2,038	35.8	3.5	8.5	.1	37.7	(a)	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	13.2
Portuguese	258	29.5	17.1	14.3	1.9	7.4	.0	.8	.0	1.2	1.2	.4	26.4
Rumanian	69	20.3	1.4	.0	.0	65.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	11.6
Russian	76	43.4	.0	2.6	.0	46.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.3	.0	6.6

N—*Continued*

SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME IN DETAIL, BY GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF HEAD OF FAMILY—*Continued*

General Nativity and Race of Head of Family.	Number of families included.	Per cent. of families having entire income from—											
		Husband.	Husband and wife.	Husband and children.	Husband, wife and children.	Husband and boarders or lodgers.	Wife.	Wife and children.	Wife and boarders or lodgers.	Children.	Children and boarders or lodgers.	Boarders or lodgers.	Source or combination of sources not before specified.
Foreign-born—Cont'd													
Ruthenian	571	27.8	5.3	5.8	.4	41.7	.7	.5	.5	1.1	.4	.4	15.6
Scotch	123	38.2	3.3	26.0	.8	4.1	.0	.0	.0	1.6	.0	.0	26.0
Servian	58	8.6	1.7	.0	.0	79.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.2	5.2
Slovak	1,243	44.0	2.3	7.8	.2	29.3	.2	.3	.2	.1	.3	.5	14.7
Slovenian	163	48.5	4.9	9.2	.6	29.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6	.6	6.1
Spanish	37	56.8	2.7	13.5	.0	10.8	2.7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	13.5
Swedish	460	44.3	1.1	23.0	.0	6.1	.2	.2	.2	.4	.2	.0	24.1
Syrian	142	23.9	11.3	9.9	.7	16.2	.7	8.5	.7	4.9	2.1	1.4	14.8
Welsh	90	35.6	1.1	26.7	.0	2.2	.0	.0	.0	5.6	2.2	.0	26.7
Grand total	15,704	40.7	3.8	12.7	.5	23.2	.2	.5	.1	1.4	.5	.3	15.9
Total native-born of foreign father	706	61.3	3.0	11.2	.4	6.7	.6	.7	.1	1.4	.4	.1	14.0
Total native-born	1,900	60.3	3.1	12.4	.4	6.5	.4	.8	.2	1.8	.3	.1	14.0
Total foreign-born	13,804	38.0	3.9	12.8	.5	25.5	.2	.4	.1	1.4	.6	.3	16.2

a Less than 0.05 per cent.

N—*Continued*

OLD AND NEW IMMIGRATION COMPARED WITH RESPECT TO SOURCE OF FAMILY INCOME

of the foreign-born, by race

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

RACE.	Per cent. of families having entire income from—			
	Husband.	Husband and children.	Husband and boarders and lodgers.	Unspecified sources.
Old Immigration:				
Canadian, French	32.7	29.6	6.3	14.3
English	41.3	25.9	7.1	14.6
German	37.3	22.6	9.6	23.2
Irish	33.2	26.5	6.4	20.0
Norwegian	46.2	26.9	.0	19.2
Scotch	38.2	26.0	4.1	26.0
Welsh	35.6	26.7	2.2	26.7
New Immigration:				
Armenian	29.6	8.2	14.3	27.6
Brava	69.0	.0	10.3	13.8
Croatian	34.3	3.8	52.0	8.4
Cuban	51.2	14.0	9.3	11.6
Greek	38.8	8.2	18.4	16.3
Hebrew	54.4	17.7	13.9	9.7
Italian, North	41.0	7.4	27.3	17.8
Italian, South	39.7	9.3	26.5	14.2
Lithuanian	28.7	5.0	43.7	19.7
Magyar	32.1	4.8	43.5	14.3
Polish	35.8	8.5	37.7	13.2
Portuguese	29.5	14.3	7.4	26.4
Rumanian	20.3	.0	65.2	11.6
Russian	43.4	2.6	46.1	6.6
Ruthenian	27.8	5.8	41.7	15.6
Servian	8.6	.0	79.3	5.2
Slovak	44.0	7.8	29.3	14.7
Slovenian	48.5	9.2	29.4	6.1
Syrian	28.9	9.9	16.2	14.8

O—A Summary of Immigration, 1901-1909

IMMIGRANTS ENTERING CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES DURING THE YEARS 1901 TO 1909, INCLUSIVE, BY RACE

[Compiled from reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1901-1901.]

RACE	Total number entering continental United States 1901 to 1909	Number giving Western division as destination	Per cent. giving Western division as destination
Armenian	19,333	769	4.0
Bohemian and Moravian	86,132	1,454	1.7
Bulgarian, Servian, & Montenegrin	81,958	4,206	5.1
Chinese	15,149	8,804	58.1
Croatian and Slovenian	270,157	16,908	6.3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, & Herzegovinian	25,739	5,959	23.2
Dutch and Flemish	69,934	4,190	6.0
East Indian	3,843	2,908	75.7
English	332,113	44,179	13.3
Finnish	117,311	11,503	9.8
French	89,566	12,415	13.9
German	626,256	35,910	5.7
Greek	171,648	9,290	5.4
Hebrew	891,995	5,461	.6
Irish	333,335	15,234	4.6
Italian, North	311,303	66,098	21.2
Italian, South	1,568,914	29,906	1.9
Lithuanian	135,372	484	.4
Magyar	291,370	963	.3
Mexican	23,683	*a* 4,492	19.0
Polish	745,306	2,990	.4
Portuguese	56,801	8,763	15.6
Rumanian	68,011	352	.5
Russian	63,257	4,390	6.9
Ruthenian	115,236	408	.4
Scandinavian	477,860	51,818	10.8
Scotch	108,382	13,456	12.4
Slovak	300,027	1,976	.7
Spanish	86,108	7,383	20.4
Syrian	43,560	790	1.8
Turkish	11,433	195	1.7
Welsh	16,376	1,655	10.1

a 17,486 Mexicans were recorded as destined to Texas during the period considered.

P—Distribution of the Foreign-born Population

NUMBER AND PER CENT. FOREIGN-BORN IN THE POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850-1900

Geographic Division.	1900.			1890.			1880.		
	Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	75,994,575	10,341,276	13.6	62,947,714	9,249,560	14.7	30,155,783	6,679,943	13.3
North Atlantic division	21,046,695	4,762,796	22.6	17,406,969	3,888,177	22.3	14,507,407	2,814,520	19.4
New England	5,592,017	1,445,237	25.8	4,700,749	1,142,432	24.3	4,010,529	793,612	19.8
Maine	694,466	93,330	13.4	661,086	78,961	11.9	648,936	58,883	9.1
New Hampshire	411,588	88,107	21.4	376,530	72,340	19.2	346,991	46,294	13.3
Vermont	343,641	44,747	13.0	332,422	44,388	13.3	332,286	40,959	12.3
Massachusetts	2,805,346	846,324	30.2	2,238,947	657,137	29.4	1,783,085	443,491	24.1
Rhode Island	428,556	134,519	31.4	345,506	106,305	30.8	276,531	73,993	26.8
Connecticut	908,420	238,210	26.2	746,258	183,601	24.6	622,700	129,992	20.9
Southern North Atlantic	15,454,678	3,317,559	21.5	12,706,220	2,745,745	21.6	10,496,878	2,020,908	19.3
New York	7,268 894	1,900,425	26.1	6,003,174	1,571,050	26.2	5,082,871	1,211,379	23.8
New Jersey	1,883,669	431,884	22.9	1,444,933	328,975	22.8	1,131,116	221,700	19.6
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	985,250	15.6	5,258,113	845,720	16.1	4,282,891	587,829	13.7
South Atlantic division	10,443,480	216,030	2.1	8,857,922	208,525	2.4	7,597,197	174,258	2.3
Northern South Atlantic	4,464,481	169,775	3.8	3,860,049	163,484	4.2	3,390,197	142,357	4.2
Delaware	184,735	13,810	7.5	1,684,953	13,161	7.8	146,608	9,468	6.5
Maryland	1,188,044	93,934	7.9	1,042,390	94,296	9.0	934,943	82,806	8.9
District of Columbia	278,718	20,119	7.2	230,392	18,770	8.1	177,624	17,122	9.6
Virginia	1,854,184	19,461	1.0	1,655,980	18,374	1.1	1,512,565	14,696	1.0
West Virginia	958,800	22,451	2.3	762,794	18,883	2.5	618,457	18,265	3.0
Southern South Atlantic	5,978,999	46,255	0.8	4,997,873	45,041	0.9	4,207,000	31,901	0.8
North Carolina	1,893 810	4,492	0.2	1,617,949	3,702	1.2	1,399,750	3,742	0.3
South Carolina	1,340,316	5,528	0.4	1,151,149	6,270	0.5	995,577	7,686	0.8
Georgia	2,216,331	12,403	0.6	1,837,353	12,137	0.7	1,542,180	10,564	0.7
Florida	528,542	23,832	4.5	391,422	22,932	5.9	269,493	9,909	3.7

P—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. FOREIGN-BORN IN THE POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850-1900

Geographic Division.	1870			1860			1850		
	Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Continental United States	38,558,371	5,567,229	14.4	31,443,321	4,138,697	13.2	23,191,876	2,244,602	9.7
North Atlantic division	12,298,730	2,520 606	20.5	10,594,268	2,023 905	19.1	8,626,851	1,325,543	15.4
New England	3,487,924	648,001	18.6	3,135,283	469,330	15.0	2,728,116	306,249	11.2
Maine	626,915	48,881	7.8	628,279	37,453	6.0	583,169	31,825	5.5
New Hampshire	318,300	29,611	9.3	326,073	20,938	6.4	317,976	14,265	4.5
Vermont	330,551	47,155	14.3	315,098	32,743	10.4	314,120	33,715	10.7
Massachusetts	1,457,351	353,319	24.2	1,231,066	260,106	21.1	994,514	164,024	16.5
Rhode Island	217,353	55,396	25.5	174,620	37,394	21.4	147,545	23,902	16.2
Connecticut	537,454	113,639	21.1	460,147	80,696	17.5	370,792	38,518	10.4
Southern North Atlantic	8,810,806	1,872,605	21.3	7,458,985	1,554,575	20.8	5,898,735	1,019,294	17.3
New York	4,382,759	1,138,353	26.0	3,880,735	1,001,280	25.8	3,097,394	655,929	21.2
New Jersey	906,096	188,943	20.9	672,035	122,790	18.3	489,555	59,948	12.2
Pennsylvania	3,521,951	545,309	15.5	2,906,215	430,505	14.8	2,311,786	303,417	13.1
South Atlantic division	5,853,610	166,844	2.9	5,364,703	162,500	3.0	4,679,090	104,910	2.2
Northern South Atlantic	2,704,786	139,647	5.2	2,470,663	134,236	5.4	2,147,914	84,365	3.9
Delaware	125,015	9,136	7.3	112,216	9,165	8.2	91,532	5,253	5.7
Maryland	780,894	83,412	10.7	687,049	77,529	11.3	583,034	51,209	8.8
District of Columbia	131,700	16,254	12.3	75,080	12,484	16.6	51,687	4,918	9.5
Virginia	1,225,163	13,754	1.1	1,596,318	35,058	2.2	1,421,661	22,985	1.6
West Virginia	442,014	17,091	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern South Atlantic	3,148,824	27,197	0.9	2,894,040	28,264	1.0	2,531,176	20,545	0.8
North Carolina	1,071,361	3,029	0.3	992,622	3,298	0.3	869,039	2,581	0.3
South Carolina	705,606	8,074	1.1	703,708	9,986	1.4	668,507	8,707	1.3
Georgia	1,184,109	11,127	0.9	1,057,286	11,671	1.1	906,185	6,488	0.7
Florida	187,748	4,967	2.6	140,424	3,309	2.4	87,445	2,769	3.2

P—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. FOREIGN-BORN IN THE POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850-1900—*Continued*

Geographic Division.	1900.			1890.			1880.		
	Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
North Central division	26,333,004	4,158,474	15.8	22,410,417	4,060,114	18.1	17,364,111	2,916,829	16.8
Eastern North Central	15,985,581	2,625,226	16.4	13,478,305	2,510,924	18.6	11,206,668	1,916,630	17.1
Ohio	4,157,545	458,734	11.0	3,672,329	459,293	12.5	3,198,062	394,943	12.3
Indiana	2,516,462	142,121	5.6	2,192,404	146,205	6.7	1,978,301	144,178	7.3
Illinois	4,821,550	966,747	20.1	3,826,352	842,347	22.0	3,077,871	583,576	19.0
Michigan	2,420,982	541,653	22.4	2,093,890	543,880	26.0	1,636,937	388,508	23.7
Wisconsin	2,069,042	515,971	24.9	1,693,330	519,199	30.7	1,315,497	405,425	30.8
Western North Central	10,347,423	1,533,248	14.8	8,932,112	1,549,190	17.3	6,157,443	1,000,199	16.2
Minnesota	1,751,394	505,318	28.9	1,310,283	467,356	35.7	780,773	267,676	34.3
Iowa	2,231,853	305,920	13.7	1,912,297	324,069	16.9	1,624,615	261,650	16.1
Missouri	3,106,665	216,379	7.0	2,679,185	234,869	8.8	2,168,380	211,578	9.8
North Dakota	319,146	113,091	35.4	190,983	81,461	42.7	135,177	51,795	38.3
South Dakota	401,570	88,508	22.0	348,600	91,055	26.1			
Nebraska	1,066,300	177,347	16.6	1,062,656	202,542	19.1	452,402	97,414	21.5
Kansas	1,470,495	126,685	8.6	1,428,108	147,838	10.4	996,096	110,086	11.1
South Central division	14,080,047	357,655	2.5	11,170,137	321,834	2.9	8,919,371	274,274	3.1
Eastern South Central	7,547,757	90,568	1.2	6,429,154	102,114	1.6	5,585,151	95,162	1.7
Kentucky	2,147,174	50,249	2.3	1,858,635	59,356	3.2	1,648,690	59,517	3.6
Tennessee	2,020,616	17,746	0.9	1,767,518	20,029	1.1	1,542,359	16,702	1.1
Alabama	1,828,697	14,592	0.8	1,513,401	14,777	1.0	1,262,505	9,734	0.8
Mississippi	1,551,270	7,981	0.5	1,289,600	7,952	0.6	1,131,597	9,209	0.8
Western South Central	6,532,290	267,087	4.1	4,740,983	219,720	4.6	3,334,220	179,112	5.4
Louisiana	1,381,625	52,903	3.8	1,118,588	49,747	4.4	939,946	54,146	5.8
Arkansas	1,311,564	14,289	1.1	1,128,211	14,264	1.3	802,525	10,350	1.3
Indian Territory	392,060	4,858	1.2	180,182	13	(a)	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	398,331	15,680	3.9	78,475	2,740	3.5	.....	.....	.....
Texas	3,048,710	179,357	5.9	2,235,527	152,956	6.8	1,591,749	114,616	7.2

a Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

P—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. FOREIGN-BORN IN THE POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850-1900—*Continued*

Geographic Division.	1870			1860			1850		
	Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
North Central division	12,981,111	2,333,285	18.0	9,096,716	1,543,358	17.0	5,403,595	650,375	12.0
Eastern North Central	9,124,517	1,661,674	18.2	6,926,884	1,197,196	17.3	4,523,260	550,837	12.2
Ohio	2,665,260	372,493	14.0	2,339,511	328,249	14.0	1,980,329	218,193	11.0
Indiana	1,680,637	141,474	8.4	1,350,428	118,284	8.8	988,416	55,572	5.6
Illinois	2,539,891	515,198	20.3	1,711,951	324,643	19.0	851,470	111,892	13.1
Michigan	1,184,059	268,010	22.6	749,113	149,093	19.9	397,654	54,703	13.8
Wisconsin	1,054,670	364,499	34.6	775,881	276,927	35.7	305,391	110,477	36.2
Western North Central	3,856,594	671,611	17.4	2,169,832	346,162	16.0	880,335	99,538	11.3
Minnesota	439,706	160,697	36.5	172,023	58,728	34.1	6,077	1,997	32.5
Iowa	1,194,020	204,692	17.1	674,913	106,077	15.7	192,214	20,969	10.9
Missouri	1,721,295	222,267	12.9	1,182,012	160,541	13.6	682,044	76,592	11.2
North Dakota, South Dakota	14,181	4,815	34.0	4,837	1,774	36.7	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	122,993	30,748	25.0	28,841	6,351	22.0	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	364,399	48,392	13.3	107,206	12,691	11.8	.....	.....	.....
South Central division	6,434,410	233,131	3.6	5,768,658	229,932	4.0	4,303,522	136,755	3.2
Eastern South Central	4,404,445	103,867	2.4	4,020,991	101,935	2.5	3,363,271	49,370	1.5
Kentucky	1,321,011	63,398	4.8	1,155,684	59,799	5.2	982,405	31,420	3.2
Tennessee	1,258,520	19,316	1.5	1,109,801	21,226	1.9	1,002,717	5,653	0.6
Alabama	996,992	9,962	1.0	964,201	12,352	1.3	771,623	7,509	1.0
Mississippi	827,922	11,191	1.4	791,305	8,558	1.1	606,526	4,788	0.8
Western South Central	2,029,965	129,264	6.4	1,747,667	127,997	7.3	940,251	87,385	9.3
Louisiana	726,915	61,827	8.5	708,002	80,975	11.4	517,762	68,233	13.2
Arkansas	484,471	5,026	1.0	435,450	3,600	0.8	209,897	1,471	0.7
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	818,579	62,411	7.6	604,215	43,422	7.2	212,592	17,681	8.3

P—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. FOREIGN-BORN IN THE POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850-1900—*Continued*

Geographic Division.	1900.			1890.			1880.		
	Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Western division	4,091,349	846,321	20.7	3,102,269	770,910	24.8	1,767,697	500,062	28.3
Rocky Mountain	1,232,642	213,866	17.4	867,558	170,714	19.7	406,450	75,186	18.5
Montana	243,329	67,067	27.6	142,924	43,096	30.2	39,159	11,521	29.4
Idaho	161,772	24,604	15.2	88,548	17,456	19.7	32,610	9,974	30.6
Wyoming	92,531	17 415	18.8	62,555	14,913	23.8	20,789	5,850	28.1
Colorado	539,700	91,155	16.9	413,249	83,990	20.3	194,327	39,790	20.5
New Mexico	195,310	13,625	7.0	160,282	11,259	7.0	119,565	8,051	6.7
Basin and Plateau	442,015	88,103	19.9	346,377	86,565	25.0	246,669	85,696	34.7
Arizona	122,931	24,233	19.7	88,243	18,795	21.3	40,440	16,049	39.7
Utah	276,749	53,777	19.4	210,779	53,064	25.2	143,963	43,994	30.6
Nevada	42,335	10,093	23.8	47,355	14,706	31.1	62,266	25,653	41.2
Pacific	2,416,692	544,352	22.5	1,888,334	513,631	27.2	1,114,578	339,180	30.4
Washington	518,103	111,364	21.5	357,232	90,005	25.2	75,116	15,803	21.0
Oregon	413,536	65,748	15.9	317,704	57,317	18.0	174,768	30,503	17.5
California	1,485,053	367,240	24.7	1,213,398	366,309	30.2	864,694	292,874	33.9

P—*Continued*

NUMBER AND PER CENT. FOREIGN-BORN IN THE POPULATION OF EACH STATE AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION FOR CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1850-1900—*Continued*

Geographic Division.	1870			1860			1850		
	Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.		Total.	Foreign-born.	
		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
Western division	990,510	313,363	31.6	618,976	179,002	28.9	178,818	27,019	15.1
Rocky Mountain	176,450	31,596	17.9	127,793	9,389	7.3	61,547	2,151	3.5
Montana	20,595	7,979	38.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	14,999	7,885	52.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	9,118	3,513	38.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	39,864	6,599	16.6	34,277	2,666	7.8	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	91,874	5,620	6.1	93,516	6,723	7.2	61,547	2,151	3.5
Basin and Plateau	138,935	55,312	39.8	47,130	14,818	31.4	11,380	2,044	18.0
Arizona	9,658	5,809	60.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	86,786	30,702	35.4	40,273	12,754	31.7	11,380	2,044	18.0
Nevada	42,491	18,801	44.2	6,857	2,064	30.1	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	675,125	226,455	33.5	444,053	154,795	34.9	105,891	22,824	21.6
Washington	23,955	5,024	21.0	11,594	3,144	27.1	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	90,923	11,600	12.8	52,465	5,123	9.8	13,294	1,022	7.7
California	560,247	209,831	37.5	379,994	146,528	38.6	92,597	21,802	23.5

P—*Continued*

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

By country of birth: 1850 *to* 1900

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1900.	1890.*a*	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
All foreign countries	10,341,276	9,249,547	6,679,943	5,567,229	4,136,175	2,210,839
Europe	8,871,895	8,020,608	5,744,311	4,936,618	3,805,701	2,031,867
Northwest Europe	3,845,289	4,056,160	3,212,431	2,867,926	2,271,661	1,358,887
United Kingdom	2,783,082	3,122,911	2,772,169	2,626,241	2,199,079	1,340,812
Ireland	1,615,459	1,871,509	1,854,571	1,855,827	1,611,304	961,719
Wales	93,586	100,079	83,302	74,533	45,763	29,868
England	840,512	908,141	664,160	555,046	433,494	278,675
Scotland	233,524	242,231	170,136	140,835	108,518	70,550
Great Britain (not specified)		951				
Scandinavian	1,062,207	933,249	440,262	241,685	72,582	18,075
Denmark	153,805	132 543	64,196	30,107	9,962	1,838
Norway	336,388	322,665	181,729	114,246	43,995	12,678
Sweden	572,014	478,041	194,337	97,332	18,625	3,559
Central Europe	2,703,949	3,300 124	2,277,374	1,905,377	1,391,816	609,239
Holland	104,931	81,828	58,090	46,802	28,281	9,848
Belgium	29,757	22,639	15,535			
Luxemburg	3,031	2,882	12,836			
Switzerland	115,593	104,069	88,621	75,153	53,327	13,358
Germany	2,663,418	2,784,894	1,966,742	1,690,533	1,276,075	583,774
Poland (German)	150,210					
Austria	275,907	123,271	38 663	30,508	25,061	946
Bohemia	156,891	118,106	85,361	40,289		
Poland (Austrian)	58,497					
Hungary	145,714	62,435	11,526	3,737		
East Europe	640,743	182,644	35,722	4,644	3,160	1,414
Finland	62,641					
Poland (Russian)	154,376					
Russia	423,726	182,644	35,722	4,644	3,160	1,414
Southwest Europe	625,882	217,935	164,932	141,997	129,907	62,135
Portuguese	30,608	15,996	8,138			
Spain	7,050	6,185	5,121			
France	104,197	113,174	106,971	116,402	109,870	54,069
Italy	484,027	182,580	44,230	17,157	10,518	3,645
Southeast Europe	33,457	3,726	1,981	692	456	192
Greece	8,515	1,887	776			
Turkey	9,910	1,839	1,205			
Rumania	15,032					
Poland (unknown)	20,324	147,440	48,557	14,436	7,298	
Europe (not specified)	2,251	12,579	3,314	1,546	1,403	
America, outside United States	1,317,265	1,088,245	807,230	551,335	288,285	168,484
Canada	*b*1,179,807	*b*980,938	*c*717,157	*c*493,464	*c*249,970	*c*147,711
English	784,741	678,442				
French	395,066	302,496				
West Indies	*d*25,435	23,256	16,401	11,570	7,353	5,772
Cuba	11,081		6,917			
Other West Indies	14,354	9,484				
Mexico	103,393	77,853	68,399	42,435	27,466	13,317
Central America	3,897	1,192	707	301	233	141
South America	4,733	5,006	4,566	3,565	3,263	1,543

a Not including Indian Territory. *b* Includes Newfoundland. *c* British America. *d* Not including Porto Rico. *e* Includes Hawaii. *f* Includes Greenland, persons born abroad (country not specified), and persons born at sea, under a foreign flag. *g* Includes Greenland, persons born abroad (country not specified), and persons born at sea, under a foreign flag; also Australian and Oceanic islands.

P—*Continued*

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES—*Continued*

By country of birth: 1850 *to* 1900

COUNTRY OF BIRTH.	1900.	1890.a	1880.	1870.	1860.	1850.
Asia	120,248	113,383	107,630	64,565	36,796	1,135
Japan	24,788	.....	2,292	401	.....	.....
China	81,534	106,688	104,648	63,042	35,565	758
India	2,031	2,143	1,707	.....	.....	.....
Asia, not specified	11,895	2,260	1,054	.....	.....	.....
Africa	2,538	2,207	2,204	2,657	526	551
Australia	6,807	5,984	4,906	3,118	1,419	.....
Oceanic Islands	11,781	13,108	8,318	5,341	2,082	.....
Atlantic islands	9,768	9,739	7,512	.....	.....	.....
Pacific islands	2,013	e3,369	806	.....	.....	e588
All others specified	f10,746	f6,012	f5,344	f3,595	f1,366	g8,802

a Not including Indian Territory. *b* Includes Newfoundland. *c* British America. *d* Not including Porto Rico. *e* Includes Hawaii. *f* Includes Greenland, persons born abroad (country not specified), and persons born at sea, under a foreign flag. *g* Includes Greenland, persons born abroad (country not specified), and persons born at sea, under a foreign flag; also Australian and Oceanic islands.

P—*Continued*

NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

By country of birth: 1850 *to* 1900

Census Year.	Population.		Increase since preceding census.	
	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
1900	65,653,299	10,341,276	12,280,596	1,091,729
1890*a*	53,372,703	9,249,547	9,896,863	2,569,604
1880	43,475,840	6,679,943	10,484,698	1,112,714
1870	32,991,142	5,567,229	5,686,518	1,428,532
1860	27,304,624	4,138,697	6,357,350	1,894,095
1850	20,947,274	2,244,602	.....	.....

a Excluding Alaska, Indian Territory, and Indian reserva ons.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Q—Period of Residence in the United States of Foreign-born Industrial Workers

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS*

By sex and race (STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

MALE

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 or over
Armenian	663	12.2	7.5	10.1	8.1	7.5	24.4	12.1	14.8	3.2
Bohemian and Moravian	3,923	2.6	2.6	10.1	7.7	5.8	22.3	4.0	14.3	30.5
Bulgarian	958	4.8	30.8	39.5	12.4	4.0	5.9	.5	.4	1.7
Canadian, French	9,351	2.9	1.2	2.8	3.7	2.7	12.3	14.3	16.6	43.6
Canadian, other	1,728	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.7	11.1	12.2	17.4	49.9
Croatian	9,825	3.7	7.3	21.5	18.0	10.6	28.7	5.2	3.6	1.3
Cuban	3,011	8.2	4.5	8.9	6.4	12.7	32.8	8.1	7.6	10.7
Danish	595	1.5	1.2	3.4	4.0	4.5	16.1	3.9	17.5	47.9
Dutch	1,469	1.6	2.9	5.9	4.0	3.7	13.0	4.4	20.3	44.1
English	13,143	3.0	3.0	5.5	4.4	3.5	10.8	6.8	12.8	50.2
Finnish	3,630	10.1	2.3	12.6	10.7	10.7	30.9	9.4	6.6	6.7
Flemish	137	12.4	15.3	21.2	10.2	8.0	18.2	2.2	6.6	5.8
French	1,861	4.1	4.5	8.5	6.7	6.1	23.8	4.9	14.1	27.4
German	18,983	1.2	1.8	4.3	3.5	2.8	10.5	4.2	16.5	55.2
Greek	5,510	9.1	15.9	32.3	17.3	7.4	14.1	2.5	1.0	.5
Hebrew, Russian	3,785	2.3	5.4	11.5	12.4	11.3	30.0	8.8	9.3	8.9
Hebrew, other	1,398	1.9	2.7	8.2	7.2	6.2	27.8	13.2	12.0	20.8
Herzegovinian	200	6.5	10.0	46.5	19.0	10.5	5.5	1.0	1.0	.0
Irish	11,301	1.0	1.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	8.4	7.2	11.2	63.8
Italian, North	13,307	4.6	5.1	12.9	13.3	8.9	33.2	9.8	7.2	4.9
Italian, South	16,191	6.8	5.8	15.1	14.5	10.0	30.0	9.3	5.3	2.6
Italian (not specified)	141	1.4	7.8	17.0	9.2	10.6	29.8	9.2	7.8	7.1
Japanese	149	.7	3.4	10.7	28.9	14.8	38.9	2.7	.0	.0
Lithuanian	9,269	4.6	4.3	15.5	11.8	10.0	31.1	11.5	7.8	3.5
Macedonian	580	7.8	37.2	37.8	11.9	3.3	1.9	.0	.0	.2
Magyar	11,620	4.6	8.0	18.6	14.2	10.5	29.3	6.4	5.3	3.1
Mexican	209	6.2	11.0	10.0	7.2	4.8	20.6	15.3	12.4	12.4
Montenegrin	251	.4	21.1	39.4	16.7	8.8	8.8	.0	.4	4.4
Norwegian	680	1.5	1.0	6.3	8.2	3.7	19.3	5.3	9.6	45.1
Polish	40,606	4.1	4.1	15.9	12.6	9.2	28.7	8.0	8.8	8.5
Portuguese	3,583	4.4	5.0	13.4	11.5	8.2	32.3	10.5	9.7	5.0
Rumanian	1,895	7.1	17.9	39.2	16.7	7.1	10.6	.6	.6	.3
Russian	6,543	6.4	10.8	24.2	13.5	7.1	22.9	6.5	5.1	3.4
Ruthenian	816	6.1	7.0	23.3	14.1	9.9	23.3	6.6	5.0	4.7
Scotch	3,163	2.3	2.2	4.7	4.1	3.1	9.4	4.0	11.0	59.2
Scotch-Irish	88	1.1	.0	5.7	2.3	2.3	9.1	5.7	6.8	67.0
Servian	1,645	3.8	10.9	26.7	16.9	10.3	25.0	4.3	1.5	.5
Slovak	24,704	2.5	4.6	12.6	10.5	9.8	31.7	11.0	8.5	8.7
Slovenian	4,776	4.1	5.4	16.6	13.0	11.0	33.7	7.3	5.8	3.1
Spanish	1,929	6.5	5.9	11.9	8.7	10.1	33.8	10.5	7.3	5.4
Swedish	5,350	1.4	1.1	3.2	4.1	2.8	16.4	7.1	18.5	45.3
Syrian	953	3.7	8.9	17.2	13.6	11.3	31.2	11.1	2.5	.4
Turkish	331	12.1	16.9	38.7	15.4	6.9	6.0	2.7	1.2	.0
Welsh	1,763	.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	4.0	23.5	12.6	54.1
Total	245,824	3.9	4.9	13.0	10.2	7.6	23.8	8.0	9.3	19.4

Q—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS

By sex and race—Continued

FEMALE

Race.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 or over
Bohemian and Moravian	621	3.1	3.7	11.4	11.1	8.5	21.9	7.1	15.8	17.4
Canadian, French	8,318	4.0	2.1	4.7	5.0	4.5	15.7	17.2	18.3	28.5
Canadian, other	768	2.6	2.5	3.8	5.1	3.5	17.6	14.2	18.8	32.0
Croatian	216	22.2	9.7	30.6	15.7	6.5	10.2	2.8	2.3	.0
Cuban	529	4.9	3.4	11.0	8.1	11.7	25.1	12.1	10.8	12.9
Dutch	256	6.6	5.9	14.5	8.2	6.3	10.2	10.9	22.7	14.8
English	3,769	3.3	4.5	7.2	5.5	4.0	16.4	10.6	18.6	29.9
Finnish	305	9.2	3.0	13.1	20.0	15.4	26.9	6.6	4.6	1.3
French	407	8.1	8.1	12.8	10.3	10.6	21.6	7.6	9.8	11.1
German	1,860	2.5	3.8	8.2	4.8	4.6	12.6	9.7	24.5	29.2
Greek	579	6.7	16.8	29.5	18.5	6.7	18.1	2.6	.5	.5
Hebrew, Russian	1,426	5.8	9.3	19.3	20.3	9.7	21.4	6.5	6.6	1.0
Hebrew, other	408	3.2	3.2	13.7	15.2	13.0	33.1	9.1	5.9	3.7
Irish	4,027	1.3	1.9	2.8	3.7	3.2	13.3	9.7	14.0	50.1
Italian, North	1,896	4.7	7.7	16.5	15.6	8.5	25.4	13.5	6.3	1.8
Italian, South	3,848	5.3	6.2	19.7	15.5	9.2	26.8	11.7	4.4	1.2
Lithuanian	1,181	8.0	11.4	30.1	16.5	9.4	16.8	4.8	2.4	.6
Magyar	632	19.8	16.5	27.5	13.9	6.5	11.7	1.7	1.4	.9
Polish	7,734	11.4	6.7	20.3	16.1	10.8	21.5	6.9	4.6	1.8
Portuguese	2,452	4.1	4.6	14.6	13.3	10.8	32.7	11.2	6.6	2.0
Rumanian	145	22.1	14.5	26.2	8.3	3.4	22.8	2.1	.7	.0
Russian	904	8.2	10.5	21.8	18.3	12.6	18.0	6.9	2.9	.9
Ruthenian	81	21.0	11.1	35.8	14.8	3.7	7.4	3.7	2.5	.0
Scotch	724	2.5	4.3	5.4	2.8	2.3	9.0	7.0	20.7	46.0
Slovak	449	12.5	11.1	22.7	12.7	12.7	17.6	7.6	2.4	.7
Slovenian	190	17.4	8.4	31.1	10.0	10.0	15.3	5.3	2.6	.0
Spanish	134	8.2	11.9	21.6	11.9	8.2	25.4	6.0	4.5	2.2
Swedish	156	1.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	5.1	8.3	13.5	21.2	41.7
Syrian	446	6.3	8.3	17.9	12.1	12.8	30.5	10.8	1.3	.0
Welsh	87	.0	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	10.3	18.4	18.4	35.6
Total	45,099	6.0	5.4	13.3	10.6	7.4	19.4	10.5	10.9	16.5

* By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes in each sex group only races with 80 or more males or females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.

Q—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS*

By sex and race—Continued

TOTAL

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 or over
Armenian	677	12.0	8.0	10.0	8.1	7.5	24.5	12.1	14.5	3.2
Bohemian and Moravian	4,544	2.7	2.8	10.3	8.2	6.2	22.3	4.4	14.5	28.7
Bulgarian	963	4.9	30.6	39.3	12.5	3.9	6.1	.5	.4	1.8
Canadian, French	17,669	3.4	1.6	3.7	4.3	3.5	13.9	15.7	17.4	36.5
Canadian, other	2,496	1.9	1.7	2.6	3.3	2.3	13.1	12.8	17.8	44.4
Croatian	10,041	4.1	7.3	21.7	18.0	10.5	28.3	5.1	3.6	1.3
Cuban	3,540	7.7	4.4	9.2	6.7	12.5	13.6	8.7	8.1	11.0
Danish	657	1.5	1.2	3.2	3.8	4.1	15.4	4.7	18.6	47.5
Dutch	1,725	2.4	3.4	7.1	4.6	4.1	12.6	5.4	20.6	39.8
English	16,912	3.0	3.3	5.9	4.7	3.6	12.0	7.7	14.1	45.7
Finnish	3,935	10.0	2.3	12.6	11.4	11.0	30.6	9.2	6.5	6.3
Flemish	173	13.3	16.2	24.9	10.4	8.1	15.6	1.7	5.2	4.6
French	2,268	4.8	5.2	9.3	7.3	6.9	23.4	5.4	13.4	24.4
German	20,843	1.3	1.9	4.6	3.7	2.9	10.7	4.7	17.2	52.9
Greek	6,089	8.9	16.0	32.0	17.4	7.4	14.5	2.5	.9	.5
Hebrew, Russian	5,211	3.3	6.5	13.6	14.6	10.9	27.6	8.2	8.6	6.8
Hebrew, other	1,806	2.2	2.8	9.5	9.0	7.8	29.0	12.2	10.6	16.9
Herzegovinian	200	6.5	10.0	46.5	19.0	10.5	5.5	1.0	1.0	.0
Irish	15,328	1.1	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	9.7	7.9	11.9	60.2
Italian, North	15,203	4.7	5.4	13.3	13.6	8.8	32.2	10.3	7.1	4.6
Italian, South	20,039	6.5	5.9	15.9	14.7	9.9	29.9	9.7	5.1	2.3
Italian (not specified)	143	1.4	7.7	17.5	9.1	10.5	29.4	9.8	7.7	7.0
Japanese	149	.7	3.4	10.7	28.9	14.8	38.9	2.7	.0	.0
Lithuanian	10,448	5.0	5.1	17.2	12.3	9.9	29.5	10.7	7.1	3.2
Macedonian	581	7.7	37.2	37.7	11.9	3.4	1.9	.0	.0	.2
Magyar	12,252	5.4	8.4	19.1	14.2	10.3	28.4	6.2	5.1	3.0
Mexican	211	6.6	10.9	10.0	7.6	4.7	20.4	15.2	12.3	12.3
Montenegrin	251	.4	21.1	39.4	16.7	8.8	8.8	.0	.4	4.4
Norwegian	730	1.4	1.6	6.8	8.1	4.0	19.5	5.6	9.7	43.3
Polish	48,340	5.3	4.5	16.6	13.2	9.5	27.5	7.8	8.27	7.4
Portuguese	6,035	4.3	4.8	13.9	12.2	9.3	32.5	10.8	8.5	3.8
Rumanian	2,040	8.1	17.7	38.2	16.1	6.8	11.4	.7	.6	.3
Russian	7,447	6.7	10.8	23.9	14.1	7.8	22.3	6.6	4.8	3.1
Ruthenian	897	7.5	7.4	24.4	14.2	9.4	21.9	6.4	4.8	4.2
Scotch	3,887	2.3	2.6	4.9	3.8	3.0	9.3	4.6	12.8	56.7
Scotch-Irish	93	1.1	.0	5.4	2.2	3.2	9.7	5.4	7.5	65.6
Servian	1,666	3.8	10.9	26.7	16.9	10.5	24.8	4.3	1.5	.5
Slovak	25,153	2.7	4.7	12.8	10.5	9.8	31.5	11.0	8.4	8.6
Slovenian	4,966	4.6	5.5	17.1	12.9	11.0	33.0	7.3	5.7	3.0
Spanish	2,063	6.6	6.3	12.5	8.9	10.0	33.3	10.2	7.1	5.2
Swedish	5,506	1.4	1.1	3.2	4.1	2.9	16.2	7.3	18.6	45.2
Syrian	1,399	4.5	8.7	17.4	13.2	11.8	31.0	11.0	2.1	.3
Turkish	336	11.9	17.0	39.0	15.2	6.8	6.3	2.6	1.2	.0
Welsh	1,850	.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	4.3	23.2	12.9	53.2
Total	290,923	4.2	5.0	13.0	10.3	7.5	23.1	8.4	9.5	18.9

* See note on page 478.

R—Affiliation with Trade-unions of Foreign-born Workmen

AFFILIATION WITH TRADE-UNIONS OF MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, WHO ARE WORKING FOR WAGES

By general nativity and race of individual (STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

General Nativity and Race of Individual.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade-unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White	1,273	177	13.9
Negro	162	29	17.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian	60	6	10.0
Canadian, French	88	20	22.7
Canadian, other	14	5	(a)
Croatian	1	.....	(a)
Cuban	6	3	(a)
Danish	2	.....	(a)
Dutch	36	.....	.0
English	84	6	7.1
Finnish	1	.....	(a)
Flemish	3	.....	(a)
French	5	.....	(a)
German	348	49	14.1
Hebrew	9	.....	(a)
Irish	480	82	17.1
Italian, North	6	.....	(a)
Italian, South	3	.....	(a)
Lithuanian	4	3	(a)
Magyar	4	2	(a)
Norwegian	5	.....	(a)
Polish	128	8	6.3
Portuguese	7	.....	(a)
Ruthenian	3	1	(a)
Scotch	11	2	(a)
Slovak	23	3	13.0
Slovenian	2	.....	(a)
Swedish	56	5	8.9
Welsh	21	4	19.0
Foreign-born:			
Armenian	181	40	22.1
Bohemian and Moravian	537	26	4.8
Bosnian	1	1	(a)
Brava	49	.....	.0
Bulgarian	605	1	.2
Canadian, French	573	133	23.2
Croatian	923	43	4.7
Cuban	44	10	22.7
Danish	14	2	(a)
Dutch	152	3	2.0
English	524	87	16.6
Finnish	185	.....	.0
Flemish	60	3	5.0
French	169	19	11.2
German	1,101	51	4.6
Greek	700	41	5.9
Gypsy	2	.....	(a)
Hebrew	761	163	21.4
Irish	724	107	14.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

R—*Continued*

AFFILIATION WITH TRADE-UNIONS OF MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE WHO ARE WORKING FOR WAGES—*Continued*

By general nativity and race of individual—Continued

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF INDIVIDUAL	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade-unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born—Continued.			
Italian, North	881	351	39.8
Italian, South	2,428	258	10.6
Japanese	71	.....	.0
Lithuanian	1,408	497	35.3
Macedonian	76	.....	.0
Magyar	1,501	146	9.7
Mexican	56	56	100.0
Montenegrin	1	.....	(*a*)
Norwegian	27	1	3.7
Polish	3,280	313	9.5
Portuguese	297	8	2.7
Rumanian	141	.....	.0
Russian	150	37	24.7
Ruthenian	684	144	21.1
Scotch	165	29	17.6
Servian	160	.....	.0
Slovak	1,706	234	13.7
Slovenian	204	3	1.5
Spanish	54	12	22.2
Swedish	515	48	9.3
Syrian	257	14	5.4
Turkish	282	.....	.0
Welsh	100	39	39.0
Grand total	24,594	3,325	13.5
Total native-born of foreign father	1,410	199	14.1
Total native-born	2,845	405	14.2
Total foreign-born	21,749	2,920	13.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

S—Total Population and Number of Foreign-born Persons in United States and in Each Specified State of the Western Division, by Country of Birth

[Compiled from the reports of the census of 1900, Vol. I, Population, Pt. I, pp. xx, xxi, and 732. Figures for 1910 not made public at time of going to press, in October, 1911. Population of Hawaii not included.]

Race	Total number of persons in continental United States	Total persons in States of Western division		Number of foreign-born persons in each specified State									
		Number	Per cent.	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Washington	Wyoming
Austria	276,477	20,517	7.42	298	5,356	6,024	294	3,575	96	352	893	240	2,343	1,046
Belgium	29,830	1,905	6.39	33	785	170	42	145	9	25	298	29	340	29
Bohemia	156,999	1,826	1.16	16	504	330	81	177	5	15	231	13	396	58
Can., English.	787,459	79,009	10.03	1,116	27,408	8,837	2,528	10,310	810	680	6,634	1,203	18,385	1,098
Can., French.	395,415	10,791	2.73	153	2,410	960	395	3,516	222	84	874	128	1,899	150
China	84,918	60,615	71.40	1,296	40,262	581	1,411	1,675	1,279	314	9,367	544	3,462	424
Denmark	154,544	29,657	19.19	199	9,040	2,050	1,626	1,041	339	57	1,663	9,132	3,626	884
England	842,752	102,656	12.19	1,561	35,746	13,575	3,943	8,077	1,167	968	5,663	18,879	10,481	2,596
Finland	63,412	12,931	20.39	32	2,763	844	292	2,103	51	29	2,131	734	2,732	1,220
France	104,434	17,248	16.51	253	12,256	1,162	194	539	303	298	775	220	1,065	183
Germany	2,668,010	135,459	5.08	1,245	72,449	14,606	2,974	7,162	1,179	1,360	13,292	2,360	16,686	2,146
Greece	8,600	846	9.84	10	372	37	9	20	4	1	95	3	65	230
Holland	105,079	3,263	3.11	23	1,015	260	50	316	3	99	324	523	632	18
Hungary	145,810	2,448	1.68	22	799	574	37	274	3	41	156	33	222	287
India	2,054	464	22.59	8	263	44	5	17	2	6	38	23	50	8
Ireland	1,619,244	83,532	5.16	1,159	44,476	10,132	1,633	9,436	1,425	692	4,210	1,516	7,262	1,591
Italy	484,645	40,210	8.30	699	22,777	6,818	779	2,199	1,296	661	1,014	1,062	2,124	781
Japan	25,356	23,675	93.38	284	10,264	51	1,305	2,427	228	9	2,522	419	5,769	397
Mexico	103,421	29,579	28.60	14,172	8,086	274	28	47	98	6,649	53	41	73	58
Norway	338,228	26,128	7.72	123	5,060	1,149	1,173	3,354	50	33	2,789	2,128	9,891	378
Portugal	30,632	12,664	36.78	18	12,068	28	35	34	176	6	142	8	137	12
Russia	424,314	11,534	2.72	107	3,421	2,938	124	394	27	99	1,753	119	2,462	90
Scotland	234,272	28,129	12.01	399	9,467	4,069	796	2,422	247	427	2,283	3,143	3,623	1,253
Sweden	574,485	60,390	10.51	342	14,549	10,765	2,822	5,346	278	244	4,555	7,025	12,737	1,727
Wales	93,723	10,384	11.08	136	1,949	1,955	732	935	128	105	401	2,141	1,509	393
Other c'ntries.	615,192	40,461	6.58	529	23,695	2,922	1,296	1,526	668	371	3,592	2,111	,3393	358
T'l for.-born	10,369,305	846,321	8.16	24,233	367,240	91,155	24,604	67,067	10,093	13,625	65,748	53,777	111,364	17,415
Total pop..	76,149,386	4,091,349	5.37	122,931	1,485,053	539,700	161,772	243,329	42,335	195,310	413,536	276,749	518,103	92,531



T—History of Immigration, 1820-1910

The countries of southern and eastern Europe furnish more than 70 per cent. of the immigrants now coming to the United States. Two decades ago the same countries were the source of less than 20 per cent. The countries of northern and western Europe at the present time contribute about 20 per cent. of the immigrants, and 20 years ago they furnished more than 70 per cent.

The number of immigrants arriving during each decade since 1820, and the proportion from each specified locality are shown in the following table:

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES BY DECADES, 1820 TO 1910
[Compiled from the reports of the United States Immigration Commission.]

Year ending June 30	Total number of immigrants	Per cent. from		
		Northern and Western Europe	Southern and Eastern Europe	Other specified countries
1820-1830	124,640	86.5	3.4	10.1
1831-1840	528,721	92.3	1.2	6.5
1841-1850	1,604,805	95.9	.4	3.7
1851-1860	2,648,912	94.6	.9	4.4
1861-1870	2,369,878	89.2	1.6	9.2
1871-1880	2,812,191	73.7	7.1	19.2
1881-1890	5,246,613	72.0	18.3	9.7
1891-1900	3,687,564	44.8	52.8	2.5
1901-1910	8,795,386	21.8	71.9	6.3

The increase in the proportion of immigrants coming from certain countries of southern and eastern Europe has been remarkable. In 1907, the year of largest immigration, 883,126 persons, or almost 70 per cent. of the 1,285,349 immigrants were from the three countries, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia. The number of immigrants from these three countries combined did not reach 50,000 in any year until 1882, and did not reach

P—*Continued*

PER CENT. DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASE IN FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN EACH DECADE

By country of birth: 1850 *to* 1900

Country of Birth.	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
All foreign countries	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Europe	78.0	88.6	72.6	79.0	92.1
Northwest Europe	a19.3	32.8	31.0	41.7	47.4
United Kingdom	a31.1	13.6	13.1	29.8	44.6
Ireland	a23.5	.7	a.1	17.1	33.7
Wales	a.6	.7	.8	2.0	.8
England	a6.3	9.5	9.8	8.5	8.0
Scotland	a.8	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.0
Great Britain (n. o. s.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavia	11.8	19.2	17.8	11.8	2.8
Denmark	1.9	2.7	3.1	1.4	.4
Norway	1.3	5.5	6.1	4.9	1.6
Sweden	8.6	11.0	8.7	5.5	.8
Central Europe	37.0	39.8	33.4	35.9	40.6
Holland	2.1	.9	1.0	1.3	1.0
Belgium	.7	.3	1.4	.....	.....
Luxemburg	(b)	.4	1.2	.....	.....
Switzerland	1.1	.6	1.2	1.5	2.1
Germany	a11.1	31.8	24.8	29.0	36.0
Poland (German)	5.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Austria	14.0	3.3	.7	.4	1.3
Bohemia	3.6	1.3	4.1	2.8	.....
Poland (Austrian)	13.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hungary	7.6	2.0	.7	.3	.....
East Europe	42.0	5.7	2.8	.1	.1
Finland	5.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland (Russian)	14.1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia	22.1	5.7	2.8	.....	.1
Southwest Europe	28.2	6.0	2.1	.8	3.5
Portugal	1.3	.3	.....	.....	.....
Spain	.1	(b)	.....	.....	.....
France	a.8	.2	a.8	.5	2.9
Italy	27.6	5.4	2.4	.5	.4
Southwest Europe	2.7	.1	.1	(b)	(b)
Greece	.6	(b)	.1	.....	.....
Turkey	.7	(b)	.1	.....	.....
Rumania	1.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Poland (unknown)	a11.6	3.8	3.1	.5	.4
Europe (not specified)	.9	.4	.2	(b)	.1
America, outside United States	21.0	10.9	23.0	18.4	6.2
Canada	18.2	10.3	20.1	17.0	5.3
English	9.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
French	8.5	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	.2	.3	.4	.3	.1
Cuba	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mexico	2.3	.4	2.3	1.0	.7
Central America	.2	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
South America	(a b)	(b)	.1	(b)	.1
Asia	.6	.2	3.9	1.9	1.9
Japan	2.1	.1	.....	.....	.....
China	a2.3	.1	3.7	1.9	1.8
India	(b)	(b)	(b)	.....	.....
Asia (not specified)	.9	(b)	.1	.....	.....

a Decrease. *b* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. *c* Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.



P—*Continued*

PER CENT. DISTRIBUTION OF INCREASE IN FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN EACH DECADE—*Continued*

By country of birth: 1850 *to* 1900

Country of Birth.	1890 to 1900	1880 to 1890	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860
Africa	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*c*)	.1	(*b*)
Australia	.1	(*b*)	.2	.1	.1
Oceanic Islands	*a*.1	.2	.3	.2	.1
All others	.4	(*b*)	.2	.2	.....

a Decrease. *b* Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. *c* Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

PER CENT. DISTRIBUTION OF THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

By geographic division: 1850—1900.

Geographic Division.	1900.		1890.		1880.	
	Number.	Per cent. distribution.	Number.	Per cent. distribution.	Number.	Per cent. distribution.
Continental United States	10,341,276	100.0	9,249,560	100.0	6,679,943	100.0
North Atlantic	4,762,796	46.1	3,888,177	42.0	2,814,520	42.1
North Central	4,156,474	40.2	4,060,114	43.9	2,916,829	43.7
South Atlantic	216,030	2.1	208,525	2.3	174,258	2.6
South Central	357,655	3.5	321,834	3.5	274,274	4.1
Western	846,321	8.2	770,910	8.3	500,062	7.5

Geographic Division.	1870.		1860.		1850.	
	Number.	Per cent. distribution.	Number.	Per cent. distribution.	Number.	Per cent. distribution.
Continental United States	5,567,229	100.0	4,138,697	100.0	2,244,602	100.0
North Atlantic	2,520,606	45.3	2,023,905	48.9	1,325,543	59.1
North Central	2,333,285	41.9	1,543,358	37.3	650,375	29.0
South Atlantic	166,844	3.0	162,500	3.9	104,910	4.7
South Central	233,131	4.2	229,932	5.6	136,755	5.2
Western	313,363	5.6	179,002	4.3	27,019	1.2

P—*Continued*

NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES

By country of birth: 1850 *to* 1900

Census Year.	Population.		Increase since preceding census.	
	Native-born.	Foreign-born.	Native-born.	Foreign-born.
1900	65,653,299	10,341,276	12,280,596	1,091,729
1890*a*	53,372,703	9,249,547	9,896,863	2,569,604
1880	43,475,840	6,679,943	10,484,698	1,112,714
1870	32,991,142	5,567,229	5,686,518	1,428,532
1860	27,304,624	4,138,697	6,357,350	1,894,095
1850	20,947,274	2,244,602	.....	.....

a Excluding Alaska, Indian Territory, and Indian reserva ons.

Q—Period of Residence in the United States of Foreign-born Industrial Workers

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS*

By sex and race (STUDY OF EMPLOYEES)

MALE

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 or over
Armenian	663	12.2	7.5	10.1	8.1	7.5	24.4	12.1	14.8	3.2
Bohemian and Moravian	3,923	2.6	2.6	10.1	7.7	5.8	22.3	4.0	14.3	30.5
Bulgarian	958	4.8	30.8	39.5	12.4	4.0	5.9	.5	.4	1.7
Canadian, French	9,351	2.9	1.2	2.8	3.7	2.7	12.3	14.3	16.6	43.6
Canadian, other	1,728	1.6	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.7	11.1	12.2	17.4	49.9
Croatian	9,825	3.7	7.3	21.5	18.0	10.6	28.7	5.2	3.6	1.3
Cuban	3,011	8.2	4.5	8.9	6.4	12.7	32.8	8.1	7.6	10.7
Danish	595	1.5	1.2	3.4	4.0	4.5	16.1	3.9	17.5	47.9
Dutch	1,469	1.6	2.9	5.9	4.0	3.7	13.0	4.4	20.3	44.1
English	13,143	3.0	3.0	5.5	4.4	3.5	10.8	6.8	12.8	50.2
Finnish	3,630	10.1	2.3	12.6	10.7	10.7	30.9	9.4	6.6	6.7
Flemish	137	12.4	15.3	21.2	10.2	8.0	18.2	2.2	6.6	5.8
French	1,861	4.1	4.5	8.5	6.7	6.1	23.8	4.9	14.1	27.4
German	18,983	1.2	1.8	4.3	3.5	2.8	10.5	4.2	16.5	55.2
Greek	5,510	9.1	15.9	32.3	17.3	7.4	14.1	2.5	1.0	.5
Hebrew, Russian	3,785	2.3	5.4	11.5	12.4	11.3	30.0	8.8	9.3	8.9
Hebrew, other	1,398	1.9	2.7	8.2	7.2	6.2	27.8	13.2	12.0	20.8
Herzegovinian	200	6.5	10.0	46.5	19.0	10.5	5.5	1.0	1.0	.0
Irish	11,301	1.0	1.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	8.4	7.2	11.2	63.8
Italian, North	13,307	4.6	5.1	12.9	13.3	8.9	33.2	9.8	7.2	4.9
Italian, South	16,191	6.8	5.8	15.1	14.5	10.0	30.0	9.3	5.3	2.6
Italian (not specified)	141	1.4	7.8	17.0	9.2	10.6	29.8	9.2	7.8	7.1
Japanese	149	.7	3.4	10.7	28.9	14.8	38.9	2.7	.0	.0
Lithuanian	9,269	4.6	4.3	15.5	11.8	10.0	31.1	11.5	7.8	3.5
Macedonian	580	7.8	37.2	37.8	11.9	3.3	1.9	.0	.0	.2
Magyar	11,620	4.6	8.0	18.6	14.2	10.5	29.3	6.4	5.3	3.1
Mexican	209	6.2	11.0	10.0	7.2	4.8	20.6	15.3	12.4	12.4
Montenegrin	251	.4	21.1	39.4	16.7	8.8	8.8	.0	.4	4.4
Norwegian	680	1.5	1.0	6.3	8.2	3.7	19.3	5.3	9.6	45.1
Polish	40,606	4.1	4.1	15.9	12.6	9.2	28.7	8.0	8.8	8.5
Portuguese	3,583	4.4	5.0	13.4	11.5	8.2	32.3	10.5	9.7	5.0
Rumanian	1,895	7.1	17.9	39.2	16.7	7.1	10.6	.6	.6	.3
Russian	6,543	6.4	10.8	24.2	13.5	7.1	22.9	6.5	5.1	3.4
Ruthenian	816	6.1	7.0	23.3	14.1	9.9	23.3	6.6	5.0	4.7
Scotch	3,163	2.3	2.2	4.7	4.1	3.1	9.4	4.0	11.0	59.2
Scotch-Irish	88	1.1	.0	5.7	2.3	2.3	9.1	5.7	6.8	67.0
Servian	1,645	3.8	10.9	26.7	16.9	10.3	25.0	4.3	1.5	.5
Slovak	24,704	2.5	4.6	12.6	10.5	9.8	31.7	11.0	8.5	8.7
Slovenian	4,776	4.1	5.4	16.6	13.0	11.0	33.7	7.3	5.8	3.1
Spanish	1,929	6.5	5.9	11.9	8.7	10.1	33.8	10.5	7.3	5.4
Swedish	5,350	1.4	1.1	3.2	4.1	2.8	16.4	7.1	18.5	45.3
Syrian	953	3.7	8.9	17.2	13.6	11.3	31.2	11.1	2.5	.4
Turkish	331	12.1	16.9	38.7	15.4	6.9	6.0	2.7	1.2	.0
Welsh	1,763	.6	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	4.0	23.5	12.6	54.1
Total	245,824	3.9	4.9	13.0	10.2	7.6	23.8	8.0	9.3	19.4

Q—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS

By sex and race—Continued

FEMALE

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 or over
Bohemian and Moravian	621	3.1	3.7	11.4	11.1	8.5	21.9	7.1	15.8	17.4
Canadian, French	8,318	4.0	2.1	4.7	5.0	4.5	15.7	17.2	18.3	28.5
Canadian, other	768	2.6	2.5	3.8	5.1	3.5	17.6	14.2	18.8	32.0
Croatian	216	22.2	9.7	30.6	15.7	6.5	10.2	2.8	2.3	.0
Cuban	529	4.9	3.4	11.0	8.1	11.7	25.1	12.1	10.8	12.9
Dutch	256	6.6	5.9	14.5	8.2	6.3	10.2	10.9	22.7	14.8
English	3,769	3.3	4.5	7.2	5.5	4.0	16.4	10.6	18.6	29.9
Finnish	305	9.2	3.0	13.1	20.0	15.4	26.9	6.6	4.6	1.3
French	407	8.1	8.1	12.8	10.3	10.6	21.6	7.6	9.8	11.1
German	1,860	2.5	3.8	8.2	4.8	4.6	12.6	9.7	24.5	29.2
Greek	579	6.7	16.8	29.5	18.5	6.7	18.1	2.6	.5	.5
Hebrew, Russian	1,426	5.8	9.3	19.3	20.3	9.7	21.4	6.5	6.6	1.0
Hebrew, other	408	3.2	3.2	13.7	15.2	13.0	33.1	9.1	5.9	3.7
Irish	4,027	1.3	1.9	2.8	3.7	3.2	13.3	9.7	14.0	50.1
Italian, North	1,896	4.7	7.7	16.5	15.6	8.5	25.4	13.5	6.3	1.8
Italian, South	3,848	5.3	6.2	19.7	15.5	9.2	26.8	11.7	4.4	1.2
Lithuanian	1,181	8.0	11.4	30.1	16.5	9.4	16.8	4.8	2.4	.6
Magyar	632	19.8	16.5	27.5	13.9	6.5	11.7	1.7	1.4	.9
Polish	7,734	11.4	6.7	20.3	16.1	10.8	21.5	6.9	4.6	1.8
Portuguese	2,452	4.1	4.6	14.6	13.3	10.8	32.7	11.2	6.6	2.0
Rumanian	145	22.1	14.5	26.2	8.3	3.4	22.8	2.1	.7	.0
Russian	904	8.2	10.5	21.8	18.3	12.6	18.0	6.9	2.9	.9
Ruthenian	81	21.0	11.1	35.8	14.8	3.7	7.4	3.7	2.5	.0
Scotch	724	2.5	4.3	5.4	2.8	2.3	9.0	7.0	20.7	46.0
Slovak	449	12.5	11.1	22.7	12.7	12.7	17.6	7.6	2.4	.7
Slovenian	190	17.4	8.4	31.1	10.0	10.0	15.3	5.3	2.6	.0
Spanish	134	8.2	11.9	21.6	11.9	8.2	25.4	6.0	4.5	2.2
Swedish	156	1.3	2.6	3.2	3.2	5.1	8.3	13.5	21.2	41.7
Syrian	446	6.3	8.3	17.9	12.1	12.8	30.5	10.8	1.3	.0
Welsh	87	.0	3.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	10.3	18.4	18.4	35.6
Total	45,099	6.0	5.4	13.3	10.6	7.4	19.4	10.5	10.9	16.5

* By years in the United States is meant years since first arrival in the United States. No deduction is made for time spent abroad. This table includes in each sex group only races with 80 or more males or females reporting. The total, however, is for all foreign-born.

Q—*Continued*

PER CENT. OF FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYEES IN THE UNITED STATES EACH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF YEARS*

By sex and race—Continued

TOTAL

RACE.	Number reporting complete data.	Per cent. in United States each specified number of years.								
		Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 or over
Armenian	677	12.0	8.0	10.0	8.1	7.5	24.5	12.1	14.5	3.2
Bohemian and Moravian	4,544	2.7	2.8	10.3	8.2	6.2	22.3	4.4	14.5	28.7
Bulgarian	963	4.9	30.6	39.3	12.5	3.9	6.1	.5	.4	1.8
Canadian, French	17,669	3.4	1.6	3.7	4.3	3.5	13.9	15.7	17.4	36.5
Canadian, other	2,496	1.9	1.7	2.6	3.3	2.3	13.1	12.8	17.8	44.4
Croatian	10,041	4.1	7.3	21.7	18.0	10.5	28.3	5.1	3.6	1.3
Cuban	3,540	7.7	4.4	9.2	6.7	12.5	13.6	8.7	8.1	11.0
Danish	657	1.5	1.2	3.2	3.8	4.1	15.4	4.7	18.6	47.5
Dutch	1,725	2.4	3.4	7.1	4.6	4.1	12.6	5.4	20.6	39.8
English	16,912	3.0	3.3	5.9	4.7	3.6	12.0	7.7	14.1	45.7
Finnish	3,935	10.0	2.3	12.6	11.4	11.0	30.6	9.2	6.5	6.3
Flemish	173	13.3	16.2	24.9	10.4	8.1	15.6	1.7	5.2	4.6
French	2,268	4.8	5.2	9.3	7.3	6.9	23.4	5.4	13.4	24.4
German	20,843	1.3	1.9	4.6	3.7	2.9	10.7	4.7	17.2	52.9
Greek	6,089	8.9	16.0	32.0	17.4	7.4	14.5	2.5	.9	.5
Hebrew, Russian	5,211	3.3	6.5	13.6	14.6	10.9	27.6	8.2	8.6	6.8
Hebrew, other	1,806	2.2	2.8	9.5	9.0	7.8	29.0	12.2	10.6	16.9
Herzegovinian	200	6.5	10.0	46.5	19.0	10.5	5.5	1.0	1.0	.0
Irish	15,328	1.1	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	9.7	7.9	11.9	60.2
Italian, North	15,203	4.7	5.4	13.3	13.6	8.8	32.2	10.3	7.1	4.6
Italian, South	20,039	6.5	5.9	15.9	14.7	9.9	29.9	9.7	5.1	2.3
Italian (not specified)	143	1.4	7.7	17.5	9.1	10.5	29.4	9.8	7.7	7.0
Japanese	149	.7	3.4	10.7	28.9	14.8	38.9	2.7	.0	.0
Lithuanian	10,448	5.0	5.1	17.2	12.3	9.9	29.5	10.7	7.1	3.2
Macedonian	581	7.7	37.2	37.7	11.9	3.4	1.9	.0	.0	.2
Magyar	12,252	5.4	8.4	19.1	14.2	10.3	28.4	6.2	5.1	3.0
Mexican	211	6.6	10.9	10.0	7.6	4.7	20.4	15.2	12.3	12.3
Montenegrin	251	.4	21.1	39.4	16.7	8.8	8.8	.0	.4	4.4
Norwegian	730	1.4	1.6	6.8	8.1	4.0	19.5	5.6	9.7	43.3
Polish	48,340	5.3	4.5	16.6	13.2	9.5	27.5	7.8	8.27	7.4
Portuguese	6,035	4.3	4.8	13.9	12.2	9.3	32.5	10.8	8.5	3.8
Rumanian	2,040	8.1	17.7	38.2	16.1	6.8	11.4	.7	.6	.3
Russian	7,447	6.7	10.8	23.9	14.1	7.8	22.3	6.6	4.8	3.1
Ruthenian	897	7.5	7.4	24.4	14.2	9.4	21.9	6.4	4.8	4.2
Scotch	3,887	2.3	2.6	4.9	3.8	3.0	9.3	4.6	12.8	56.7
Scotch-Irish	93	1.1	.0	5.4	2.2	3.2	9.7	5.4	7.5	65.6
Servian	1,666	3.8	10.9	26.7	16.9	10.5	24.8	4.3	1.5	.5
Slovak	25,153	2.7	4.7	12.8	10.5	9.8	31.5	11.0	8.4	8.6
Slovenian	4,966	4.6	5.5	17.1	12.9	11.0	33.0	7.3	5.7	3.0
Spanish	2,063	6.6	6.3	12.5	8.9	10.0	33.3	10.2	7.1	5.2
Swedish	5,506	1.4	1.1	3.2	4.1	2.9	16.2	7.3	18.6	45.2
Syrian	1,399	4.5	8.7	17.4	13.2	11.8	31.0	11.0	2.1	.3
Turkish	336	11.9	17.0	39.0	15.2	6.8	6.3	2.6	1.2	.0
Welsh	1,850	.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	4.3	23.2	12.9	53.2
Total	290,923	4.2	5.0	13.0	10.3	7.5	23.1	8.4	9.5	18.9

* See note on page 478.

R—Affiliation with Trade-unions of Foreign-born Workmen

AFFILIATION WITH TRADE-UNIONS OF MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER, WHO ARE WORKING FOR WAGES

By general nativity and race of individual (STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF INDIVIDUAL.	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade-unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Native-born of native father:			
White	1,273	177	13.9
Negro	162	29	17.9
Native-born of foreign father, by race of father:			
Bohemian and Moravian	60	6	10.0
Canadian, French	88	20	22.7
Canadian, other	14	5	(a)
Croatian	1	.....	(a)
Cuban	6	3	(a)
Danish	2	.....	(a)
Dutch	36	.....	.0
English	84	6	7.1
Finnish	1	.....	(a)
Flemish	3	.....	(a)
French	5	.....	(a)
German	348	49	14.1
Hebrew	9	.....	(a)
Irish	480	82	17.1
Italian, North	6	.....	(a)
Italian, South	3	.....	(a)
Lithuanian	4	3	(a)
Magyar	4	2	(a)
Norwegian	5	.....	(a)
Polish	128	8	6.3
Portuguese	7	.....	(a)
Ruthenian	3	1	(a)
Scotch	11	2	(a)
Slovak	23	3	13.0
Slovenian	2	.....	(a)
Swedish	56	5	8.9
Welsh	21	4	19.0
Foreign-born:			
Armenian	181	40	22.1
Bohemian and Moravian	537	26	4.8
Bosnian	1	1	(a)
Brava	49	.....	.0
Bulgarian	605	1	.2
Canadian, French	573	133	23.2
Croatian	923	43	4.7
Cuban	44	10	22.7
Danish	14	2	(a)
Dutch	152	3	2.0
English	524	87	16.6
Finnish	185	.....	.0
Flemish	60	3	5.0
French	169	19	11.2
German	1,101	51	4.6
Greek	700	41	5.9
Gypsy	2	.....	(a)
Hebrew	761	163	21.4
Irish	724	107	14.8

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

R—*Continued*

AFFILIATION WITH TRADE-UNIONS OF MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE WHO ARE WORKING FOR WAGES—*Continued*

By general nativity and race of individual—Continued

(STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS)

GENERAL NATIVITY AND RACE OF INDIVIDUAL	Number reporting complete data.	Affiliated with trade-unions.	
		Number.	Per cent.
Foreign-born—Continued.			
Italian, North	881	351	39.8
Italian, South	2,428	258	10.6
Japanese	71	.....	.0
Lithuanian	1,408	497	35.3
Macedonian	76	.....	.0
Magyar	1,501	146	9.7
Mexican	56	56	100.0
Montenegrin	1	.....	(a)
Norwegian	27	1	3.7
Polish	3,280	313	9.5
Portuguese	297	8	2.7
Rumanian	141	.....	.0
Russian	150	37	24.7
Ruthenian	684	144	21.1
Scotch	165	29	17.6
Servian	160	.....	.0
Slovak	1,706	234	13.7
Slovenian	204	3	1.5
Spanish	54	12	22.2
Swedish	515	48	9.3
Syrian	257	14	5.4
Turkish	282	.....	.0
Welsh	100	39	39.0
Grand total	24,594	3,325	13.5
Total native-born of foreign father	1,410	199	14.1
Total native-born	2,845	405	14.2
Total foreign-born	21,749	2,920	13.4

a Not computed, owing to small number involved.

S—Total Population and Number of Foreign-born Persons in United States and in Each Specified State of the Western Division, by Country of Birth

[Compiled from the reports of the census of 1900, Vol. I, Population, Pt. I, pp. xx, xxi, and 732. Figures for 1910 not made public at time of going to press, in October, 1911. Population of Hawaii not included.]

Race	Total number of persons in continental United States	Total persons in States of Western division		Number of foreign-born persons in each specified State									
		Number	Per cent.	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Washington	Wyoming
Austria	276,477	20,517	7.42	298	5,356	6,024	294	3,575	96	352	893	240	2,348	1,046
Belgium	29,830	1,905	6.39	33	785	170	42	145	9	25	298	29	340	29
Bohemia	156,999	1,826	1.16	16	504	330	81	177	5	15	231	13	396	58
Can., English	787,459	79,009	10.03	1,116	27,408	8,937	2,528	10,310	810	680	6,634	1,203	18,385	1,098
Can., French	395,415	10,791	2.73	153	2,410	960	395	3,516	222	84	874	128	1,899	150
China	84,918	60,615	71.40	1,296	40,262	581	1,411	1,675	1,279	314	9,367	544	3,462	424
Denmark	154,544	29,657	19.19	199	9,040	2,050	1,626	1,041	339	57	1,663	9,132	3,626	884
England	842,752	102,656	12.19	1,561	35,746	13,575	3,943	8,077	1,167	968	5,663	18,879	10,481	2,596
Finland	63,412	12,931	20.39	32	2,763	844	292	2,103	51	29	2,131	734	2,782	1,220
France	104,434	17,248	16.51	253	12,256	1,162	194	539	303	298	775	220	1,065	183
Germany	2,668,010	135,459	5.08	1,245	72,449	14,606	2,974	7,162	1,179	1,360	13,292	2,860	16,686	2,146
Greece	8,600	846	9.84	10	372	37	9	20	4	1	95	3	65	230
Holland	105,079	3,263	3.11	23	1,015	260	50	316	3	99	324	523	632	18
Hungary	145,810	2,448	1.68	22	799	574	37	274	3	41	156	33	222	287
India	2,054	464	22.59	8	263	44	5	17	2	6	38	23	50	8
Ireland	1,619,244	83,532	5.16	1,159	44,476	10,132	1,633	9,436	1,425	692	4,210	1,516	7,262	1,591
Italy	484,645	40,210	8.30	699	22,777	6,818	779	2,199	1,296	661	1,014	1,062	2,124	781
Japan	25,356	23,675	93.38	284	10,264	51	1,305	2,427	228	9	2,522	419	5,769	397
Mexico	103,421	29,579	28.60	14,172	8,086	274	28	47	98	6,649	53	41	73	58
Norway	388,228	26,128	7.72	123	5,060	1,149	1,173	3,354	50	33	2,789	2,128	9,891	378
Portugal	30,632	12,664	36.78	18	12,068	28	35	34	176	6	142	8	137	12
Russia	424,314	11,534	2.72	107	3,421	2,938	124	394	27	99	1,753	119	2,462	90
Scotland	284,272	28,129	12.01	399	9,467	4,069	796	2,422	247	427	2,283	3,143	3,623	1,253
Sweden	574,485	60,390	10.51	342	14,549	10,765	2,822	5,346	278	244	4,555	7,025	12,737	1,727
Wales	93,723	10,384	11.08	136	1,949	1,955	782	935	128	105	401	2,141	1,509	393
Other c'ntries.	615,192	40,461	6.58	529	23,695	2,922	1,296	1,526	668	371	3,592	2,111	3393	858
T'l for.-born	10,869,805	846,321	8.16	24,283	367,240	91,155	24,604	67,067	10,093	13,625	65,748	53,777	111,364	17,415
Total pop.	76,149,386	4,091,349	5.37	122,931	1,485,053	539,700	161,772	243,329	42,335	195,310	413,536	276,749	518,103	92,531

T—History of Immigration, 1820-1910

The countries of southern and eastern Europe furnish more than 70 per cent. of the immigrants now coming to the United States. Two decades ago the same countries were the source of less than 20 per cent. The countries of northern and western Europe at the present time contribute about 20 per cent. of the immigrants, and 20 years ago they furnished more than 70 per cent.

The number of immigrants arriving during each decade since 1820, and the proportion from each specified locality are shown in the following table:

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES BY DECADES, 1820 TO 1910

[Compiled from the reports of the United States Immigration Commission.]

Year ending June 30	Total number of immigrants	Per cent. from		
		Northern and Western Europe	Southern and Eastern Europe	Other specified countries
1820-1830	124,640	86.5	3.4	10.1
1831-1840	528,721	92.3	1.2	6.5
1841-1850	1,604,805	95.9	.4	3.7
1851-1860	2,648,912	94.6	.9	4.4
1861-1870	2,369,878	89.2	1.6	9.2
1871-1880	2,812,191	78.7	7.1	19.2
1881-1890	5,246,613	72.0	18.3	9.7
1891-1900	3,687,564	44.8	52.8	2.5
1901-1910	8,795,386	21.8	71.9	6.3

The increase in the proportion of immigrants coming from certain countries of southern and eastern Europe has been remarkable. In 1907, the year of largest immigration, 883,126 persons, or almost 70 per cent. of the 1,285,349 immigrants were from the three countries, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Russia. The number of immigrants from these three countries combined did not reach 50,000 in any year until 1882, and did not reach

100,000 in any year until 1887. The following table shows for each race or people the total number of immigrants coming to the United States during the period from 1899 to 1910, and the per cent. of each sex:

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, BY SEX AND BY RACE OR PEOPLE, DURING THE FISCAL YEARS 1899 TO 1910

[Compiled from reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration.]

Race or People	Total number of immigrants	Per cent.	
		Male	Female
African (black)	33,630	62.2	37.8
Armenian	26,498	76.5	23.5
Bohemian and Moravian	100,189	57.0	43.0
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	97,391	95.7	4.3
Chinese	22,590	96.0	4.0
Croatian and Slovenian	335,543	84.9	15.1
Cuban	44,211	68.5	31.5
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	31,696	92.3	7.7
Dutch and Flemish	87,658	65.7	34.3
East Indian	5,786	98.0	2.0
English	408,614	61.5	38.5
Finnish	151,774	66.1	33.9
French	115,783	58.1	41.9
German	754,375	59.4	40.6
Greek	216,962	95.1	4.9
Hebrew	1,074,442	56.6	43.4
Irish	439,724	47.9	52.1
Italian, North	372,668	78.3	21.7
Italian, South	1,911,933	78.6	21.4
Japanese	148,729	83.8	16.2
Korean	7,790	90.8	9.2
Lithuanian	175,258	70.6	29.4
Magyar	338,151	72.2	27.8
Mexican	41,914	66.0	34.0
Pacific Islander	357	78.4	21.6
Polish	949,064	69.5	30.5
Portuguese	72,897	59.5	40.5
Rumanian	82,704	91.0	9.0
Russian	83,574	85.0	15.0
Ruthenian (Russniak)	147,375	74.4	25.6
Scandinavian	586,306	61.8	38.2
Scotch	136,842	63.5	36.5
Slovak	377,527	70.5	29.5
Spanish	51,051	82.8	17.2
Spanish-American	10,669	69.9	30.1
Syrian	56,909	67.9	32.1
Turkish	12,954	96.3	3.7
Welsh	20,752	65.1	34.9
West Indian (except Cuban)	11,569	57.8	42.2
Other peoples	11,735	92.0	8.0
Not specified	77	76.6	23.4
Total	[a] 9,555,673	69.5	30.5

[a] Details by country 2 less than total.



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